"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, colder to-day, diminishing northwest winds; Friday, fair.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,452. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PHIPPS MILLIONS FOR RADIUM CURE

Steel Man Reported Planning $15,000,000 Gift for Chain of Cancer Hospitals.

CONGRESSMEN HEAR OF IT

J. M. Flannery, Head of Radium Concern, Tells of Philanthropic Project.

BUT DOES NOT GIVE NAME

Mines Committee Amazed When Pittsburgh Man Discloses Proposed Charity—Dr. Kelly Cures Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — Henry Phipps of Pittsburgh is understood to be contemplating the erection of twenty hospitals throughout the country for the treatment of cancer with radium, and to stand ready to furnish the $15,000,000 which it is estimated the buildings, grounds and radium will cost.

While Mr. Phipps's name was not mentioned, the statement that a multimillionaire friend of his had this philanthropic object in mind was made to-day to the House Committee on Mines and Mining by Joseph M. Flannery, President of the Standard Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, said to be the biggest producer of radium in the world.

Mr. Phipps, it was said after Mr. Flannery's appearance before the committee, was greatly interested in the treatment of cancer with radium and was thinking seriously of giving $15,000,000 for the purpose indicated by Mr. Flannery. Mr. Phipps has endowed hospitals in several places for the treatment of tuberculosis and has spent much of his wealth in charitable and philanthropic enterprises. He has built a psychiatric clinic in connection with Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Mr. Phipps was a partner of Andrew Carnegie in the steel business and next to Mr. Carnegie has the largest interest in the Carnegie Steel Company. He now resides at 1,063 Fifth Avenue, New York, and has his office at 787 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Phipps was 74 years old last September.

Congressmen Amazed.

The statement of Mr. Flannery surprised the Congressmen and others present at the meeting of the Committee on Mines and Mining. He had appeared before thme committee to oppose Secretary Lane's plan to withdraw radium producing public lands from public entry. His argument was that such move would bottle up the available radium lands and thus private enterprise would be prevented from getting out the radium.

Mr. Flannery's disclosure came as a result of the suggestion from one of the Congressmen that it was almost a humane necessity for the Government to provide for the treatment of cancerous patients with radium.

"Well, I'll tell you something," responded Mr. Flannery. "There is a friend of mine, a rich man, a rich man with philanthropic ideas. He is now contemplating the erection of twenty institutes in this country for the treatment of cancer with radium. He proproposes t oquip each institution with five grams of radium. It is a great work which he has under consideration. I cannot divulge his name. He would not wish it. He has talked it over with me, and I can tell you gentlemen of this committee that he is in earnest."

"That would cost a lot of money," suggested Representative Austin of Tennessee, "and it would run into the millions."

"Fifteen millions, counting the buildings and real estate necessary," replied Mr. Flannery.

"Well," said Representative Austin, "we're from Missouri and we would like to have the money shown to us."

"Mr. Austin," Mr. Flannery answered, "this wouldn't be the first time that money had been snown to Missourians."

After the adjournment of the committee, Mr. Flannery refused to give the name of his philanthropic friend.

"I can say nothing regarding this proposition," he said. "There is no use of my making any statement about it whatever. The gentleman concerned would not wish to have it done."

Mr. Flannery's statement that his friend contemplated purchasing 100 grams of radium to equip the 20 hospitals interested the committee greatly.

$12,000,000 for Radium Alone.

Radium is now selling for $120,000 a gram, but cannot be obtained in any quantity even at that price. Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore in his recent testimony before the House Mines Committee said he was in the market for more radium, but could not obtain it at home or abroad. To obtain the necessary 100 grams of radium to supply the twenty institutions mentioned by Mr. Flannery would, at the current price of $120,000 a gram, involve an outlay of $12,000,000 for the radium alone. Thus $3,000,000 of the $15,000,000 would be available for a company having the twenty radium institutions, or $120,000 for each.

According to the experts of the Federal Bureau of Mines the world's present stock of radium is thirty grams. If the project discussed by Mr. Flannery were realized, it would mean the equipment of the projected hospitals with more than three times the quantity of radium now in use.

Mr. Flannery was opposing the Foster-Ferris bills providing for the withdrawal from public entry of public lands containing carnotite, pitchblende, and other radio-active ores. He said that the Standard Chemical Company had produced two grams of radium. His company began turning out radium in 1913, and was now able to produce it at the rate of a gram a month. The company had spent some time and considerable money before it was able to devise a successful process for extracting radium from carnotite. The companies supply of carnotite ore, he said, came from the Paradox Valley, Colorado. According to the witness, the company represented an investment of $650,000, and it had located 90 claims to radium-bearing ore lands in Colorado, or a total of 1,800 acres. The company employed 150 men, he said.

The witness told the committee he was convinced that the price of radium would

Continued on Page 2.

CYCLONE VISITS HARLEM.

Pedestrians and Shop Windows Suffer as It Whirls Around.

A northwest wind, with the rotary motion of a cyclone, struck Seventh Avenue and 125th Street late yesterday afternoon. Its visit was brief, but was marked by the crash of glass, clouds of dust, and flying garments, that had been whipped off hapless pedestrians or torn from the fronts of stores. One pair of trousers was sucked out of a shop window and borne along on the level of the second story windows for a block before they descended low enough for a policeman to capture them.

A big plate glass window in the Maple Leaf Dairy Lunch, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 124th Street, cracked under the pressure of the wind and tumbled to the sidewalk. Women clutched their skirts and scurried for shelter, and the men, who sought to breast the force of the wind, were quickly driven to the nearest doorways. For half an hour the cyclone amused itself, and then blew away to do some damage elsewhere.

Downtown, at Mail Street and Broadway, the wind overturned a wagon driven by John Cortse, who had to be taken to the Hudson Hospital for repairs.

The wind was no indication of cold weather, if the weather reports are accurate. The prognostications are for colder weather to-day and a fair day tomorrow. But there is no cold wave in sight. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 at 1 P. M. and the minimum was 22 at 10 P. M.

PATRONAGE "RIDER" FAILS.

House Committee Refuses Rule for Assault on Civil Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The "rider" to the Post Office Appropriation bill, under which about 2,400 Assistant Postmasters would be removed from the protection of the civil service laws, an innovation to which President Wilson is said to be strongly opposed, will be stricken out of the bill on a point of order. This was the understanding among leaders of the House to-night following the refusal of the Rules Committee, of which R. L. Henry of Texas is Chairman, to grant a special rule making it in order to consider the "rider" as part of the bill.

For more than a week a resolution offered by John A. Moon of Tennessee, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, has been pending before the Rules Committee asking for the special rule. The "rider" involves new legislation and is out of order without a special rule.

Coupled with the Moon resolution for a special rule was a similar proposal to make it in order to attach the Shackleford good roads bill to the Post Office Appropriation bill as a "rider." The Shackleford bill would commit the Government to an expenditure of $25,000,000 for goods roads. There was strong opposition in the Rules Committee to the proposal and it was not granted.

SAVE THREE IN DORY.

Charities Boat Picks Up Two Barge Captains and Wife of One.

Two men and a woman was rescued yesterday from a half swamped dory off Fort Schuyler by the steamboat Fidelity of the Charities Department, when the three occupants were so benumbed with cold that they were powerless to help themselves.

Capt. Michael Hayes, of the Fidelity, sighted the dory in which one of the men were feebly waving a hat to attract attention. Davit ropes were thrown down and the two men managed to make them fast around the thwarts of the dory, which was then hoisted on board with its three occupants. Their names were Capt. Sidney of the barge Lusitania, and his wife and Capt. Groves of the barge Laura.

The two barges, laden with coal, Capt. Sidney said, were made fast to the steamboat Raymond, about two and a half miles west of Fort Schuyler, waiting for a tug to tow them east, and the Captains decided to row ashore for supplies. Mrs. Sidney accompanied them. They rowed eight miles to Classon's Point, and obtained their provisions and were on the return trip when the high wind and rough sea rose and with the intense cold, rendered the men helpless to make headway.

FORD GIRLS GET MORE PAY.

Women in Detroit Factory Find That They Were Not Ignored.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—The first payday for women under the new profit sharing plan of the Ford Motor Company proved that Henry Ford did not intend to neglect the women employes of his factory. In the matter of ratio the women share in the big division as liberally as do the men.

The wages of some of them have been doubled and those of all very nearly doubled. They do not come under the $5 a day minimum wage scale. No announcement of the minimum scale for women has been made, but to-day none received less than $15 for the week's work. It is known that some received $3 a day. The telephone operator in charge of the branch exchange drew that amount.

There are 650 women and girls employed in the plant. Most of them are employed at light work in the factory, although the office force requires a large number of stenographers. They had supposed from Mr. Ford's announcement that they were to be almost ignored, so to-day they were as surprised as they were delighted.

RAID BROKE UP "TRANCE."

Police Get Twenty White Folk at Home of Negress.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Lydia Conover, a negress who, according to the Paterson authorities, is a common clairvoyant, was in a "trance" this evening when her house was raided by the police and twenty white men and woman who were in the house at the time were lodged in cells at Headquarters until friends appeared with bail.

Most of those taken in the raid gave fictitious names. William Herberner, Vice President of the Spiritualist Societies, said that the police had broken in upon a Spiritualist meeting.

NEW SUNDAY HARRISBURG EXPRESS. Beginning next Sunday, the Harrisburg Special, now leaving W. 32d St. 8:55 A. M. Liberty St. 9:00 A. M. will, week days, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, and Harrisburg, run through to Harrisburg. Leave New York 8:50 A. M. Adv.

KUHN-LOEB GET ALL NEW STATE BONDS

Last-Minute Bid of 106.077 Wins Entire $51,000,000—State's Premium $3,099,000.

TOTAL OF 467 OFFERS

Aggregate $288,294,700, or Nearly Five Times Oversubscribed—Gives Investment Buying an Impetus.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Controller Sohmer to-night completed the largest and most successful bond sale in the history of the State by awarding the entire issue of $51,000,000 canal and highway bonds to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. of New York City at the rate of 106.077.

The Kuhn-Loeb-Read bid was for all the bonds or none. Theirs was not the highest bid, but it was deemed the most advantageous. Bids at a higher figure were for only small blocks.

According to figures made public at the Controller's office, the State will realize a premium of $3,099,000. The bonds are non-taxable, are payable in gold, run fifty years, and bear 4½ per cent. interest. Taking into consideration the premium, the bonds will cost the State only 4.21 per cent in interest.

In all, 467 bids were received, aggregating $288,294,700. Thus the issue was subscribed for almost six times.

At the Executive Chamber the tremendous bidding was accepted as an expression of confidence of financiers and investors in the present administration. State bonds have sold at a higher figure. Early in 1908, when Mr. Glynn was Controller, about 112 was realized on 4 per cent. gold bonds, but only $5,000,000 was floated.

While the opening of bids was in progress to-day Gov. Glynn sent this note to Controller Sohmer:

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1914.

My Dear Controller: Permit me to extend to you my very earnest congratulations upon the success of the bond sale held to-day. The fact that it brings to the State a premium of over $3,000,000 makes the result most gratifying, and I cannot help but feel that the sale, in a way, reflects the confidence of the business men in the financial policies of the present Administration. Very sincerely yours,

MARTIN H. GLYNN.

The Kuhn-Loeb-Read bid was handed in at five minutes of noon. The bidding closed at noon. Plowing his way through the crowd which filled the Controller's office the messenger dropped a big envelope on the table, where a large stack of other envelopes containing bids already reposed. Controller Sohmer sat in a big armchair at the head of the table waiting for the hour of 12.

Certified Check for $1,120,000.

In the Kuhn-Loeb-Read envelope was a letter submitting the bid and two certified checks for $560,000 each. Under the law all bids must be accompanied by certified checks or cash for 2 per cent. of the amount involved.

When noon arrived and the opening of the bids was begun, the Controller's room was filled by the biggest throng, chiefly representatives of brokers and bankers, that ever attended a sale of State bonds. One Wall Street firm, Gilbert Elliott & Co., had leased a direct telephone wire from the Controller's office to their main office in New York City, and as the bids were opened the news was transmitted over this wire.

The Kuhn-Loeb-Read bid was reached a few minutes after the opening of the bids was begun. It was about the twelfth envelope in the big pile. When Controller Sohmer read the figures the big office began to empty. Everybody seemed to realize their significance.

There was one other all-or-none bid. It came from a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company and Forbes, Harris & Co. Other firms in the syndicate were Lee, Higginson & Co., Potter, Choate & Prentice, White, Weld & Co., and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. This bid was 105.587. Half a dozen other syndicates or firms put in bids for $5,000,000 to $20,000,000 of the bonds, all under 108. J. P. Morgan & Co. bid for $5,000,000 at figures ranging from 108.75 to 104.25. The Morgan bid came by mail.

Here is a table showing the bids for more than $1,000,000:

The More Important Bids.

Bidder.	Amount.	Rate.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read and Co.	$51,000,000	106.077
Harris, Forbes & Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Potter, Choate & Prentice, White, Weld & Co., and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.	$51,000,000	105.587
Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., New York	5,000,000	104.88 to 105.7
Equitable Trust Co. and R. W. Pressprich & Co., New York	5,000,000	104.87 to 105.71
Parson, Son & Co., New York	2,270,000	104.91 to 105.42
Empire Trust Co., New York	1,250,000	104.21 to 105.26
Lazard Freres, New York.	5,000,000	105.41 to 105.52
Frederic H. Hatch & Co. and Gilman & Ciucas, New York	1,000,000	105.02 to 106.08
A. B. Leach & Co., New York	10,000,000	104.779 to 106.279
Clark, Dodge & Co., New York agents	1,000,000	105.5 to 105.7
Asiel & Co., New York	1,020,000	102 to 105.23
Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, New York.	2,000,000	104 to 105.5
Fisk & Robinson, New York	5,000,000	104.761 to 106.021
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York	3,000,000	104.612 to 105.883
N. W. Halsey & Co., New York	6,000,000	105.54 to 106.17
Keen, Taylor & Co., New York	4,000,000	104.03 to 105.03
American Exchange National Bank and Kountze Bros., New York	20,000,000	104.75 to 105.76
Charles D. Barney & Co., New York	1,112,000	104.3 to 105.5
Bank of America, New York	4,000,000	105.25
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.	1,000,000	104.7572 to 105.104
Reilly, Brock & Co., Philadelphia	2,000,000	104.19 to 106.19
Hallgarten & Co., New York	5,350,000	103.0123 to 105.76
New York Life Ins. Co., New York	5,000,000	104 to 106
J. S. Bache & Co., New York	3,000,000	105.5
Bank of Manhattan, New York	1,050,000	106.25 to 105.59
William Salomon & Co., New York	2,000,000	104 to 105.5
Alexander & Barnet, New York	1,350,000	104.8 to 106.26
Empirana Industrial Bay-		

Continued on Page 3.

Safety at Sea and the Law

Paul Gottheil, steamship expert, discusses the admirable work of the recent London Congress and the proposals now pending at Washington, in which, he says, serious danger lies.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

A striking photograph of the rescue of passengers and crew from the foundered Cobequid off Nova Scotia will be reproduced in the Pictorial Section.

SEES PANAMA CANAL AS ANTI-EUROPEAN

Mars Its Presiding Spirit, and Battle Its Slogan, Says German General Staff Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Although officially published by the German General Staff at the end of 1913, public attention has only just been drawn to some remarkable statements made by that supreme department of the Kaiser's army regarding "the Panama Canal as a military factor."

If the observations of the General Staff reflect the views of the German Government the latter undoubtedly suspects the United States of an intention of exploiting the canal for active anti-European purposes.

After discussing the engineering aspects, past and present, of the canal, the article, which covers fourteen pages of the Staff's quarterly publication, summarizes the "immediate consequences" of the opening of the canal as follows:

First—Aggravated attempts on the part of the United States in the direction of supremacy on the American continent, at least as far as the Canal Zone, and perhaps to the Equator.

Second—A sharp competitive struggle against foreign, especially European, commerce throughout Latin-America.

Third—A grave struggle between Japan and America for mastery in the Pacific.

Fourth—An increased endeavor to exclude the yellow race from American territory.

Fifth—The development of an American merchant marine.

Sixth—The gradual introduction of a vigorous, imperialistic policy on the part of the United States, accompanied by a strengthened army and navy.

The article is illustrated by two drawings by staff officers. It concludes:

"The Panama Canal was a bone of contention for enerations before a spade of earth was turned. The Americans acquired it for battle. 'Battle' is the slogan over the Isthmian waterway. Like its past, its future will be presided over by the spirit of Mars."

To-night's official North German Gazette gives prominent space to an account of a debate between Col. Roosevelt and Señor Zeballos at Buenos Aires. It is headlined: "Argentina's Rejection of the Monroe Doctrine."

PANAMA, Jan. 21.—The Panama Canal has reached such a condition of completion that a large ocean steamer could now pass through, according to a declaration made to-day by Col. Goethals. He says there is thirty feet depth of water through the Culebra Cut and Cucaracha slide, and it is his intention to send a Panama Railroad steamer through the canal, probably in April.

A circular order issued by Col. Goethals to-day, to go into effect on Feb. 1, abolishes the Atlantic and Pacific divisions of the canal construction because of the nearness of completion of the work. H. C. Cole, the engineer in charge of the Pacific division, will resign on that day. Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert of the United States Corps of Engineers, the concrete construction engineer at Gatun Locks, also loses his engineering position, but retains his seat on the Panama Canal Commission.

Both ends of the canal are practically completed, only the electrical installation and cleaning up remaining to be finished.

GOING SOON, SAYS CULLOM.

But Had Hoped He Would Live to See a Memorial to Lincoln.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—"I know that I am soon going away. I had hoped to live to see a memorial to Abraham Lincoln erected; and now that I am going, I want the people to know that it is with the assurance that the contract will be signed and the memorial built."

This was the statement that came to-night from what probably will prove the death bed of ex-Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois. Mr. Cullom is very weak and his physicians hold out no hope. He is 84 years old, but his mind is exceedingly clear at times. It was during a waking spell to-day that he asked his secretary to give out the statement of his assurance that the great Lincoln memorial, which had been the chief object of the later years of his life, was about to become an accomplished fact.

There has been some trouble about the memorial and the fight waged against the selection of marble for the structure, has much to do with weakening Mr. Cullom. By special act of Congress he became resident Director of the Memorial Commission when he retired from the Senate nearly a year ago.

WRITER A POLICEWOMAN.

Miss Anna Forsyth Put On Force After Exposing "Aurora After Dark."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Miss Anna Forsyth, a writer for Chicago and New York newspapers and author of "Seven Times a Servant," has been appointed a policewoman at Aurora, standing highest in a competitive examination.

A church society recently had her investigate the "white slave" traffic. Her report caused a sensation and a demand for a policewoman.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
THE PROGRESSIVE WAY TO THE SOUTH.
Solid steel trains to Florida, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

SMOKERS' PALATES PAINTED IN COURT

Recorder McGovern of Hoboken Offers Treatment to Cure Cigarette Habit.

A crusade to curb the cigarette habit among boys, and men, too, by application of nitrate of silver on the palates of the victims was inaugurated last night by Recorder John J. McGovern in the City Hall, Hoboken. In the Hoboken newspaper the Recorder had announced that he was prepared to aid those afflicted with the habit by a special treatment which would probably lead to a cure, and he invited cigarette users who desired to break the habit to meet him at the courtroom at 7:30 o'clock last night.

The Recorder arrived in company with two physicians, Drs. Joseph Longrinan and John Grennelli, from the medical staff of the Board of Education, and he found 300 men and boys waiting in the courtroom to see what he could do for them. Here and there were a few determined-looking women, accompanied by their sons, whom they wanted to present to the Recorder as "cigarette fiends."

When the Recorder said that the doctors were ready to administer treatment, the mothers pushed the boys forward, but the others held back. With a preparation of nitrate of silver the physicians painted the palates of the young smokers. They made wry faces, sputtered, coughed, choked, and looked generally unhappy at the first application of the mixture to the amusement of those who had waited to see the results of the experiment.

Finally about fifty men and boys had their palates and throats painted. All agreed that the taste was worse than the cigarettes, but each had a different version descriptive of what the taste resembled.

"The taste will grow more repulsive by to-morrow," was the confidential whisper of one of the physicians to the Recorder. "If they try to smoke a cigarette or cigar for the next day or two the effects of the treatment will be sickening."

Each of the "patients" received a prescription, providing a wash of the nitrate of silver to be taken after meals or when the desire for a "smoke" comes upon him, and all were ordered to chew the bitter root of the gentian plant as a further step toward a cure.

"We shall introduce it in the public schools," said the Recorder, "We shall either get permission from the parents of the pupils or else make the treatment compulsory. In one school I found fifty-three boys ranging in age from 9 to 11 years who were addicted to the cigarette habit—regular fiends.

"For six years I have been fighting the cigarette in court and out, and I think the time has come to use practical methods instead of moral persuasion to save the youth from this social and physically degrading habit. I heard of the success of this treatment through the experiments of a German professor, and found that it had been tried by the Anti-Cigarette League in Chicago, and I obtained a copy of the prescription there."

The Recorder will continue the cigarette sessions so long as any one offers to be treated. A week ago he tried the remedy on six youths with good results, he says, and as the remedy is similar to that used for sore throats in some medical cases he is sure there can be no harmful effects. He has always taken an especial interest in boys, and after careful study of the juvenile offenders brought before him, he has come to the conclusion that 98 per cent. may trace their first step in the wrong direction to the use of cigarettes.

SUFFRAGE HIT BY KINDNESS.

Senate Ready to Pass the Bill, but Ashhurst Talks Too Long.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A speech to-day by Senator Ashurst of Arizona favoring a constitutional amendment granting the suffrage to women killed one of the best chances the amendment ever had of passing the Senate. When the resolution was reached Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire expressed sympathy with it and said he thought it would pass if voted upon. Radical Republicans expressed the same view and asked Mr. Ashurst if he would let a vote be taken.

Mr. Ashurst was embarrassed. He had prepared the committee's report favoring the amendment and he had a speech all ready to deliver. Finally he confessed to his laughing colleagues that before the vote was taken he would like to make a few remarks. When his remarks were concluded, some three hours afterward, the time had passed for a vote and the Alaska Railway bill was taken up. It is expected that some time will elapse before another opportunity presents itself.

HIS PAST SMITES HIM.

North Dakotan Nominated by Wilson Accused of Excise Violations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The nomination of Otto R. Myer to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Dickinson, N. D., was adversely reported to the Senate this afternoon. An odd feature of the committee's action was that the nomination was openly opposed by John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, himself appointed by President Wilson. Mr. Burke formerly was Governor of North Dakota.

Mr. Burke appeared before the Senate Committee and testified that when Mr. Myer owned a hotel he frequently violated the liquor law. Mr. Myer had told the committee that the charge was true in some respects, but that he quit the hotel business last June. Mr. Burke told the committee, however, that on leaving the hotel business Mr. Myer had bought a drug store, and that his violations of the laws had continued.

Man Rolled Up in Snowball.

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 21.—Alexander McGregor, an elderly man, was rolled through wet snow in front of a locomotive for a distance of 150 feet to-day and when help reached him, was in the middle of a snowball six feet in diameter. He was seriously injured.

Latest Shipping News.

MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Oscar II., (Scandinavian-American Line,) Copenhagen, to New York, was 330 miles east at noon; due 23d. forenoon.

LOUIS MARTIN, leading French restaurant, Broadway at 46th St.—Adv.

MRS. ROBERT GOELET SEEKS A DIVORCE

Papers Filed in Newport Charge Cruelty and Conduct "Repugnant to Marriage Vows."

ASK CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

Plaintiff, Known for Her Skill as an Artist, Was Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 21.—Papers in a divorce suit brought against Robert Goelet of this city and New York were filed here on behalf of Mrs. Goelet at 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the clerk's office was about to close, by Tillinghast & Collins, attorneys of Providence, acting for Samuel Untermyer of New York.

The papers are sealed and Mr. Collins gave instructions that they should not be opened until the date of hearing, which was set for the third Wednesday in February, which falls on the 18th. The hearing will be held at Newport.

Mr. Collins refused to say on what grounds the action was based or to discuss the case in any way, but it is understood that Mrs. Goelet accuses her husband of extreme cruelty. She asks for alimony and the custody of their two children, Ogden, aged 6, and Peter, about 3 years old. It is also understood that Mr. Goelet, who will be served with papers to-morrow in New York, will contest the suit.

For some time there have been rumors of trouble between the young couple. Last Summer Mr. Goelet rented the White House estate on Rhode Island Avenue instead of occupying as usual Ochre Court, his mother's beautiful place on the cliffs, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet remained abroad after essaying vainly to effect a reconciliation between her son and daughter-in-law. When in Newport, which was seldom, Mr. Goelet drove out daily with the two boys, of whom he seemed to be very fond, but his wife never accompanied them, and it was reported that although they occupied the same residence they practically lived apart.

Mrs. Goelet, who was Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia, has devoted much attention to art, and received instruction in painting from a Newport artist at the studio of Henry Clews, Jr., near Bailey's Beach.

When the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch of Russia was visiting the Russian Embassy and Mrs. John Astor last August Mrs. Goelet was one of the very few hostesses he permitted to entertain him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Although rumors hinting at the possibility of the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, the latter formerly Elsie Whelen of this city, have been afloat since August, the news of Mrs. Goelet's definite action came as a surprise to society here.

The members of Mrs. Goelet's immediate family are not in the city. Mrs. C. Hartman Kuhn, her mother, leased her house at 1,707 Locust Street, and is in France with her other daughter, Mrs. Craig Biddle, formerly Miss Laura Whelen. C. Hartman Kuhn is expected back in a few days. William Baker Whelen, Mrs. Goelet's brother, also is away.

Thomas Duncan Whelen, first cousin to Mrs. Goelet, said that he knew absolutely nothing about the reasons for a divorce.

"I had never heard that Mr. and Mrs. Goelet were not happy," he said.

TROUBLES OF THE GOELETS.

Husband Owner of Great Wealth—Wife Member of Old Family.

Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Goelet's attorney, was found occupying a box at the Irving Place Theatre last night, witnessing the American premiere of Schlinger's comedy, "Professor Bernhardi." Mr. Untermyer said that the papers on file in Rhode Island would show all that was to be said of Mrs. Goelet's complaint. He added that Mrs. Goelet did not regard her affairs or those of her family as matters of public interest or concern.

That there have been differences between Mr. and Mrs. Goelet has been known to their New York intimates for some months. But while they continued to occupy their mansion at 647 Fifth Avenue, keeping up an appearance of harmony, there had been hope of a reconciliation. It was not until about four weeks ago that Mrs. Goelet decided to bring divorce proceedings. When she left the house Tuesday, for Dayton, Fla., her personal retinue of servants accompanied her. Mr. Goelet's servants, who remained, expect to be transferred to one of his country places, since it is understood that the Fifth Avenue place is to be closed in February.

Mrs. Goelet, who is six feet tall and of marked beauty of face and person, is the daughter of the late Henry Whelen, the Philadelphia banker. Her mother is now the wife of C. Hartman Kuhn of Philadelphia. Miss Whelen married Robert Goelet, then two years out of Harvard, on June 19, 1904, at the Church of St. Mary, at Wayne, a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia. Her bridesmaids were the Misses Alice Roosevelt, Frances Griscom, Adelaide Jordan, Esther White Harrison, Pauline Biddle, Edith Bruen, Marion Haven, and Nora Iselin. Ogden Mills attended Mr. Goelet.

In addition to the charge of "extreme cruelty" which the Rhode Island dispatch mentions as the ground of Mrs. Goelit's suit, it was learned on the highest authority here last night that the complaint charges that Mr. Goelet has been guilty of "other misbehavior and wickedness repugnant to and in violation of his marriage covenant."

Just what Mrs. Goelet will seek to prove under this charge when the petition comes before the court on Feb. 18 was not divulged last night. Her friends would not affirm or deny that there was a woman or women in the case. They said reporters would have to place their own construction on the language of the petition, which was in accordance with the Rhode Island statutes governing divorce.

Mr. Goelet dined last night at the Knickerbocker Club, his favorite resort in New York. He did not remain long after dinner, but a little after 9:30 called for his coat and walked out alone. It was said that he had not yet been served with the papers in his wife's action. The Rhode Island procedure calls for the filing of papers before their service, instead of as in New York making their filing obligatory after service. It was said an attempt would be made to serve the papers upon him to-morrow.

Mr. Goelet is the son of the late Ogden Goelet, and is the owner of an estate, principally in New York realty.

Continued on Page 2.

WATERBURY HOUSE AFIRE.

Polo Player, Dressing for Dinner, Disturbed Only Slightly.

Smoke was seen coming from windows on the top floor of Lawrence Waterbury's town house at 132 East Thirty-eighth Street early last evening by persons passing on the street and the Fire Department was summoned by Policeman MacDonald. The fire was quickly extinguished. A chimney was ablaze in the housekeeper's rooms on the top floor.

Mr. Waterbury, who is to be Captain of America's polo team next Summer, was dressing to go out to dinner. He looked on while the firemen ripped up his walls to get at the fire, and when it was all over finished his dressing and went out to dinner.

MODJESKI ASKS DIVORCE.

Engineer and Son of Mme. Modjeska Charge Desertion.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21.—Ralph Modjeski of Chicago, civil engineer to many railroads, and builder of some of the largest bridges in the world, filed suit for divorce here to-day, charging desertion.

Modjeski is the son of the late Mme. Modjeska, the actress. He charges in his complaint that his wife, Felicie Modjeski, whom he married in New York in 1885, was dissatisfied with America and after repeated trips to her home in Poland, finally left New York in 1910 for Europe, saying she would never return.

She did come back in 1912, the complaint says, but they have not met.

SAVE LIFE AT ANY COST.

Doctor's Decision Where Operation Will Destroy Patient's Mind.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The Cook County jail physician to-day, confronted with the alternative of allowing a man to die or performing an operation on the brain that would make the patient insane, decided that it was his duty to save the man's life if possible.

Andrew Oleson, the patient, has little to hope for in any event, for if he recovers he will be tried for killing his wife. Oleson, after the shooting, fired a bullet into his own head.

Dr. Thomas Hogan, jail physician, said that Oleson was paralyzed and growing weaker and the bullet must be removed to save his life, but that the operation probably would destroy his mind. Dr. Hogan notified the Sheriff that his duty to save human life at any cost would compel him to operate on Oleson to-morrow.

"FIND HUSBAND GUILTY."

Justice Gavegan Interprets Verdict to Mean $50 Damages.

Mrs. Rosa Purella got a verdict of $50 against Julia Garrity on the charge of alienating the affections of her husband, before Justice Gavegan in the Supreme Court, yesterday. She sued for $5,000. The defendant did not appear. The jury filed out to deliberate, and after two hours came back and announced that they found the husband guilty.

"You are not concerned with the husband," said Justice Gavegan. "You must find a verdict for Mrs. Purella, and fix the damages. The issue is clear."

The jurors marched out again, and again returned with the verdict:

"We find the husband was guilty of misconduct, and fine him $50."

Justice Gavegan said the verdict was "impossible," and straightened it out.

RACES EAST AGAINST DEATH

H. G. Nutt Speeding Across Continent to Reach His Dying Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—To reach the bedside of his mother, who is said to be dying at her home in Brookline, Mass., a suburb of Boston, H. G. Nutt, General Manager of the Salt Lake Railroad, today left for the East in his private car attached to a fast transcontinental train.

Mr. Nutt hopes to break a transcontinental record. He has wired ahead to facilitate every change. At Chicago and New York taxicabs will be waiting to hurry him from station to station, and at Boston a high-speed automobile has been engaged to carry him to Brookline.

ECHO OF CARABAO DINNER.

Admiral Howard, Its Chairman, Is Not to Go to the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Daniels to-day revoked the order assigning Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard to command the Asiatic fleet. Admiral Howard was Chairman of the Carabao Dinner Committee, and with other officers was reprimanded by order of the President because the Administration's Philippine policy was held up to ridicule at that affair. Admiral Howard had been assigned to the Asiatic fleet before the Carabao incident, but Secretary Daniels concluded the Admiral might not be persona grata to the Filipinos, in view of the "Damn, Damn, Damn" song, which was a feature of the dinner.

The Secretary asked the President what he thought about the advisability of sending this officer to the Philippines, and Mr. Wilson, it was said, saw the incongruity of it at once. Therefore an order assigning Admiral Howard to command the Pacific instead of the Asiatic fleet was issued. An order relieving Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles from command of the Pacific fleet and assigning him to command the Asiatic fleet also was issued.

The change is agreeable to both officers, and Admiral Howard is delighted over it. It relieves him from the possibility of any painful experience. At the same time the Administration thinks that the fact that the change was made for the reason given will make President Wilson popular in the Philippines.

GIRL OF 17 MISSING.

Police Asked to Search for Rose Lipson of Stapleton.

Seventeen-year-old Rose Lipson of 74 Canal Street, Stapleton, is missing. She fled from her home on Monday night, taking a dress suit case filled with clothing, and since then not a word has been received from her. It was not until Tuesday morning that her father missed her. Last night he asked the police to send out a general alarm for her.

From friends of the missing girl the father learned that she had spoken of going to Porto Rico.

THE ALLOTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At Schultz's Stores.—Adv.

SULZER GIVES GRAFT CLUES

Quotes Senator O'Gorman as Saying Gaffney Couldn't "Blackjack" His Client,

AND TOLD OF $100,000 LEVY

Asserts Gaffney Was Described as Man Sent Out to Hold Up Contractors.

WHITMAN TO CALL SENATOR

Deposed Governor Waives Immunity and Will Testify Before the Grand Jury.

Ex-Gov. William Sulzer, now a member of the Assembly from the east side, took the stand as a witness yesterday afternoon in District Attorney Whitman's John Doe inquiry. Sulzer appeared under subpoena to tell what he knew about graft conditions in the State. He signed a waiver of immunity, as have all the witnesses who have been called by the District Attorney.

The story which Sulzer told was typical of Sulzer. Throughout the hour and a quarter which he spent on the witness stand he was calm, comparatively, but at times he lent dramatic fervor to his testimony. In some ways his story was reminiscent of lectures delivered on his recent Western tour.

There was laughter as Sulzer told of the domineering "Chief" in Tammany Hall, the Governor-maker and Governor-breaker, as he called him. Even District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorneys Clark and Embree smiled. Sulzer never seemed more in earnest in his life. His story from beginning to end was a recital of "graft, graft, graft," as Sulzer himself called it.

To Go Before Grand Jury.

Sulzer will appear to-day before the special Supreme Court Grand Jury to tell in detail about his relations with Murphy, and to-morrow afternoon he will appear again at the John Doe inquiry to continue his narrative.

Charles F. Murphy was not the only man who figured in the testimony. Others who were mentioned were United States Senator O'

angered the Chief more than anything else I ever knew of. He wants to see you at once.

Sulzer (handing McGuire's telegram to Delaney)—That's all that's to it, John. I'm surprised you are so excited.

Going on with the narrative, Sulzer said:

"Delaney always referred to Murphy as Chief. He told me he had come from the Chief. He wanted me to go right to Delmonico's to square myself with Murphy. He called Murphy on the telephone and then I talked with Murphy. Murphy wanted me to come right up and I told him I'd come later in the afternoon, which I did."

At this point, in reply to Whitman's question, Sulzer told about the meeting between himself and Murphy in Murphy's suite at Delmonico's. There were several men in the large room. The conversation took place in an inner room.

Sulzer, on the stand, repeated the dialogue between himself and Murphy as follows:

Murphy (very much perturbed)—Why did you send that telegram to the Canal Board.

Sulzer (producing the McGuire telegram)—That's very simple.

Murphy—You have made a great mistake. You have no right to butt in on matters which don't concern you. I'm attending to that matter. Didn't O'Gorman get you to do this?

Sulzer—No, O'Gorman said nothing about it.

Murphy—Do you know Stewart?

Sulzer—No.

Murphy—Are you positive that neither Stewart or O'Gorman saw you?

Sulzer—Sure, but why are you so skeptical about this? You leave this to me.

Murphy—If you are going to act that way I see that you won't be Governor long. You leave this matter to me and don't butt in again.

Sulzer—See here, I'm sorry you have talked to me the way you have, because I tell you now that when I get to Albany I'll do right. The quicker we get an understanding the better it will be.

Murphy—So that's your idea, is it? Well, if that's your idea—

Sulzer—I'm going to be the Governor.

Murphy—You'll make a h—— of a Governor. Like h—— you'll be the Governor.

"Yes," said Sulzer, in elaboration of his account of the meeting at Delmonico's, "that was the first time I had encountered the workings of the invisible government. Murphy wanted to keep the McGuire telegram. But I took it back with me to Albany and filed it. Mr. Platt, my secretary, may have it."

Says O'Gorman Congratulated Him.

The Stewart matter came up again two days later, on Dec. 21, Sulzer testified, at a dinner at the Woldorf-Astoria in Sulzer's honor. At this dinner, according to Sulzer, Senator O'Gorman leaned over and said:

"I want to congratulate you for sending that telegram to the Canal Board. You never did a more honorable thing."

"Did you know at the time that O'Gorman or his firm represented Stewart?" asked the District Attorney.

"No," replied Sulzer, "and, furthermore, at that time I had so many things on my mind that I did not recall what Murphy had said to me about O'Gorman."

After Sulzer became Governor Stewart, the contractor, paid him a number of visits at Albany. George Gordon Battle accompanied him.

"Stewart complained about the way he was treated," Sulzer testified. "He said he wasn't getting a square deal. I told Stewart that I was in favor of everybody getting justice, and that I would do all I could to get him a square deal. And I did. A number of State officials, The Attorney General, and I agreed that Stewart was the lowest bidder, and that he was a very reputable contractor, and that it would be an injustice to reject his bids. However, the matter was finally fixed up by the Canal Board, and I gave it no further attention, except that I said I wanted justice done, and that I didn't want any scandal in my administration."

"Didn't Stewart tell you anything about being held up by James E. Gaffney?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"No, he didn't, nor did his counsel say anything about it."

While Sulzer was in Washington on March 8, 1913, Senator O'Gorman, according to the witness, invited him to luncheon at the Shoreham. At the luncheon another interesting conversation bearing on Gaffney, according to Sulzer, occurred. There was no one present except the Senator and the Governor. This is Sulzer's version of the conversation:

Governor—Murphy is putting the screws on me and is bring all the influence to bear on me to have me appoint James E. Gaffney as Commissioner of Highways.

Senator, leaning over the table—If you appoint Jim Gaffney Commissioner of Highways you will disgrace your State. You will ruin your career. Don't you know Gaffney is Murphy's chief lieutenant? Don't you know Gaffney's the man Murphy sends out to hold up contractors? Don't you know Gaffney held up my client for over $100,000? I went to Murphy and told him he'd have to call him off my client.

Governor—Senator, I'm glad to have your opinion on this. I've told Murphy over and over again that I would not appoint Gaffney as Highway Commissioner because it would be a disgrace to do so.

Murphy, too, was in Washington for the inauguration of President Wilson. There was a party in Senator O'Gorman's rooms at the Shoreham on March 5. Tom Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, invited Gov. Sulzer to talk with Murphy on the evening of March 5 in the Senator's rooms. Sulzer says he had intended to take a train at 11 P. M. for New York, and when he left the Senator's room Murphy, according to the testimony, followed him into the hall. There, between the door of the Senator's room and the elevator, according to Sulzer, another conversation relating to Gaffney occurred. Sulzer said a great deal about this meeting in the recent municipal campaign. It was then that Murphy, according to Sulzer, said: "Gaffney or war." Sulzer testified yesterday that Murphy said he was more interested in the appointment of Gaffney as Highway Commissioner than in any other appointment.

Wanted To Be Diplomatic.

"What did you say to Murphy?" asked Whitman.

"I told him I wanted an up-State man, a man whose honesty was above suspicion."

"Did you tell Murphy that Gaffney was a bagman, a collector, a dishonest man?"

"No," replied Sulzer, after hesitating a moment. "I didn't say those things, because I wanted to get along with Mr. Murphy. I parried because I tried to be diplomatic. I knew that if Murphy objected I could not get my appointments through the Senate. Murphy said, 'I'll wreck your administration if you don't do what I tell you to do.' It was not the first time he had threatened me.

"I smiled at first, but I was beginning to take his threats seriously. He said that I might be the Governor, but that he had the Legislature. He was indignant and I was in a hurry to go. While I was in the elevator he shouted, 'It is Gaffney or war.' And it was, if anyone wants to know."

Sulzer told the District Attorney that he saw Murphy on March 18 at Murphy's house and again on the morning of April 12. On the latter occasion, he said, E. E. McCall accompanied him to Murphy's house. Sulzer told about these meetings in the municipal campaign. Sulzer was anxious to make it clear that Murphy, at the early morning meeting of April 12, asked him to appoint George M. Palmer and Patrick E. McCabe members of the up-State Public Service Commission and The McManus as Labor Commissioner.

"I told Murphy that The McManus was no more fitted to be Labor Commissioner than he was to navigate an ocean liner across the Atlantic," said Sulzer.

Whitman then asked Sulzer why he had appointed John H. Delaney as Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy. Sulzer explained that Delaney was appointed after Murphy had promised to approve John N. Carlisle's appointment as Highway Commissioner. It was a "swap," he said.

Whitman then asked Sulzer why, in view of his suspicions of Gaffney, he had appointed him as member of the Highway Advisory Board.

"It was a safe place for him. There were twenty-five others on the Board," said Sulzer.

The records show that Sulzer paid a fine compliment to Gaffney when he appointed him to this board in February, 1913. He praised Gaffney as a great contractor.

"Why did you remove C. Gordon Reel as Highway Commissioner?" Sulzer was asked.

"Because he was most incompetent. Because he told me over and over again that he would tell me the real story in the Highway Department, and then never told me the story."

"Did you remove him because he was corrupt?"

"I wouldn't say that," replied Sulzer, "because I haven't the proof. Real not only was incompetent, but he was a fool."

John A. Hennessy, Sulzer said, was the real thorn in Murphy's side. Sulzer said that the "conspiracy to unseat him" started when Tammany learned what Hennessy and George W. Blake, the prison investigator, had learned.

"How do you know that?" asked the District Attorney.

"It is a matter of record," replied Sulzer. "This information is contained in a letter which Eugene Wood wrote to Hennessy. The letter names the men who met at Delmonico's to hatch the conspiracy. This letter is now in the possession of J. W. Forest, a lawyer of Albany.

Stories of "Graft, Graft, Graft."

"The reports which my investigators brought me staggered me, and it takes something to stagger me. It was a story of graft, graft, graft everywhere, and I made up my mind to stop the graft and bring the grafters to justice.

"If, up to the very last minute, I had been willing to compromise with corruption I would not have been removed. Murphy sent me word time and time again during my trial that if I'd quit he would quit, and that Wagner and Frawley would quit. Murphy sent me word by John H. Delaney during the time that the Court of Impeachment was sitting."

In the last few minutes of the hearing Sulzer put many denials of charges on the record. Whitman did not ask him about the receipt of a contribution of $500 in bills in a Syracuse hotel. As to the $2,500 contribution made by George H. McGuire, Sulzer said:

"I did not solicit that contribution. McGuire would be the last man I would have gone to for money, for I believed he was poor. McGuire sent $2,500 to Henry L. Stoddard of The Evening Mail to carry on the Hennessy investigation."

Sulzer denied that he had taken part in a Cooperstown meeting, where highway matters were discussed. The name of the Barber Asphalt Company did not figure in the hearing.

Reverting to the Stewart matter, Mr. Whitman wanted to know what Senator O'Gorman said regarding Gaffney's alleged attempt to hold up the contractor.

"Senator O'Gorman said that he talked about Gaffney's act to Murphy," said Sulzer, "and that Murphy tried to sidestep the question. O'Gorman said that he told Murphy he couldn't sidestep anything in which he was concerned and that the O'Gorman, would not stand it to see Gaffney or any one else blackjack a client of his. O'Gorman said that Murphy disclaimed responsibility for what Gaffney might have done. But O'Gorman added that Gaffney would never go about blackjacking any one unless Murphy told him to do so."

When Sulzer appears before the Grand Jury to-day it is expected that the Gaffney-Stewart matter will be the subject of investigation.

Sulzer will be questioned to-morrow about the system of giving out road repair contracts.

It is not likely that John H. Delaney or Charles F. Murphy will be called either before the Grand Jury or before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Murphy could not be found yesterday afternoon by persons who desired to obtain his views of Sulzer's testimony.

GUNBOAT FOR CAPE HAITIEN.

The Nashville Going There and Other Warships May Follow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The gunboat Nashville was ordered to-day from Port au Prince, Haiti, to Cape Haitien, on the north coast of the island, where recent rebel success is threatening the Government. The change in station of the Nashville was made at the request of the State Department.

It was said thatthe survey ship Eagle might bedtverted again from her routing duties at Gonaives and sent around the north coast to Cape Haitien. The gunboat Petrel, at Santo Domingo, is the next American warship likely to be pressed into Haitien service.

CAPE HAITIEN, Jan. 21.—Gen Beliard was still in control of Cape Haitien this afternoon, the revolutionary forces, which defeated the Government troops yesterday, not having attempted to enter the town. There was another clash last evening, without any definite result. A Committee of Public Safety has been organized by Gen. Beliard.

PHIPPS MILLIONS FOR RADIUM CURE

Continued from Page 1.

go down. He asserted that the Standard Company would be ready to contract with the Government at any time to deliver 1000 grams of radium within five years after Jan. 1, 1915, at an average price of $80,000 a gram.

Representative Byrnes of South Carolina asked the witness about the company's secret process for producing radium, and wanted to know whether the company would be willing to turn it over to the Government.

Mr. Flannery responded that the company would be willing to do that for "the right price." The company was a pioneer, and should be reimbursed for the laboratory work it had done if the Government wanted its process, he said.

Mr. Flannery told the committee the death of a relative from cancer inspired him to try to find a cure for the malady. He had sent experts to Europe, and they came back with the report that foreign scientists had found radium to be a cure for many kinds of cancer. With a small plant he began to experiment, and found a way of extracting radium from carnotite ore.

Mr. Phipps went to bed in his home at 1,063 Fifth Avenue last night at 9 o'clock, and no one would disturb him when a TIMES reporter went to seek verification of the Washington dispatch.

RADIUM CURES MISSOURIAN.

John Coldsberry Well After Treatment by Dr. Howard A. Kelly.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 21.—John Coldsberry, who was the first person in this State to undergo the radium treatment for cancer, was here to-day on his way home at Mountainview and physicians pronounced him fully recovered.

Mr. Coldsberry, who is 75 years old, was treated by Dr. Howard A. Kelly at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Only a burned spot on his head marks the place where the cancerous growth had appeared. He had abandoned all hope of getting well. His recovery in six weeks was considered so remarkable that he was taken to New York last week and examined by several cancer specialists.

The treatment cost Mr. Coldsberry $2,500.

LITTLE RADIUM IN COAL.

The Quantity Is Infinitesimal, Declares Prof. Moreau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Prof. Charles Moreau, the well-known scientist, reduces to a shadow the sensational announcement that he and M. Lepape have discovered coal as a source of radium. He says there is a modicum of truth in the announcement, inasmuch as radium is to be found everywhere in nature. Prof. Moreau said as to the researches of M. Lepape and himself:

"We found great quantities of helium. The question arose whether this helium could not come from radio- active substances in coal. We therefore pursued investigations in this direction, and found infinitesimal traces of radium and phorium. We have not yet drawn up our results, which will be published in reports to the Academy of Sciences."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE takes remove cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." It has signature of E. W. Grove on box. 25c.

FOR FULL PUBLICITY ON TRUST MEASURES

President and Legislators Are Agreed on the Necessity of Free and Open Discussions.

MEETING AT WHITE HOUSE

House Committees Prepare for Speedy Hearings on All the Proposed Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President Wilson held a conference of nearly an hour to-night with Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman, and other members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, to which the House yesterday referred those portions of the President's message on trusts relating to the proposed interstate trade commission and the regulation of railroad securities.

This was the most important incident of a day in which the anti-trust measures were a subject of much discussion both in and out of committee.

Publicity of the tentative drafts of anti-trust legislation measures, suggested by the President in his message to Congress, was determined upon to-day by the legislative committees in the House and Senate. All the bills will be introduced as soon as passed upon by the majority members of the committees, and will be considered as working bases for full and free discussion in open hearings.

That there would be no attempt to rush the trust regulation measures unduly was positively asserted on all sides. The President has assured Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee; Representative Clayton, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Representative Adamson, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, that he was in full accord with the purpose to hold hearings that all who had ideas on the important subject in hand might be heard.

Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee contemplated originally that his committee should consider and report the Interstate Trade Commission bill, as well as the other four measures drafted by that committee on the trust questions, and that only the Railway Securities bill would be considered by the Adamson committee. But the action of the House yesterday in giving to that the Adamson committee possessed jurisdiction over both the Interstate Trade Commission bill and the Railway Securities bill left the Judiciary Committee without jurisdiction over the Trade Commission bill.

That President Wilson is not concerned so much over methods of procedure and committee jurisdictions as he is over obtaining results became apparent to-night, when he sent for the Democratic members of the Adamson committee During his conference with the members of the Interstate Commission Committee the President talked as if he accepted the decision of the House that the Adamson committee should act on this measure.

The probabilities are that the Trade Commission bill will soon be introduced by Chairman Clayton or some other member of the Judiciary Committee and then referred to the Adamson committee. It will receive careful consideration after such reference by the Adamson committee. But the Judiciary Committee will prepare one of its own, dealing with that phase of the question and in line with the President's recommendations.

The introduction of certain trust bills in the Senate will be the signal for a struggle for jurisdiction between the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of that body similar to that settled in the House yesterday. The Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has apparently gone ahead on the assumption that it will handle the legislation. Acting Chairman Overman of the Committee on the Judiciary said to-day that he would insist on the reference to his committee of all bills amending the Sherman act.

The Trades Commission bill Mr. Overman is willing to see handled by the Committee on Interstate Trade, and perhaps the bill prohibiting interlocking directorates. But the bill, defining violations of the Sherman law, extending the statute of limitations and permitting evidence in an equity suit by the Government to be used as evidence in a private suit for damages should, in his opinion, be modeled by the lawyers of the Judiciary Committee. Overman expects to wait on action by the House before taking up trust legislation.

Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee announced to-night that his committee would begin hearings on the bills pending before that committee and such others as will be referred to it.

These hearings, he said, would not delay action. Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including Commissioner B. M. Meyer, a former member of the Railway Securities Commission, will be heard on the Railway Securities bill.

The Adamson bill will be the working basis for the railway securities message. It will amend Section 20 of the Interstate Commerce act, which vests the commission with power to compel interstate roads to keep their accounts and make reports to the commission according to its rules.

The Railway Securities bill will not attempt to "squeeze the water" out of railway securities that have already been issued. It would be retroactive to attempt that and impracticable, members qualified to discuss the subject assert, and the bill will deal primarily with future stock and bond issues and other evidences of indebtedness concerning the future.

Joseph R. Davies, the Commissioner of Corporations, and others, will be questioned as to the purposed inter-State trade commission, which is to be an enlargement of the Bureau of Corporations, taking the place of that bureau and becoming wholly independent of any executive department of the Government.

The following summary of what the Interstate Commerce Commission has already done within its authority in advance of legislation concerning securities was recently prepared by the commission:

First, the construction accounts, promulgated by the commission, lay down the rule that all charges to property should be the money value and not the debt value of the transactions recorded. This means that so far as construction accounts are controlled by the commission's orders, the cost of property, which is the first item on the asset side of the balance sheet, must be the cost in money and not the cost in debt. The special effects of this rule is limited by the fact that the jurisdiction of the commission does not extend to construction companies, nor does there seem to be any feasible means, without further legislation, of controlling charges to the property accounts of a carrier which represent a lump sum for the purchase of constructed properties.

Second, the accounting rules, promulgated by the commission, provide that all additions and betterments, regardless of the source from which the money to pay for such additions and betterments may be derived, shall be made a charge to the property account. The purpose of this rule is to prevent the accumulation of what have sometimes been called secret reserves and thus obviate the danger of having these reserves restored to the books at some future time and made the basis of speculative manipulations.

Third, the accounting orders of the commission require that all additions and betterments paid for out of revenues rather than from the proceeds of securities sold, should be set up on the credit side of the balance sheet as a specific item. This raises at once the question of the equity in the value of such improvements. Is this an equity of the stockholder or of the public? On this point the commission expresses no opinion; it does, however, in the system of accounts promulgated, require that the amount of such improvements be separately stated in order that when the question of increased capitalization is under consideration, whether by a stock dividend or otherwise, the amount involved will be a definite and not an uncertain amount.

SEES A NEW ERA FOR US.

Sir Felix Schuster on the Importance of Recent Legislation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir Felix Schuster, Chairman of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, whose half yearly survey of the financial situation is always anticipated with keen interest, in to-day's statement at a meeting of the bank's shareholders made references to the American Tariff and Currency bills.

Sir Felix said the United States in 1913 had the record for the year as regards foreign commerce. This gave her great power over the European money markets, and if now they saw gold shipped to Europe from the United States instead of an opposite movement it must be that the monetary situation there had considerably improved.

The two measures passed by the American Legislature, the Tariff and Currency acts, were in Sir Felix's opinion perhaps the most important events that had taken place in the commercial world in 1913 and must have far-reaching consequences. They had to recognize this clearly, for both would make the United States a more formidable competitor than ever before not only as regards international commerce but also as regards the position of London as the centre of international banking. He had no doubt that commerce would be stimulated and British trade with the United States increased to the advantage of both nations.

So far, said Sir Felix, the hopes founded on this expectation had not perhaps been completely fulfilled, but the effect of such measures always required time to make itself felt. He saw a new era dawning for the United States.

Sir Felix Schuster adhered to the opinion that with the return of cheaper money and a possible relaxation of trade demands the attention of English investors would be directed principally to home securities. The indications were in the direction of greater ease in the money market during the current half-year, although it was to be doubted whether very low rates could be expected. Money would still be in great request in consequence of pending large issues of new securities in Germany, France, and elsewhere, and the proceeds of such issues should give a stimulus to trade.

KUHN-LOEB GET ALL NEW STATE BONDS

Continued from Page 1.

ings Bank, New York...	3,000,000	105.75 to 106.24
R. D. Sterling, New York.	1,000,000	103.3761 to 104.502
Bernhard Scholle & Co., New York	2,000,000	104.753 to 105.376
Sutro Bros. & Co., New York	1,000,000	104.542 to 105.712
Newborg & Co., New York	1,730,000	103.961 to 105.61
Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, New York	1,030,000	104.51 to 105.63
East River Savings Institution, New York	1,250,000	104 to 105
Brooklyn Trust Co., Bklyn.	1,900,000	104 to 105.625
Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York	1,000,000	102.52 to 104.02
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York	4,000,000	104.27 to 105.02
C. J. Turner & Son, New York	2,000,000	105.16 to 105.31
H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., New York	1,125,000	105.57 to 106.07
U. S. Trust Co., New York	5,000,000	105.126 to 106.126
Seasongood & Haas, New York	2,000,000	105.38 to 105.74
J. P. Morgan & Co., New York	5,000,000	103.75 to 104.25
William E. Cable, Jr., New York	1,565,000	103.38 to 103.76
Robert Winthrop & Co., New York	1,200,000	104.125 to 105.375
Arbuckle Brothers, New York	1,000,000	105.01
Lehman Brothers, New York	1,000,000	103.02 to 103.02
Heidelback, Ickelheimer & Co., New York	1,030,000	104 to 105.37
Redmond & Co., New York	1,500,000	104.01 to 106.25
Livingston & Co., New York	1,000,000	104.16 to 105.75
Edward Lowber Stokes, Philadelphia	2,000,000	105 to 105.635
Williamsburg Sav. Bank, New York	1,000,000	103.879 to 104.531
Edward B. Smith & Co., New York	1,000,000	105.089 to 106.125

There was only one par bid received. It came from a woman in Troy who wanted $500 of bonds.

There was only one par bid received. the issue, and $30,000,000 highway bonds. Part of the proceeds from the highway bonds will be used to retire $27,000,000 short term notes issued last February, when Justice Peck's ward.

It took the entire force of the Comptroller's office more than six hours to open the bids and tabulations were not completed until long after midnight. Although a large number of proposals had been received by mail in the last few days, many of the larger investors waited until the last minute and presented their prices by messenger. More than 100 such bids were received just before the Controller opened the first envelope promptly at noon.

STIMULUS TO INVESTMENT.

Stocks Advance Sharply on Success of $51,000,000 State Bond Issue.

The striking success of the State's offering of the greatest issue of bonds in its history was reflected in heavy buying of securities on the Stock Exchange. It was felt in investment quarters that the high prices offered for the $51,000,000 bonds and the great number of bids made indicated an awakening of investors on a scale not known for many months. The turnover of stocks on the Exchange was the largest of any day since last June, and the aggregate value of bonds sold was the greatest for a single session of the market in nearly two years.

Wall Street was surprised to learn that the successful bid presented by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co., acting jointly, was nearly a half point higher than the bid made by the syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and other prominent firms. Before the bids were opened leading bond men figured that a price for the issue would be about 105¾. When it became evident from the bids, as reported from Albany, that the bonds would go at a price in excess of 106 considerable enthusiasm over the future of the investment market was evident throughout the financial district.

The course of trading in the bonds on the Curb on a "when issued" basis this week had made evident the wide demand for the State 4½s, and it was thought that the bankers considered that the bonds could be disposed of at a fair profit, even though they should offer the State considerably more than other bond experts believed the bonds were worth.

The market on the Curb advanced sharply when the Kuhn, Loeb-Read bid was announced on the news tickers. The first sale of the bonds was made at 106¼, and thereafter there was a quick move upward to 107½, and a further advance later to 107⅞. Evidently the covering of short contracts contributed much to the buying in Broad Street, which amounted to $1,500,000 before the day was over, but purchases for investment purposes were said to supply the bulk of transactions.

A public offering of the bonds is looked for within a few days, and it is expected that a large portion of the issue soon will be placed with institutions and other investors of large calibre. The fact that the bonds are exempt from taxes, including the Federal income tax, has contributed much to their popularity.

VILLA SAYS HUERTA WILL SOON COLLAPSE

Sees Public Opinion Veering to the Side of the Successful Rebels.

15,000 TO ATTACK TORREON

Constitutionalists Will Bombard the City with Artillery Captured from the Federals.

CHIHUAHUA, Jan. 21.—"It will soon be shown that the United States has not waited in vain in the belief that the Huerta Government is slowly crumbling," said Gen. Francisco Villa to-day.

"With the northern division of the Huerta army imprisoned in the United States, and with Gen. José Refugio Velasco's Federal troops trembling at Torreon, the only point they now hold in the north, it will not be long before the usurper Huerta will be swept away by public opinion. At first it was only our arms that brought us victories, but now the people of Mexico are convinced of the seriousness of the revolution. Our strength is growing daily. We are finding that popular approval is as effective as bullets.

"But we are not forgetting that bullets are still necessary. The fighting will continue. Our success at Ojinaga in pushing the Federal division into the United States has had the effect of a tonic on our soldiers.

"I am convinced that the prospective battle near Torreon will knock another prop from under the tottering throne of Huerta. The Federals are aware that they must put up a vigorous fight there or their cause is lost. Once we go south of Torreon every city between us and Mexico City will fall. The people there have been kept in ignorance of the extent of the revolution, and when they see our great numbers they will join us, for in Mexico, as elsewhere, success is with the successful.

"The Federals will not last long at Torreon. We are going to approach them with an army of 15,000, the largest revolutionary corps called together in this revolution. We shall bombard the Federals with thirty cannon, forty machine guns and hand grenades. It will be bitter for the Federals to learn that they are being assaulted with weapons we captured from them at Ojinaga and elsewhere. Huerta little thought, when he sent his troops northward, that he was sending ammunition to us.

"We are already concentrating our troops north of Torreon. I will lead the assault. Gen. Toribio Ortega will be second in command. The attacking line will be reinforced by troops at Juarez and other points along the railroad."

MAGON SEES LIND AGAIN.

Latter Wants Future Envoys from Huerta to be Accredited.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 21.—Jesus Flores Magon, former Minister of the Interior, had a second conference with John Lind, President Wilson's personal envoy, last night, and then proceeded to a neighboring town, first informing Mr. Lind that he desired to confer with him further before returning to the Mexican capital.

While Mr. Lind reiterates that the conference was without political significance, and that he has not been informed that Señor Magon is acting as the representative of President Huerta, it may be said that the ex-Minister is the latest and most important of several prominent Mexicans to visit Vera Cruz recently and talk with Mr. Lind, all of whom, it is believed, have represented President Huerta, although without any semblance of official character.

It is understood that Mr. Lind intends soon to indicate his indisposition to receive more envoys from President Huerta unless they come officially accredited. This would open the way for the demand that the revolutionists be represented at all further conferences, which would have for their main purpose negotiations for peace as a preliminary to the settlement of all other matters at issue.

The belief is held in authoritative quarters here that President Huerta feels the time has come to learn what terms he may make with President Wilson, and the rumor is current that Gen. Huerta intends to appoint Francisco de la Barra chief of his Cabinet, he himself resigning in the latter's favor.

Señor de la Barra would then succeed to the Presidency in compliance with the law. Gen. Huerta taking personal command of the forces against the revolutionists.

VILLA FEARS OROZCO.

Asks Americans to Arrest Salazar Lest He Join His Old Ally.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 21.—Gen. Villa fears that Orozco will rally his old mountain clan from Western Chihuahua and take the field against him while he is occupied with Torreon. The rebel leader sent a protest to the United States army officers here to-day asking that Salazar be arrested and held in an inland fort to prevent his joining Orozco and starting a counter revolution in the State of Chihuahua.

Villa has left Chihuahua for the front at Torreon, and he does not want Orozco to start a campaign in his rear. The latter's exact whereabouts is not known, although it is generally believed that he is in hiding near Cuchillo Parado, or in some of the small towns of Eastern Chihuahua. Should he take the field again he would have no difficulty in recruiting a large force, as he has retained much of his popularity and could raise an army over night.

Villa has ordered all troops to be sent south for the general attack on Torreon, where Gen. Velasco and his Federals are fortified. The troops in Juarez had a final parade to-day and will entrain to-night and leave for the south. Villa expects to have his entire army assembled at Torreon so that he may proceed with his march to Mexico City as soon as this town is taken. He has called in all of his troops from the various garrisons and will centre his attack upon the Coahuila town.

PEACE MESSAGES FOR VILLA.

Spanish Poet and Dramatist Cable Wishes for Mexico's Welfare.

JUAREZ, Jan. 21.—Two of the greatest living Spanish writers to-day cabled from Madrid their wishes that peace be restored in Mexico. The messages were addressed to Gen. Carranza, but in the absence of the latter they were held for Gen. Villa.

B. Perez Caldos, the Spanish poet, cabled:

"I wish that my voice to-day were the voice of all Spain. It would say one word, 'Peace.'"

José Echégaray, the dramatist said:

"The sons of Spain beg their brothers of Mexico to end the struggle with a fraternal embrace."

Gen. Villa, who was expected to come to Juarez to-day, was detained in Chihuahua.

ALL REFUGEES IN CAMP.

Mexican Generals Help American Army Officers Organize It.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 21.—With the arrival of stragglers and several loads of their possessions all the Mexican Federal soldiers and refugees from Ojinaga, Mexico, had been interned at Fort Bliss to-day. The camp where the 4,600 foreigners are to be kept indefinitely on the footing of prisoners of war was not altogether completed, because many tents were still lacking.

Gen. Salvador Mercado and other Mexican Generals, acting as subordinates of United States Army officers, went about constantly directing the soldiers in putting the camp in permanent shape.

The refugees appeared cheerful over the end of their long journey. Mexican songs mingled with the hum of industry that spread over the reservation, and even some of the Mexican Generals pulled off their coats to drive tent pegs.

6,000 REBEL CAPS SEIZED.

U. S. Officials Get an Equal Number of Cartridge Belts.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 21.—Six thousand shakos and as many cartridge belts, said to have been intended for the uniforming of the Mexican Constitutionalist armies, have been seized here by United States officials. A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of H. Rivers, a purchasing agent for Gen. Venustiano Carranza, charging him with an attempt to export munitions of war into Mexico.

The cartridge belts, which came with the caps in nine large packing cases consigned from New York, are of the kind discarded by the United States Army when the web type of belt was adopted.

FIGHTING NEAR THE CAPITAL.

Mexican War Office Reports Rebel Defeat at Cuernavaca.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—Rebel forces were defeated to-day in an attempt to move on Cuernavaca, according to the War Office, which fixes the number of the rebels at 2,000.

The War Office announces another victory at Modesta, near Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa. A gunboat disembarked troops, which, marching inland, surprised and routed the rebels.

The fighting near Cuernavaca began within a few miles of the city and was carried on until the rebels disappeared in the hills.

AMERICAN HELD AS A SPY.

State Department Moves to Obtain Hansen's Release by Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Dispatches received to-day by the Constitutionalist agency here report the arrest of William Hansen at Victoria, Mexico, by Gen. Carranza's forces on the charge of being an Huerta spy. Hansen was at one time a United States Marshal in Texas.

The State Department to-day directed the American Consul at Matamoras, opposite Brownsville, Texas, to obtain the release of Hansen, who has been in trouble before with the rebels by reason of his reputed Federal leanings.

HIS VIEW OF WILSON PLAN.

Oil Man Says President Wants Leaders to Kill One Another Off.

Robert G. Hill, a representative of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, who arrived from Tampico yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Camaguey, said that he had been in Mexico for many years, had known Diaz and Madero well and was conversant with conditions in the Republic. He said that the Tampico battle had been fought in certain New York newspapers rather than in Mexico, and that the state of affairs had been very much exaggerated.

"I was present all through the siege of Tampico," Mr. Hill went on to say, "and only sixty-four men were killed, while it was reported that many hundreds were slain. There is no truth in the report that the large oil tanks were in danger of being destroyed by fire. Americans who have interests in Mexico are of the opinion that it would have been much better if President Wilson had recognized Huerta in the beginning. Huerta has his faults and his weaknesses, but he also has the qualifications of a ruler of Mexico.

"There is only one way to rule that country," said Mr. Hill, "and that is with the iron hand of a Diaz. As a leader Huerta knows his countrymen. The majority of the rebel leaders are looking only for loot and are not fighting against Huerta on the ground of patriotism. At the present time Huerta is afraid that his men may desert because he has not money to pay them. Most of them are convicts and they are fighting for their wages and nothing else."

Mr. Hill says that the impression among Americans in Mexico now is that President Wilson is waiting for the belligerents to kill one another off, when he will name for President the strongest man left and back him up. Intervention would be a very serious affair, he said, because all the leaders would combine and fight the United States as their common enemy.

MRS. ROBERT GOELET SEEKS A DIVORCE

Continued from Page 1.

of more than $35,000,000. He has expectations of coming into $25,000,000 more which is held in his family. He is a member of many clubs, including the New York Yacht, University, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, Piping Rock, Tuxedo, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Holland Society, Union, Automobile of America, Metropolitan of Washington, an dHarvard. His steam yacht, Nahma, is one of the most luxurious craft afloat. He owns great dog kennels and a number of country estates in the United States and abroad. In 1908 he bought and presented to his wife a half-million-dollar château in France, at Sandicourt, outbidding Prince Murat for it. This was esteemed at the time the finest country estate in France, barring that of the Rothschilds at Adamvilliers.

Mrs. Goelet spent last Summer perfecting her skill as a marine painter in the studio of Henry Clews, Jr. She is said to have considerable talent in painting as well as in caricature, which was her best known salon accomplishment, although her excellent voice had been cultivated before her marriage by some of the best teachers in Europe.

Mrs. Goelet's family, the Whelens, are one or the oldest in Philadelphia. Their country place, Clovelly, near Devon, Penn., is like an English baronial estate. Among her ancestors were Lady Wilhelmina Moorse, a daughter of the fourth Earl of Wemyss, who was exiled from England as a Jacobite and came to Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century.

Mr. Goelet in the early years of his married life lavished his wealth upon her to such an extent that it was said his mother and his sister, the Duchess of Roxburghe, remonstrated with him. There were reports yesterday that he had made extravagant offers to his wife in order to persuade her to drop her prospective divorce proceedings, but that she had refused to listen to him.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AV. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

TAKE GARAGE MAN AS AUTO 'FENCE'

John Gargare, Accused by Chauffeurs, Held by Detectives' Pistols.

FRIENDS OFFER RESISTENCE

Faurot, Who Calls Him Leader of Band, Gets Warrant Served in Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 21.—Guards were stationed around the Lakewood Automobile Supply Company, kept by John Gargare, and around the West Hall Apartments, where Gargare lives, when Inspector Shedd, Detective Mason, and several policemen went out to arrest him this morning on the charge that he had acted as a "fence" for stolen automobiles worth $100,000, which, according to Inspector Faurot, were stolen in New York under Gargare's direction.

After the guard had waited for two hours in front of the West Hall Apartments, Detective Mason forced his way into Gargare's flat and arrested him in his bathroom.

The prisoner was then taken to the City Hall and arraigned on a charge made by Inspector Shedd of the State Department of Motor Vehicles. W. H. Jayne, Jr., one of Leehan's counsel in the late murder trial, appeared for the defendant. Because of the absence of Prosecutor Newman, Magistrate Searing held Gargare under $3,000 bail and adjourned the hearing until the afternoon.

At the hearing a crowd of friends of Gargare collected in the courtroom. Some of his sympathizers stepped forward to give bail as soon as the amount was named. Chief Galatain of the Elizabeth detective force then asked for a warrant for Gargare on the strength of a telegram received from F. Aurte in New York. Jayne protested angrily against the issuance of such a warrant.

In the argument Joseph B. Horr, one of Gargare's bondsmen, seized the defendant by the arm and started to hustle him out of the courtroom, aided by a number of Gargare's friends. Capt. Galatain jumped for Gargare and wrenched him out of Hoff's grasp. When several others in the crowd came forward, shouting angrily and threatening to rescue Gargare, Capt. Galatain, Inspector Shedd, and Detective Mason drew their revolvers, forced them out of the courtroom, and

ASSEMBLY BEGINS WAR ON SINECURES

Plans to Cut Inflated Salaries and Abolish Useless Jobs in State Departments.

TAKES OVER THE BUDGET

Blow at State Board of Estimate Created by Sulzer—Workmen's Insurance Bill Urged by Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Republican Assembly is preparing to take out of the hands of Gov. Glynn and his Democratic associates in office the function of making up the State budget for the coming fiscal year. Incidentally there is panic among the Democratic heads of State departments. The Assembly has decided to start out with a general overhauling of payrolls with a view to sweeping salary reductions and legislation which will throw out of comfortable berths large numbers of useless employes.

Gov. Glynn, according to some of his friends, is regarding with something approximating complacency the work the Assembly has cut out for itself. Actuated by a desire for economy and at his wits' ends for means of realizing that desire without creating enemies within his own party, he is said to welcome this evidence of a zeal for economy on the part of the Assembly.

In the general housecleaning contemplated few of Gov. Glynn's friends are likely to suffer. He has not brought any influence to bear to obtain patronage in the State departments. Many men, some of them mere supernumeraries, to whom were given places in these departments under pressure brought to bear from the Executive Chamber during the Sulzer administration, it is predicted will be looking for jobs before many more days.

The Assembly went to work on its new plan to-day, when a resolution was adopted calling upon the head of every State department to explain in detail before the Ways and Means Committee every item included in its request for an appropriation from the general fund. Later the committee met and decided to begin at once its preparation of the Appropriation bill for next year, and to reassemble next Monday afternoon for a rigid investigation of payrolls, office expenditures, traveling expenses of State officials, and other items.

Limited to Actual Needs.

"While the committee proposes to act upon first-hand information, it will seek assistance from the Controller, the Department of Efficiency and Economy, the heads of the other departments, and the Governor," said Assemblyman MacDonald, Chairman of the committee. "Its aim, of course, will be to limit appropriations to actual needs."

For weeks the wheels of the budget machinery created by Gov. Sulzer have been revolving rapidly with a view to producing an economy grist. Gov. Glynn, in his annual message to the Legislature, pointed out that with only $41,000,000 revenue in sight, the requests for appropriations by the different departments totaled $63,000,000. The budget machinery consists of the State Board of Estimate, composed of the Governor, some of the elective State officials, the head of the Senate Finance Committee and of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, and the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy. Both the Board of Estimate and the Department of Efficiency and Economy have been at work for weeks scaling down the items of the budget.

"We will give the Governor a chance to make good on his economy pledges," said Harold J. Hinman, leader of the Assembly majority. "Before we get through we will put salaries and other State expenditures down to proper figures. The Constitution charges the Assembly with the duty of initiating the fiscal legislation of the State. Were we to dodge that duty the constitutional convention next year might take that power, virtually the last we possess, away from the Assembly and place it in the Executive department, as Gov. Sulzer tried to do."

Control of Insurance Rates.

Gov. Glynn to-day sent to the Legislature a message urging legislation providing that insurance companies and associations carrying on the business of workmen's compensation insurance should file with the Superintendent of Insurance their classifications of risks and premiums, with their basic rates, and that these should not take effect until after the Superintendent of Insurance had approved them.

"I felt constrained to veto a similar bill," the Governor said, "because I felt that the State insurance fund shortly to be inaugurated under the provisions of the new workmen's compensation act might be regarded as being included among the 'associations' over which these large supervisory powers were given to the Superintendent of Insurance, and it seemed to me undesirable that there should be any conflict of authority between the Insurance Department and the new Workmen's Compensation Commission."

The Governor suggested the enactment of the same bill modified so as to exclude the State fund from its operation.

Senator Ramsperger, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, later introduced the bill suggested by the Governor. It was advanced to the order of final passage without reference to a committee.

Senator Healy introduced a bill abolishing the present provisions of the railroad law in relation to the examination of applicants for the positions of motormen and gripmen on street surface railroads and providing that applications for such positions or for positions as conductors and drivers on street surface or electric roads shall be approved by the officers of the corporation involved and that the applicants shall then be placed on a car with a competent instructor for a period of not less than fifteen days. If the applicant be appointed he is to be placed in the shop or power house, where he can be made familiar with the power or machinery he is to control.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Hearn provides for extra pay for sergeants and patrolmen of the police force of New York City for extra work done after they have served eight hours in a day.

Assemblymen Flamman and Green introduced bills making 5 cents the maximum charge for a telephone call in New York City not exceeding five minutes' duration.

L. R. WILLIAMS HEALTH AID.

Dr. Biggs Takes Office and Appoints Him First Deputy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs came to Albany to-day and took the oath of office as State Health Commissioner. Dr. Biggs announced the appointment of Dr. Linsley R. Williams of New York as his first deputy at a salary of $5,000 a year. Dr. Williams was at one time connected with the Presbyterian Hospital. He also was connected with the Public Health Commission created by the Academy of Medicine and had charge of the public health bureau of the academy.

Dr. Williams has for many years been interested in matters of public health and sanitation and was recommended for Commissioner of Health by the commission appointed by Gov. Sulzer last year to revise the health laws. Dr. Biggs was the head of this commission.

Dr. Williams declined Gov. Sulzer's offer, but he was readily persuaded by Dr. Biggs to become his first deputy at a smaller salary. Dr. Williams is a man of [illegible] and which has won for him universal esteem. Gov. Glynn expressed satisfaction over the appointment.

TRAIN FARMERS, SAYS GLYNN

Wants $50,000 to Support Rural Lecturers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The State Agricultural Society closed its annual session to-night with a public meeting in the Senate chamber, at which addresses were made by Gov. Glynn and Chancellor J. R. Day of Syracuse University. The Governor said he was not in a position to advise the farmer. All he could do for the tiller of the soil, he said, was to "try to help him in quarters where he tells me he needs assistance."

The Executive said that the first problem was to learn how more of the State's lands might be placed under cultivation. Another involved the distribution of the State's produce cheaply and easily among the consuming population of New York. Then he would teach the farmer how to till the soil.

"New York's farmers," he said, "have a great consuming population at their very gates. They have the finest system of railway and water transportation in the world, and these facilities will be even better when the barge canal is finished. The railway, the commission merchant, and the retailer are all entitled to a fair profit for their services, but when they take 65 per cent. of what the public pays for its food there is something wrong with the system by which the farmer's products are marketed.

"There is little doubt that the facts I have just stated are understood and appreciated by every farmer in the State. Many of them have expressed their keen regret that there is no general movement to form co-operative selling societies among farmers, in order that each member of that co-operative society might dispose of his products to the best advantage. Scarcely a farming community in the State has not at some time or other expressed a desire for such a society. There is a great and growing sentiment throughout the agricultural districts of New York for co-operative organizations, which will assume the responsibility of marketing the farm products, but this sentiment must be crystallized and given a concrete expression. Some one with initiative in each community must take it upon himself to organize a co-operative association, and where there is no man ready to take the task upon himself the State should provide energetic organizers for sections that desire their services. With co-operative societies receiving the products of each individual farmer, sorting and packing them, arranging them and keeping in close touch with market prices, most of the farmers' difficulties, so far as the consumer is concerned, would disappear. The consumer himself would feel that he was getting his food at the lowest possible price, and the farmer would be assured that he was receiving full value for his products.

"Lecturers soon will be visiting rural sections of the State and explaining laws affecting agriculturists, if Governor Glynn's plan works out. He said he would ask the present Legislature for an appropriation of from $25,000 to $50,000 to aid in inaugurating such a campaign of education. He hopes to cover all laws in these lectures, and especially the proposed farm credit act, which probably will go to the Legislature next week.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.'S DENIAL

Alaskan Interests of New York Financiers Explained in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island made a detailed defense on the floor of the Senate to-day of the part played by J. P. Morgan & Co., M. Guggenheim's Sons, and the Alaska Syndicate in the development of Alaska. The holdings of the companies in the territory, he said, had been grossly exaggerated, and he read a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co. to Representative James S. Davenport of Oklahoma, in which the Alaskan interests of the three companies were set forth.

Mr. Lippitt's remarks, which were made in the course of the debate on the Alaskan Railway bill, drew forth questions from Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon as to George W. Perkins's course in Alaska. Mr. Lippitt replied that when Mr. Perkins was a member of the Morgan firm he had been approached in regard to a loan by a syndicate organized for the purpose of exploiting the peninsula. After a trip to Alaska Mr. Perkins rejected the proposal.

This is the letter from the Morgan firm:

Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., calling our attention to a statement made during the debate on the Alaska Railway Bill, that the Alaska syndicate held or exercised control over the White Pass and Yukon route and the Alaska Northern Railroad, and asking for a specific reply as otwhether or not the Alaska syndicate, our house, or M. Guggenheim's Sons have any interest or control in any railway or water lines in Alaska other than the Copper River Railway and the Alaska Steamship Company.

The Alaska syndicate owns the Copper River & Northwestern Railway, running from Cordova on the coast of Chitina, with a branch line from Chitina to the Kennecott mines.

The Alaska syndicate owns 41 per cent. of the capital stock of the Alaska Steamship Company.

Neither the Alaska syndicate, M. Guggenheim's Sons, nor ourselves have or ever had any interest in the White Pass & Yukon Railway.

The Alaska syndicate, M. Guggenheim's Sons, or ourselves have not and never had any interest in the Alaska Northern Railway nor its predecessor, the Alaska Central Railway.

The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. were stockholders in the Sovereign Bank of Canada, but were not represented on the board. Nor did they have anything to do with the management of the bank. The bank failed and was placed in the hands of a receiver. At the time of the failure we learned that the bank had made loans either to the Alaska Central or to its successor, the Alaska Northern Railway, or to the builders or promotors of such railway, taking the bonds of said railway, or one of them, as collateral. We had no previous knowledge of such loans, nor any interest therein.

We paid our double liability as stockholders in said bank in cash, and received therefor shares in the International Assets Company, Ltd., a Canadian company, to liquidate the bonds, which company, we believe, now holds whatever interests the Sovereign Bank had in the Alaska Northern Railway. If the liquidation should leave any surplus over the debts of the bank, which we are informed is not at all probable, we shoul dreceive our share of such surplus. We are not represented on the board of the liquidation company, nor have we anything to do with its management.

The above statement of facts covers the entire interest of the Alaska Syndicate, Messrs. M. Guggenheim's Sons, and ourselves, in any rail, waer, or other transportation lines in Alaska.

Messrs. M. Guggenheim's Sons authorize us to say that they concur in the statements in this letter, insofar as the same refer to the Alaska Syndicate, the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, or the individual members thereof.

Trusting we have given you the desired information, we remain,

Yours very truly,

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

President Wilson told Senators among his callers at the White House to-day that he favored the project for opening up Alaska's resources and hoped the measure would be passed. The Alaskan Railway bill is to be voted on in the Senate to-morrow.

AGAINST COERCING MORGAN

Richmond D. A. R. Want Request Substituted for Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21.—The Commonwealth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, passed resolutions to-day in opposition to Senator Thornton's bill providing that the Attorney General of Virginia shall bring suit against J. P. Morgan for the return to Virginia of the will of Martha Washington, stolen from the archives of Fairfax County during the civil war.

The chapter asks Senator Thornton to withdraw his bill and substitute therefor a new bill requesting Mr. Morgan to return the historic document to the Virginia State Library. If the request is not granted, a bill to bring legal action against Mr. Morgan is to be introduced at the next session of the General Assembly.

The daughters acted unanimously today in requesting Senator Thornton to withdraw the bill, which has been reported favorably by the committee to which it was referred.

GOV. TOMPKINS'S KIN ARE IN DIRE NEED

Almshouse Feared by Aged Pair Who Claim Relationship to Famous Executive.

WOMAN NOW IS CRIPPLED

Brother of 87 Years and Sister of 78 Dread Separation—Proud of Descent.

William Tompkins and his sister Deborah, who say they are blood relatives of Daniel D. Tompkins, the fifth Governor of this State and the Vice President of the United States through the two Administrations of Monroe, have been living for the last three years in Harlem, and, according to the word that spread last evening among their fellow-members of Bethany Presbyterian Church, they have come now to such reduced circumstances that they face separation and the almshouse.

The brother is 87 years old; the sister, a woman of 78, is so crippled with rheumatism that she cannot do anything to stave off the trouble they see just ahead of them. For three years they have been living with a niece and nephew, and they have come to the decision that they can no longer afford the expense of the flat. When Feb. 15 comes they must move out—whither they have no idea to-day. This home, which must be given up, is at 211 West 147th Street.

Mr. Tompkins and his sister are the grandchildren of Caleb Tompkins, a brother of Daniel D. Tompkins, and they came to New York years ago from Scarsdale.

It was at Scarsdale, back in the days when it was called Fox Meadows, that Daniel D. Tompkins was born. That was during the Revolutionary War, and Tompkins was a Columbia man of the eighteenth century. It was in 1807 that he became the candidate for the governorship of New York, the choice of the Clintonian Republicans, to defeat Morgan Lewis, who had been renominated. Tompkins not only won, but was re-elected four times.

Probably the most spectacular and memorable episode of his whole ten years of service in the Governorship was his proroguing of both houses of the Legislature—the exercise of a power granted by the Constitution which had not been exercised before in his time and has not been exercised since.

This was during his third term when an attempt to obtain a charter from the State for the Bank of America was accompanied by wholesale bribery at the Capital. This action of Tompkins made him vastly popular, as did his services in the war of 1812, when he recruited and equipped 40,000 militia in this State and for the purpose raised funds largely on his own security. Daniel D. Tompkins died in 1825.

SCORES TAKEN IN RAID.

Many Trips in Patrol Wagon for Poolroom Prisoners.

Seven detectives of Inspector James H. Gillen's staff raided an alleged poolroom at 124 West Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon and took the doorkeeper and the "lookout" to the West Seventeenth Street Station, where they were detained. Fifty-four other prisoners were arrested, and all were locked up charged with disorderly conduct. It took several trips of the patrol wagons to get the prisoners to the station, and so large a crowd gathered in front of the raided premises that mounted policemen were sent to keep them back.

There being no cells for the detention of prisoners at the West Seventeenth Street Station all prisoners had their pedigrees taken there and were removed to the West Thirtieth Street Station. It was early in the evening before the job was finished. Detectives Liebold, McGee, Bishop, Gutham, Murphy, O'Leary, and Taaffe made the arrests.

VAN TUYL TO RESIGN?

Friends in Dark About His Metropolitan Trust Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Friends of George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Superintendent of the State Banking Department, said to-night that he would serve out his term, which will expire in May, and that he had made no plans for the future. Nothing is known here of the report that he is to become President of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York.

It was reported several months ago that Mr. Van Tuyl was to take the Presidency of another trust company, but it was said to-night that he had accepted no new place either with the State or a private institution.

$25,000 TO SINGLE TAXERS.

Gift of Joseph Fels, Hailed at Dinner as "Angel of Our Cause."

Joseph Fels, the wealthy soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, who has founded the Joseph Fels Fund Commission in several countries to finance single-tax campaigns, made an agreement at the quarterly dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, at which he was a speaker, at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant last night to give $25,000 a year to the single-tax cause in this country, provided a like sum were raised throughout the country by other believers.

Mr. Fels has already given large sums to the same cause through the Joseph Fels Fund Commission, whose members in this country include Lincoln Steffens, Jackson H. Ralston, Daniel Kiefer, and George A. Briggs. William Marion Reedy, the toastmaster, said in introducing Mr. Fels:

"He is the successor of Henry George, and if he gain nothing on this earth besides praise for the work that he has done for our noble cause, I can at least promise him the finest funeral that his city has ever seen.

"He is the 'angel' of our cause."

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers Sailing for Europe To-day—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to sail to-day for Alexandria on the Laconia are:

Mrs. J. Reynolds Adriance, Miss Marion V. Adriance, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Balling, H. M. Beach, W. H. Bishop, L. D. Boutellier, W. A. Brewer, Miss M. S. Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies, Miss M. H. Duncan, R. H. Ewart, H. F. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Miss M. H. Gallatin, Miss F. A. Gallatin, Mrs. E. F. Hill, Mrs. A. P. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norris Miller, Mrs. E. J. Rathbone, Earl L. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Savage, and Judge W. H. Vanderburgh, Chicago.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NOORDAM (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Brown, Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Goodman, and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Herrick.

NIAGARA (Havre)—Miss Louise Durand, C. Lambert, M. Raymond, and Mrs. M. L. Bovee.

PASTORES (South America via Colon)—Mrs. A. J. Converse, M. J. Hughes, E. D. Morris, D. W. Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Shoemaker.

Movies to Teach Women How to Vote

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Moving pictures will be used in the campaign for educating prospective women voters for the Spring elections, according to announcements to-day by several Woman's Citizenship Committees. The films will demonstrate how to register and how to vote, and will make a plea for all women to register for the election.

Every one should use the KOH-I-NOOR Propelling Pencil. The right size for your hand, with rubber tip. Pencils filled with KOH-I-NOOR lead. Famous for its smoothness and durability. A dainty gift.—Adv.

WORCESTER TO HIS CRITICS.

Made No Secret of Connection with Philippine Company, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Dean Worcester, after his lecture before the Geographical Society to-night, dictated a statement in answer to charges that his tour was being used for advertising purposes and that stock in the American Philippine Company would be sold on the strength of his accounts of teh resources of the islands. His statement follows:

"I am surprised that the fact that I am to become an active officer of the American Philippine Company should be considered a news item or should excite interest at this time. It was publicly announced at the time I resigned my position as Secretary of the Interior in the islands last July. Both in Manila and in the United States statements were issued to the press and were published broadcast in the newspapers.

"At the time of my resignation I entered into a contract to accept an appointment at some future date, to be fixed by me, when I am ready to assume the duties of office. I had long cherished a plan for endeavoring to arouse interest in the many important problems confronting our Government in the Philippines through the medium of a book setting forth my observations and opinions and through a series of illustrated public lectures, and my acceptance of this position was conditioned upon my being allowe to carry out this plan, which I am now doing. The book, 'The Philippines, Past and Present,' will appear in two weeks.

"After I finish the lecture tour I expect to return to the Philippine Islands and devote my energies to the development of some of their vast natural resources. For example, these islands now import annually from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 worth of rice, which is needed as an article of diet. They ought to export rice. They can save this vast amount by the use of proper machinery.

"There is an important relationship between my plans for development of commercial enterprises and the continued protection of certain non-Christian peoples whose development is now progressing so rapidly. I mean to make it my business to see that it continues, giving them abundant opportunity to labor and a chance to sell products with their full values by affording them protection from the oppression of their Filipino neighbors. Every project for development that the American-Philippine Company has in hand will increase the prosperity of the islands."

MISS BRADLEY HOME AGAIN.

Detective Who Helped Take Eloper Back Fears She'll Run Away.

Special to The New York Times.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 21.—There was no indication in the manner in which Delilah Bradley returned to her home in Pemberton to-night that she in any way regretted her elopement to Mobile, Ala., with Joel B. Foster. The young Sunday school teacher was driven from Philadelphia to her home in an automobile hired by Detective George Tate, Detective Tate and her father accompanying her.

Dinner at the Bradley home was kept waiting for them. A large number of neighbors were assembled at the house when the young woman stepped from the open automobile. Some of them greeted her, but others declared impatiently that she was making a great mistake to return to her home at this time.

"I love him more than ever. I am sure I will never be able to live without him," was the only comment Miss Bradley would make. This statement she repeated time and time again to Detective Tate during the 30-mile ride from Philadelphia. Detective Tate said that he had reason to believe the Bradley family would soon move away from Pemberton. He urged that Miss Bradley be closely watched, as he did not believe she could be induced to remain at home.

Joel B. Foster came to New York yesterday afternoon and spent some hours in conference with friends and with representatives of the Bradley family at the Hotel McAlpin. The conferences were held in a private room which was engaged in Foster's name. At the conclusion of the conferences Foster gave up the room and left the hotel. It was understood that he purchased a ticket for Philadelphia with the intention of going there in the company of a lawyer representing the Bradleys.

FIVE SENTENCED FOR FRAUD

Prison for Brokers Crane, Durant, and Worth, Fines for Others.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The brokers indicted for fraud in connection with the American Redemption Company and the International Bankers' Alliance were sentenced in the Federal Court here by Judge Hazel to-day. A. Bryce Crane of Newark, N. J., was sentenced to one year and one month in the Elmira Reformatory, and Samuel J. Durant to one year and three months in the Federal Prison in Atlanta; Clifford R. Skinner of Philadelphia was fined $500; Mason A. Worth of New York City was sentenced to six months in the Monroe County Penitentiary, and Halford B. Wardin of Rochester, President and Secretary of the American Redemption Company, who turned State's evidence, was fined $6,000, which he paid.

The scheme was to get in touch with some concern that wanted to float stock or bonds, profess to undertake the sale of them provided they were indorsed by the American Redemption Company, which charged a fee for its approval, and then divided the money with the brokers, who, however, always found they could not sell the securities. The brokers then would suggest that a European bank would take the securities. The International Bankers' Alliance then came in. Again a fee was exacted.

SEE THEMSELVES IN BATTLE

Miles, Cody, and Others Watch Reproductions of Indian Fights.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Charles King, Gen. Baldwin, Gen. Wheaton, Gen. Stuart, and William F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) with several other army officers and civilians, to-day attended a private exhibition of the moving pictures taken last October at Pine Ridge, S. D., when 4,000 soldiers of the regular army and National Guard participated in reproductions of the Indian battles of 1876.

Gray-haired military chiefs watched themselves fighting. There was Gen. Nelson A. Miles in the audience, silent and erect, watching Gen. Nelson A. Miles galloping at the head of his troop into the ravine of Wounded Knee.

There was Col. Schunk in the audience, intent and interested, watching Col. Schunk skirmishing over the hills of the Bad Lands.

But the figure that sat the straightest and watched the closest was that of "Buffalo Bill," part owner of the films, which he assisted in preparing for the archives of the War Department in Washington. They will be shown next week before President Wilson and Secretary Garrison in Washington.

Ask National Rural Credit Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A delegation representing the Farmers' National Union appeared before the House Banking Committee to-day in support of rural credits legislation. Aid to the farmer in the development of land was imperative, they said.

Auto Kills Retired Navy Surgeon.

SELINS GROVE, Penn., Jan. 21.—Dr. William H. Ush, a retired Assistant Surgeon of the navy, was killed to-day. An automobile turned over, and he was caught beneath it. Dr. Ush was 45. He handled smallpox epidemics in the Philippines.

KILLS HIS CHILDREN, WIFE, AND HIMSELF

Ellis Island Interpreter Wrote That Fear of Insanity Drove Him to Quadruple Slaying.

WIFE ALSO SIGNED LETTER

Bodies Lay in Flat, Undiscovered for Two Days—Long Will Appended to Death Note.

The bodies of Julius Stierheim, an Ellis Island interpreter; his wife, and two young daughters, each shot through the roof of the mouth, were discovered yesterday shortly after noon in their flat on the fourth floor of 1,088 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx. Stierheim had slain his family on Monday night, and then ended his own life. He left a long letter, written in German, in which he said that a fear of insanity impelled him to the slaughter of his family and himself. The latter, which was followed by a will, was also signed by his wife, showing that she had consented to the shooting of her children and herself. According to neighbors, Mrs. Stierheim had been in poor health recently, and gave indications of suffering from a mental malady.

The fears of Mrs. Elise Glockner of 1,014 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, sister of Mrs. Stierheim, led to the discovery of the bodies. She had called at the Stierheim apartment on Tuesday and had been unable to get any response. She failed to get her sister to the telephone yesterday morning and then on calling up Ellis Island learned that Stierheim, who was 46 years old and had been twenty years in the Ellis Island service, had not reported for duty since Monday.

Mrs. Glockner next summoned a friend of Stierheim, Henry Gyory of 783 Hewlit Place, the Bronx. After he had failed to break open the door, which a two days' supply of milk was standing, Gyory climbed up the fire escape to the fourth floor and broke a window. He found in the first room he entered the body of 9-year-old Gladys Stierheim, cold and stiff.

Going into the next room he discovered the bodies of Mrs. Stierheim and the elder child, Edna, 12 years, both lying in bed. On the floor lay the dead interpreter, partly clothed and with his eyeglasses still in place. There was a revolver with four cartridges exploded.

Gyory hurried to the street and summoned the police. Detective Fokey of the Morrisania Station soon arrived and after a rapid survey of the flat notified the Coroner's office. Coroners Jerome Healy and William J. Flynn then began an investigation. On the table in the bedroom they found the note left by Stierheim. This was addressed to Dr. Sigmund Deutsch of 337 East Eighty-seventh Street, a brother of Mrs. Stierheim, and translated it read:

Jan. 19, 1914.

My Dear Doctor: In the first place we beg you to excuse us to the whole family. We have considered this matter carefully, but under the present conditions as it is now it cannot go further, since I and Josephine have to suffer all this we will both become insane. You will find in the bureau in the black pocketbook $165 in cash to cover the incidental costs. I beg you not to make any particular ceremony with us, but it is proper that we be cremated. You will find two bank books, one for $743.98 and the second for $832.29. Draw the money and use it for any further expenses you may have to make. From the Bank Kosuth Lodge you will receive $250. From Isaiah Lodge, $500. From Schley Lodge, $500; but perhaps the Jewish lodge pays the same for man and wife, in which case it will be $1,000 from each. From Ellis Island, $530. I inclose orders so that you can get the money. I am wholly sober as I write this, and am thoroughly sane. Therefore good-bye.

JULIUS STIERHEIM.
JOSEPHINE STIERHEIM.

Below the note there appeared this memorandum and will:

I owe Groller Society, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, $8.90 for books. Please pay this.

$743.98	
832.29	
500.60	Schley.
500.00	Isaiah.
250.00	Kosuth Lodge.
830.00	Ellis Island.
$3,656.27	

Give Papa Charles Deutsch $1,000, (one thousand dollars.) Take for yourself $500. Give your brothers, Louis and Henry, each $250. (two hundred and fifty dollars.)

When your brother Max travels to Europe he should hunt up my brother, Moritz Stierheim, in Rue Elephant, near Montefoln, and give him $500. Should anything remain give it to Midgi, (Mrs. Glockner.) He should give Midgi the furniture; in fact, the whole outfit, wash clothes, &c. My books I give to you, dear doctor. The addresses of the lodges are: Isaiah Lodge, Louis Horowitz, 700 East 156th Street; Alex Wolgemuth, 1,014 East 178th Street, Schley Lodge; A. Lehrfel Lodge, 37½ St. Mark's Place; U. S. Immigration Service Beneficial Organization, Ellis Island, N. Y.

The piano belongs to my brother-in-law, Rudolf Hers.

You will find a pawn ticket. Redeem the articles and give everything to my sister Flora, excepting the chain's with which I give to my brother, Moritz Stierheim, and Max should arrange an interview with him when he goes to Europe. My brother should divide the money with him in such way as he thinks best. I have not written him at all. The gold watch in the black pocketbook belongs to Midgi. Pay to Dr. Kern $25 (twenty-five dollars) after my death.

Coroner Healy was at first of the impression that Stierheim had killed his wife and then written the letter and thought that perhaps the wife's signature might have been forged. A close inspection, however, convinced him that the two signatures were in different handwriting.

Mrs. Deutsch, mother of Mrs. Stierheim, died last Thursday at her home, 534 East Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. Stierheim was her mother's nurse during her last illness, and remained at the Deutsch home until after the funeral Sunday. It was her intention to move her whole family down to East Eighty-seventh Street to live with her father.

At 1 o'clock yesterday, shortly after the bodies were discovered, John Feder, a driver for his brother, William Feder, of 2,149 Prospect Avenue, called at the house with an order to move away some of the Stierheim furniture which had been sold to J. Martoccia of 2,100 Belmont Avenue.

Dr. Deutsch and Mrs. Glockner had no explanation to give for the tragedy. The doctor said that his sister had been prostrated over the death of her mother, but did not think that was the main cause of the tragedy.

Fellow employes of Stierheim at Ellis Island said that during the last three years Stierheim had lost weight and complained of stomach trouble. He expressed the fear also that he was suffering from tuberculosis. At frequent intervals he took leaves of absence for his health, they said. He was very popular on the island.

ROOMS *as Homes*

If you have a room to rent in a comfortable home or if you need such a room an advertisement on next to last page of The New York Times should bring you the desired replies.

MANY ATTACK JUDGE SPEER.

Georgia Federal Judge Accused of Tyranny and Injustices.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 21.—Witnesses today, before the Congressional Committee here investigating charges against Judge Emory Speer, accused the jurist of permitting the dissipation of a bankrupt estate; of high-handed and tyrannical methods; of favoritism; of a free use of contempt citations; of discourtesy to members of the bar, and of having a reputation for being approachable by "underground, wireless" routes.

Col. W. A. Huff testified that his estate had been thrown into bankruptcy in Judge Speer's court and that a kinsman of the Judge had profited by it. W. C. Snodgrass, an attorney, testified that Judge Speer was arbitrary and tyrannical. Major W. E. Simmons, an attorney, testified that he had withdrawn all litigation in which he appeared as counsel from Judge Speer's court because he feared he could not get fair treatment.

J. Tom Hill, attorney of Cordele, Ga., swore he had been cited for contempt by Judge Speer and humiliated, and his professional integrity reflected on without due cause. He said Judge Speer was generally reputed to be tyrannical and approachable by "underground wireless" route.

TWO SUE HAMMERSTEIN.

Carpenter Seeks $25,000 and Tenor Asks $2,266—Impresario a Plaintiff.

Two new suits were begun in the Supreme Court yesterday against Oscar Hammerstein, one by Rafaelo Diaz, the tenor, who asked $2,266.66 alleged to be due him on a twenty weeks' contract, and the other by Charles Voelkle, a carpenter, who seeks $25,000 damages for injuries received while at work on the new Hammerstein Opera House at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue. In another action Mr. Hammerstein acted as plaintiff.

Mr. Hammerstein obtained from Justice Seabury an order directing Orville Harrold, the tenor, to show cause why he should not be enjoined from fulfilling an engagement at the Century Opera House, beginning next Tuesday night. Mr. Hammerstein said that he had entered into a ten-year contract with Mr. Harrold in 1909, whereby the tenor was to sing for him at a salary beginning at $150 a week and increasing gradually to $750 a performance. When Mr. Hammerstein was enjoined from producing grand opera in New York, however, Mr. Harrold contended that since Mr. Hammerstein could not present him, the contract was not binding. At that time he was receiving $250 a week. He then entered into a contract with the Century Opera Company. Mr. Hammerstein said that Harrold had entered into this new contract without having obtained his permission.

VALUE ACTRESS AT 6 CENTS.

Jury Awards Those Damages for Loss of Vera Black's Love.

The second trial of the $50,000 alienation suit brought by John Ernest Wadleigh, former husband of Vera Black, the chorus girl, against Loring L. Tonkin, a Cornell graduate, came to an end yesterday in Justice Dugro's part of the Supreme Court. After an hour's deliberation the jury awarded 6 cents to the plaintiff.

Justice Dugro had directed the jury to return a verdict for Wadleigh, because Tonkin had admitted that he had paid marked attention to Vera Black, while she was Wadleigh's wife. The Justice told the jury, however, that they could use their discretion as to the amount of the damages.

TOWN OVERTAXES CHARITY.

Roebling Families Grow Too Fast for Purse of Its Benefactors.

Special to The New York Times.

ROEBLING, N. J., Jan. 21.—The model town established here by the John A. Roebling's Sons Company glowed with just pride a few years ago when it gained a national reputation by its record birth rate, but to-day it knows it must pay the price of many children, for the Roebling Company has announced its intention no longer to pay the expense of the town school.

Time was when the company was willing to educate all the children of Roebling, but there are so many now that this has become a vast responsibility—too vast, as the company indicated in its notification to the township Board of Educaion to-day.

Plans have been drawn for a $75,000 school building, large enough to accommodate rapidly increasing classes.

Straw Hat Appears in Mobile.

MOBILE, Jan. 21.—The first straw hat of 1914 appeared here to-day. Springlike weather prevails. Straw hats are usually not worn here before March 1.

WILLETT SAID HE WANTED BIG BILLS

Candidate for Supreme Court Borrowed $10,000 on Convention Day in 1911.

CASSIDY DEPOSITED $5,000

Bankers Testify to Loans to ex-Congressman — Night Session of Trial in Brooklyn.

Louis F. Walter, Jr., of Far Rockaway, jointly indicted with Joseph Cassidy and ex-Congressman William Willett, charged with procuring a public office for consideration, testified at Willett's trial before Justice Jaycox in the Brooklyn Supreme Court last night. The night session was ordered after a da yof sensational testimony, which showed that Willett borrowed $25,000 immediately preceding his nomination for the Supreme Court in 1911.

Walter, whose trial will follow Willett's, showed a poor memory at times. He said he met Willett on the morning of Oct. 6 and was with him when the candidate went to the Bank of Long Island and drew out $10,000 in large bills.

"I convinced Mr. Willett he had more than a good chance for the nomination, and we returned then to the Jamaica station," said Walter. "I got a train for Brooklyn, and on the train were Mr. Cassidy and two other men. We went to the County Court House."

"Did you not go to a café on Fulton Street," asked Mr. Cropsey.

"That is possible."

Walter, when his memory was refreshed by the Grand Jury minutes, admitted a saloon was visited with Mr. Cassidy and there they saw Surrogate Noble.

"There Mr. Cassidy said to me," continued Walter, "'I guess we will nominate Willett.'" Walter made the nominating speech a few hours later.

Testimony earlier in the day showed that three days after Willett borrowed $5,000 from Frank R. Merrill of Lawrence, a like sum of money was deposited in the Corn Exchange Bank in Long Island City to the credit of Joseph Cassidy. Cassidy was in court all day yesterday.

Samuel R. Smith of Freeport, L. I., President of the Bank of Long Island in Jamaica, testified that Willett came to him on Oct. 5, 1911, and wanted to know if he could negotiate a loan of $10,000 with the bank. Willett said he wanted to be sure he could get it if he wanted it. Mr. Smith said that he and Willett talked for ten minutes and that he told Willett he would let him know about the loan the next day. Willett, according to Smith, told him that he was seeking the nomination for the Supreme Court bench and that he wanted the money to contribute to the campaign fund.

"Willett said to me," said Smith, "'I must get the money now because after I am nominated I will have to sit up and look dignified.'"

District Attorney Cropsey reading from the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted Willett said:

"Is it not true that Willett told you he would have to make his campaign contribution on account of his nomination and that he wanted $10,000, and that he wanted it at once?"

"That is substantially correct," answered the witness.

Mr. Smith said he made the loan to Willett on the morning of Oct. 6, the day the Democratic Judiciary convention met. He said Willett gave as security a mortgage and his note for ninety days.

"I asked him how he would like to have the money," said Smith, "and he replied that he wanted it in big bills. I gave him the bills. They were eight $1,000 bills and four $500 bills. Willett took the money and left the bank."

Justice Jaycox asked Smith:

"Did Mr. Willett say that the getting of the nomination depended upon his getting the money?"

"He certainly said he took the money to get the nomination," was the emphatic reply of Mr. Smith.

President Harry G. Heyson of the National Bank of Far Rockaway testified that on Sept. 30 Willett asked him if he would take his wife's note for $7,500 and his brother Marinus's note for $2,500 for a loan of $10,000. This was satisfactory to the bank President, who asked him how he would take the money. Willett said he would take it in large bills.

"We did not have enough large bills in the bank," said Mr. Heyson, "so I gave him a check on the Seaboard National Bank of New York."

Willett came to New York and got the bills. Two weeks later he met Heyson and told him he was unable to meet the two notes. He told Mr. Heyson that there was a fuss being made over his nomination, and that if he paid the notes at that time it would amount to a confirmation of the stories. Accordingly, the notes were advanced in time so that they fell due on Nov. 10, which was after election.

Louis D. De Vausney, Assistant Cashier of the Seaboard National Bank, followed Mr. Heyson on the stand and ident

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Zane Grey's New Novel— The Light of Western Stars

She didn't know she was married, and when she found out—well, the story is told in Zane Grey's new novel, "The Light of Western Stars," just published. She was a New York girl and things happen from the minute she gets off the train in the little cattle town just this side the turbulent Mexican border. "The Light of Western Stars" is not rip-snorting border fiction by any means, but a man's size novel—a swinging tale of reality—every incident natural, and for that reason all the more exciting. It reveals a life you would like to live yourself. It all happens to-day—and this is the best day to get this new novel.

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Frederick C. Frieseke
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Portraits of
Children of the English Nobility and Aristocracy
By
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of London
274 Madison Avenue
Between 39th & 40th Streets, N. Y.

INSTANT POSTUM
A palatable, nourishing food-drink.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

GERMAN INQUISITION ON TOBACCO TRUST

Offices of Twenty-five Principal Concerns in Dresden Searched by Police.

LIKE A STATE OF SIEGE

No One Allowed to Enter or Leave Building of One Firm While Examination Was in Progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle wires:

"The German authorities have opened in a sensational manner a carefully prepared and long premeditated war on the American Tobacco Trust.

"Dresden, the chief centre of the German tobacco industry, has been greatly surprised in the last few days by numerous mysterious and lengthy visits by strong forces of police to about twenty-five of the principal tobacco firms in the city.

"It was at first thought that this action was connected with the extensive and lately discovered system of tobacco smuggling over the Bohemian frontier, but to-day it transpires that the visits have to do with the alleged illegal doings of the firms in connection with the American Trust.

"According to the German law, any dealings with organizations the purpose of whose existence or the constitution of which is withheld from the State government, or dealings with a concern which seeks to achieve its purpose by illegal means are punishable by imprisonment. One judgment on this section of the legal code states that the law is directed against organizations dangerous to the well being of the State, so that its application to the alleged doings of a trust is something new

"The police evidently began their operations some time ago, for it is stated that a watch was kept for months on the foreign correspondence of suspected Dresden firms.

"The longest police visit was that paid to the well-known firm of Jasmatzi, which is believed to be the headquarters of the trust in Germany. A strong force of police was employed, and the examination of the factory and books and papers lasted ten hours. During that time the factory was in a state of siege. The doors were guarded by plain-clothes policemen, and nobody was allowed to enter or leave the building. The telephone instruments were all watched, and their use was prohibited. Police officers acquainted with foreign languages were employed, so that the firm's dealings abroad might be fully investigated.

"It is stated that the expectations of the police have been surpassed, and that some firms believed to be free from all connection with the Trust were found to be concerned,

"That the Trust has been doing extremely well in Germany was confirmed by the discovery that one firm last year increased its sale of cigarettes by 500,000,000.

"Messrs. Jasmatzi's commercial offices are in Berlin, and there it is stated that the firm never concealed its dealings with foreign concerns, and that those connections do not bear the character of participation in the doings of a trust."

BARONESS COLLAPSES.

Appleby-Pallandt Case Adjourned—Defendant's Alleged Past.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It was announced in court to-day that the "sudden illness" of Baroness May de Pallandt would cause an indefinite adjournment of the suit brought against her by Dr. Ernest Villiers Appleby, formerly a lecturer at the University of Minnesota, for over $20,000. The Baroness, it was stated in court, had suffered a collapse and had been taken to a nursing home.

It is understood that the Baroness's counsel were not prepared for the developments in the case introduced by Marshall Hall for the plaintiff yesterday, and that one reason for the postponement is to enable her lawyers to consider the advisability of continuing to defend the action.

The prevalent opinion is that the court will not be troubled further by evidence, in which case Dr. Appleby's counsel intend to apply for judgment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The police here connect Baroness de Pallandt with a pretty girl who, as Paulina Townsend or Maud Jackson, got into trouble with the department in 1890 in company with a girl named Fanny Lyle. Her trouble, the police say, came after two years of rather sensational experience in the night life of San Francisco.

Both girls were held on charges of larceny, but jumped their bail and fled to China. Fanny Lyle was never heard from again, but Paulina Townsend accumulated considerable money in Shanghai and came back to San Francisco, where she again got into trouble, being accused of swindling Louis G. Ojeda, a Guatemalan planter, out of a large sum. She again fled.

The police received a letter from a private detective agency in New York in 1903 asking for Paulina Townsend's photograph. The letter said that Paulina Townsend, alias Pauline Davidson, had gone to Germany and had married Baron de Pallandt. The letter stated further that she had been sued for divorce by the Baron, and that she expected to be married to a wealthy Western contractor.

Submarine A7 Is Located.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 21.—The British submarine A7, which sank to the bottom of Whitesand Bay last Friday during manoeuvres, was located to-day in twenty-three fathoms of water four miles from shore. The submarine is lying a little east of the spot where she disappeared. The discovery was due to a member of the crew of one of the search vessels, who noticed oil floating on the surface. A diver was immediately sent down and found the submarine. It was too late to start raising operations, which will begin at day-

ATLANTIC FLIGHT IN 1915.

Grahame-White's Plan—Expects to Do It in 40 to 60 Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Reports have reached London that an American aviator will attempt a transatlantic flight in the coming Summer, and the subject is widely discussed.

Claude Grahame-White, who long ago announced his intention of flying the Atlantic, intimating that Otto H. Kahn was among the financial backers of the enterprise, was asked his opinion of the reports that he may have an American rival in Orville Wright, who, it is stated here, "is making with Harry Atwood elaborate calculations of the various problems presented."

Mr. Grahame-White declared that his plans were laid to make the attempt next year, and that he had already a scheme to build the necessary aeroplane. So far as he was concerned, there was no possibility of a flight this year. It would take him all his time to get ready by the Summer of 1915, although some of the work had already been begun.

Mr. Grahame-White estimates that from forty to sixty hours will be necessary for the trip. He plans to carry from three to six persons in his aeroplane and to land at New York.

German Army Airman Killed.

MUNICH, Jan. 21.—Sergt. Schweisser, a German military aviator, was killed here to-day by falling with his aeroplane after turning too sharply.

OLD COINS BRING $9,000.

London Sale of Cumberland Clark Collection Comes to an End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The sale of the valuable collection of Greek and Roman civic and regal coins, in gold, electrum, silver, and bronze, including a few pieces of Judaea, Bactria, and the Ptolemaic dynasty of Egypt, the property of Cumberland Clark, came to an end at Sotheby's to-day. The total amount for the three days' sale was $9,000.

The highest price was $750 paid for a Roman gold coin representing Diadumenian as Prince of Youth, standing between three military standards. It is an extremely fine example of this excessively rare piece.

Another Roman gold coin of Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Yeta, on the obverse a laureate and draped bust of Severus, on the reverse busts face-to-face of Caracalla and Yeta, brought $215.

A coin of Alexander the Great, (B. C. 336-323,) fine and rare, with head of Athena on obverse and on reverse a Winged Victory holding a naval standard and wreath, went for $150. It came from the Prowe sale held in Vienna in 1912.

BALLIN IN POOR HEALTH.

Real Reason for His Abandonment of the Panama Fair Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—According to the first number of a new monthly called "Frisco," published under the auspices of the Bavarian toy trade, which is going to exhibit at the Panama Exposition on its own account, Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-American Company ceased his efforts in connection with an independent German exhibit owing to shattered health.

In addition to other personal reasons, says Frisco, Herr Ballin abandoned his campaign on behalf of the exposition because he was utterly unable to stand the physical and mental exertions which the successful prosecution of his elaborate scheme would have necessitated.

If the statement of Frisco is correct, and it says it derived it from a reliable source, Herr Ballin is the second well-known German whose health was undermined by the San Francisco Exhibition fight. It is an open secret that the controversy hastened the death of Privy Councilor Goldberger, President of the Government's Exposition Commission.

American Fishing Smacks Icebound.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 21.—The American herring smacks Frances Willard, Georgie Campbell, and Hiram Howell have been caught in the ice of the Bay of Islands, where they are likely to remain until Spring unless released by exceptionally mild weather and favorable winds within the next week. All three are loaded with herring. The Georgie Campbell belongs to Davis Brothers of Gloucester. The other two are under charter to T. M. Nickerson of Bucksport, Me.

Portugal's Finances Prosperous.

A telegram received here from Lisbon yesterday says that the Portuguese budget, which has been presented by the Government in the Chamber of Deputies to be voted for the next year's administration, shows a balance of $3,333,000 in favor of the State Treasury. It is expected that at the closing of the general account the balance will be still more considerable, as the receipts are always increasing throughout the country.

DENIES ALL MENACE IN COWDRAY DEALS

Lord Murray Says Central and South American Enterprises Are Not Monopolies.

QUOTES OUR APPROVAL

Business Men, He Says, Expressed a Desire That British Capital Develop Isthmian Region.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 22.—With reference to the New York reports of an alleged struggle between Cowdray and Standard Oil interests for control of the Peruvian oil fields, Lord Murray of Elibank has furnished to The Daily Mail the following statement:

"Being myself unable to go to Peru to see President Billinghurst, as I had to return to England, before leaving Panama I sent, to negotiate on certain lines I had laid down, Robert Anderson, one of the principal officials of S. Pearson & Son. Under my instructions Mr. Anderson recently conducted negotiations with the Government of Costa Rica, where the Pearson contract was defeated in Congress by a narrow majority of three votes. It was freely stated at the time that the reason for the small adverse majority was the fear on the part of certain Costa Rican Deputies that the granting of a contract to a British firm might not be agreeably regarded in Washington and might prejudice them in the settlement of their boundary dispute with the neighboring Republic of Panama.

"As for the suggestion of a section of the American press that American national interests were prejudiced by the action of Pearson & Son and other British firms, I can say that in certain quarters in the United States there has been a feeling of discomfort in this respect. There is, however, every reason to believe that it is now appreciated at Washington that the contracts I recently negotiated and signed with the Governments of Colombia, Ecuador, and Costa Rica, not being monopolies, are not inimical to the United States.

"When I was recently in the United States I met many prominent business men, who expressed the hope that large British houses would cooperate in developing the South and Central American republics in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal, thus bringing increased prosperity and commercial stability to those regions."

With regard to the rôle attributed to the son of Chancellor Lloyd George in Lima telegrams to New York newspapers, Lord Murray says:

"He is now working as a geological engineer under Mr. Anderson, who is the principal geologist of the firm in South America, and it is erroneous to state that he is conducting or in any way responsible for the negotiations carried on by Pearson & Son with foreign Governments. Mr. Lloyd George commenced at the bottom of the ladder at a small weekly wage, and his progress in the firm depended solely on his own ability."

BARITONE A SUICIDE.

Richard Green, Long Popular, Finally Slept on Embankment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Coroner's Jury to-day returned a verdict of suicide in the case of Richard Green, who threw himself in front of an express train.

Green was once a popular baritone and sang for twenty years at the Savoy Theatre in Gilbert and Sullivan operas and at Covent Garden. He sang in opera with Melba. Latterly he had been despondent because he was unable to get engagements. He sometimes slept on the Thames Embankment.

A friend in giving evidence said Green had lost a lot of money in rubber shares.

Coming on the Olympic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sailing on the Olympic to-day on her first trip since the recent repairs to the vessel are most of the members of the American delegation to the Safety at Sea Conference, including Representative J. W. Alexander, the son of Capt. E. P. Berholf; Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Bullard, E. T. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Cooper, and Gen. George Uhler. Also on board are Earl De la Warr, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Dr. Hamilton Rice, and Sir Charles and Lady Ross.

Shackleton Invites Sir Daniel Gooch

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir Ernest Shackleton has invited Sir Daniel Gooch to accompany him to the Antarctic. Sir Daniel Gooch has never been to the polar regions.

AMERICAN LOAN DENIED.

Report May Have Been Put Out to Wreck Real Turkish Negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 22.—The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says:

"I learn from an authoritative source that the news from Vienna relating to the offer of a loan of 600,000,000 francs, alleged to have been made to Turkey by an American syndicate, supported by Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador here, in return for important concessions in Asiatic Turkey, is absolutely without foundation. The report is believed to be a manoeuvre made at the last moment in order to render more difficult, or to wreck altogether, the negotiations in connection with a big loan which Djavid Bey is now conducting in Paris."

TANGO SHAME OF OUR DAYS.

Patriarch of Venice Issues Energetic Denunciation of It.

VENICE, Jan. 21.—Cardinal Cavallari, the successor of the present Pope as Patriarch of Venice, has issued an episcopal letter which is the most energetic of all those so far published with reference to the tango, and acquires even greater importance, as it is reported to have been inspired by the Pontiff.

The letter condemns the tango in the strongest terms, referring to it as moral turpitude, and adding:

"It is everything that can be imagined. It is revolting and disgusting. Only those persons who have lost all moral sense can endure it. It is the shame of our days. Whoever persists in it commits a sin."

The Cardinal orders all ecclesiastics to deny absolution to those who, having danced the tango, do not promise to discontinue the practice.

ROME, Jan. 21.—All the Bishops of Italy have forbidden the dancing of the tango.

They are establishing severe penances for Catholics not complying with the order.

HAS HOPES FOR THE TANGO.

Dr. McMahon Says Modern Dances Will Be Toned Down.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon, in his lecture yesterday at Delmonico's on "Morals vs. Art," the third in his course before the Catholic Library Association, intimated that modern dances were not such serious subjects for consideration as some other matters affecting the morality of the modern life. Referring to the tango, though not by name, he said:

"There is a certain uproar against a certain kind of dancing; people are thundering against it, and rightly so, because it is indecent, but it will no doubt be modified and properly toned down and become a proper dance. A similar outburst was made against the waltz a century ago. We read in the newspapers of those days that a certain woman of society was shunned because she had been waltzing.

"There is no doubt that the waltz, like the modern dances, did break down some of the reserve and the barriers erected by social customs between the sexes and caused the loss of that finer delicacy of life. Unfortunately, when a moral barrier is broken down it is seldom put back. But the stately minuet was danced when corruption was approaching the point where it was said, 'After us' the deluge.'"

Dr. McMahon scored the individuals who attempted to set up standards in art or literature in place of the accepted Christian standards that so clearly define right and wrong.

"Many people cannot perceive the line between morality and immorality," he continued. "For such a bad play, a bad book, or bad art are dangerous. These things require hard thinking, and hard thinking has somewhat gone out of fashion these days."

200 STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Warrants for 400 Others — The Strike in Portugal Broken.

LISBON, Jan. 21.—The arrest of 200 of the ringleaders of the general strike of railroad men in Portugal was carried out to-day by order of the Government.

Warrants against 400 others were issued, but the men evaded capture.

The strike, which was declared on Jan. 14, has been broken, as many of the men have resumed work, and the passenger service has been restored almost to normal conditions.

Earl Cowley's Third Marriage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Earl Cowley was married at Biarritz on Monday by the British Consul to Mrs. Clare Buxton, daughter of the late Sir Francis Stapleton, and formerly wife of G. C. Buxton. This is Lord Cowley's third marriage.

ATLANTIC LINES FAIL TO AGREE

Existing Arrangement to Expire Next Week—A Rate War Expected.

POOL TO KEEP UP OFFICES

"For Statistical Purposes"—Hamburg-American Line Not Represented at Paris Meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The North Atlantic Shipping Conference, which met here to-day, rejected the request of the Hamburg-American line for a larger percentage of the transatlantic steerage traffic.

It was announced that all existing agreements in relation to the pooling of the traffic would expire on Jan. 31. The agreements have to do with freight, cabin passenger, and steerage rates.

The conference debated for eight hours the question of giving the Hamburg-American line an additional percentage. After the request was rejected, Herr Heineken, Director of the North-German Lloyd line, was asked: "Does this mean a rate war?"

"That is hard to say," was the reply, with a shrug of the shoulders.

The other companies will act together, and the question of a rate war appears to depend upon the future action of the Hamburg-American line. The conferees agreed to make the following declaration public:

The proposals of the Hamburg-American Company have been fully discussed by the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, but it has not been found possible to arrange for any extension of the agreements on a basis which would accord with the views expressed in behalf of that company. Therefore, all existing Atlantic Conference agreements will expire on Jan. 31.

Arrangements have been made between the other companies whereby the conference offices will be continued for statistical purposes, and the rates to be charged by these companies in the future will be governed by conditions as they may arise, the parties continuing to act in accord as far as circumstances permit.

The question of the continuance of the pool had been referred during the meeting to a sub-committee, which met separately. The sub-committee was in session for a considerable time hearing arguments, and decided to report to the full committee in favor of continuing the agreements. The matter was then debated at length, and the sub-committee's recomendation was rejected.

The action of the conference to-day concerned particularly transatlantic rates and the pool question. The meeting to-morrow will take under consideration Continental rates. The last clause of the official statement is considered to be diplomatically worded and as possibly leaving the door open for a resumption of the old relations between all the lines.

Delegates representing all the companies engaged in the transatlantic shipping trade except the Hamburg-American were present at the conference.

The report from Paris that the Atlantic steamship lines had not been able to reach an agreement on the division of the steerage traffic to New York and Boston did not create any surprise in shipping circles in this city. Both the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd, the companies principally concerned, have been making preparations for a rate war for several months.

One of the steamship managers said yesterday that the German lines would start a new reduction in steerage fares, which had already been reduced since November, and the other companies would be compelled to follow suit. The rate war would start in the steerage, then go to the second cabin, and finally to the saloon.

MENACE BY MILITANTS.

Violence More Extensive Than Anything Hitherto Attempted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The suffragettes state that they are preparing a more extensive militant campaign after the reassembling of Parliament than any hitherto adopted. Failing an assurance of Government support for votes for women, they intend to make the lives of public men, without distinction of party, as unbearable as possible.

The effort to get admission to Buckingham Palace is only one item of the new programme, it is said. Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament alike are threatened, and violence of a character more daring than anything formerly attempted is hinted at.

Social functions, especially those where society is represented, and popular sporting events will be used to advertise the suffragist propaganda, and in other ways, in the words of one of the militants, "We intend to make 1914 politically famous."

OCEANO TOWED IN SAFELY.

Big Italian Freighter, 36 Days Out of Lisbon, in the Bay.

Anxiety concerning the Italian steamer Oceano, which left Lisbon on Dec. 16 with a cargo of cork, was set at rest last night, when it was learned she had arrived in tow of the German freighter Elizabeth and had anchored at the Ambrose Channel Lightship for the night. She had been out thirty-six days, twice as long as in ordinary circumstances Capt. Lungo and his crew of fifty men should have taken to reach port.

A large steamer in tow of a smaller crept slowly in last night against the high wind and sea, and at 8:35 dropped anchor outside the Ambrose Channel Lightship. It was evident that some accident had happened to the machinery of the Oceano, but it was not known definitely last night if she had lost her propeller or if her engines had broken down in the heavy seas.

End of the South African Strike.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 21.—The executive of the Federation of Trades tonight declared the general strike off.

SIMPLE AS A. B. C.

It is easier to pour water into a well than it is to pull it out.

It is easier to put money into an investment than it is to get it back.

And the Owner of a building operation who overlooks this consideration at the start will have cause to regret it in the end.

But if he does not overlook this consideration, he will realize the importance of selecting the right contractor—and we shall have another job on our hands.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Clean-up of Winter Stocks

Groups are small—sizes broken—*values unprecedented.*

Tailleur & Demi-Tailleur Suits

$35 to $65 Originally $75 to $150.

Mostly fur-trimmed—velvet, corduroy and cloth.

Luxurious Fur-Trimmed Wraps

$45 to $95 Originally $85 to $250

Spring Styles from Paris

arriving on almost every steamer, are making their *first* American appearance.

Stunning Three-piece Suits of taffeta and moire—smart *Suits* of novelty cotton and linen fabrics.

Beautiful Taffeta Dresses—Wraps—Coats—Coatees and *French Hand-made Blouses.*

New Importation of French Hats for Spring, just received.

Dance!

We have just received the best dance music that your talking machine can produce, all recorded on Columbia Double-Disc Records. And all recorded under the supervision of Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B., the world's greatest authority on modern dancing.

One-steps, Turkey-trots, Tangos, Bostons, Hesitation Waltzes—they are all here—ask to hear them. Or, we will send you a new dance circular from which to make your choice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
All Columbia Records may be played on Victor talking machines.
Likewise, all Columbia Grafonolas will play Victor records.

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35-37 West 23d St. 39 West 125th St.
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F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 5th Ave. & 19th St., New York
Melville Clark Piano Co., 335 5th Ave., New York
Pease Piano Company, 128 West 42d St., New York
Wissner Piano Warerooms, 53 E. 34th St., Opp. Vanderbilt Hotel, N. Y.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 Broadway, New York
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pease Piano Company, 34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. I. Fancher, Jr., 738 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 1227 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 27 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Rumler Bros., 3-5 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Going South?
Straws, Panamas and other Hats for idle days in Southern climes. The right headgear for men to whom *style* means something.
Young's Hats
Broadway, near Day St. Broadway, near 28th St. Woolworth Building, Broadway, near Park Place.
Broadway, cor. Houston St. Broadway, near 36th St.
Broadway, near 14th St. Broadway, nr. Beaver St.
Broadway, cor. 26th St. Nassau St., nr. Liberty. Cadman Plaza, Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

STERN BROTHERS
42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Ave.
For a limited period, orders will be accepted for
Afternoon and Evening Gowns, also Tailormade Suits
At the following Specially Reduced Prices:
Tailormade Suits, of the newest fabrics, from $69.50 upwards
Gowns, Copies of latest models, and made of the most desirable materials, from $85.00 upwards
Dressmaking Salon Fourth Floor
Special attention is also directed to the department of
Mourning Apparel
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in which may be found large assortments of most approved models in
Dresses, Suits, Coats and Accessories
Upon request, an experienced representative will call to submit articles for approval and make suggestions.
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20% Reductions
C. G. Gunther's Sons
Men's Fur Coats for Evening and Street wear.
Chauffeur Coats, Caps and Gloves.
Robes and Animal Rugs.
391 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JAPAN DISSATISFIED WITH BRYAN REPLIES

Foreign Minister Tells Parliament of Failure of Land Law Protests.

MUST TRY "OTHER PLANS"

Washington Interprets These Words as Foreshadowing Proposals for a New Treaty.

TOKIO, Jan. 21.—Japan regards as not at all satisfactory the replies made by the United States to her protests in connection with the Californian alien land-ownership legislation, according to a statement made to-day by Baron Nobuaki Makino, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in the course of a summary of the Japanese-American negotiations given in his annual address to Parliament. He said:

"Japan recognizes the necessity of elaborating other plans for the solution of the question. The nature of these plans I am as yet unable to report."

Baron Makino's declaration that "no answer whatever" had been made by the United States to Japan's third protest, presented in August, was the signal for an attack upon the Government by several members of the Opposition, who alleged that too much reliance had been placed upon the good will of America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The address by Baron Makino, the Japanese Foreign Minister, delivered before the Parliament of Japan to-day, outlining the status of negotiations over the California alien land legislation, and declaring that the Japanese Government had "come to see the necessity of considering some other way for a solution of the question," because the replies of the United States had not been found satisfactory, was cabled in full from Tokio to the Japanese Embassy here.

The address revealed the fact that the Ambassador, under instructions from Tokio, saw President Wilson on March 5, the day after the President's inauguration, and asked that he make an effort to stop the threatened legislation in California, which has since been enacted.

After reciting the history of the Japanese attempts to head off the threatened legislation and of Secretary Bryan's visit to California before the Alien Land bill was passed, the address proceeds:

"Upon receipt of the information that the bill had become law, the Secretary of State handed to Viscount Chinda a reply to the protest of the imperial Government. The reply began by recording the fact that efforts had been made to the fullest extent by the United States Government to prevent the legislation, expressing regret as to its final enactment, then went on to state emphatically that the enactment was purely the outcome of economic questions, and further gave counter arguments on various points raised in our protest. But as the reply was not satisfactory to the imperial Government, the Ambassador was instructed to address on the 4th of June a second communication to the Secretary of State in answer to the reply discussing in detail the point concerning the violation of the treaty. On the 16th of June the Secretary of State handed to Viscount Chinda the rejoinder in which counter arguments on various points mentioned in the second communication of the imperial Government were given fully and in detail, and some suggestions were mentioned as to the remedial measures concerning the legislation.

"The Imperial Government then prepared the third note of protest and caused the Ambassador to present it on Aug. 18 to the Secretary of State, which note remains unanswered.

"While the protests of the Imperial Government and the replies of the United States Government relative to the land act of California are, as have been outlined, the details of which the Imperial Government regrets to be unable to publish, the replies of the United States Government were not found satisfactory, and the Imperial Government has come to see the necessity of considering some other ways for the solution of the question. However, to the regret of the Government, the time has not arrived for reporting on the point."

NO RUPTURE IS EXPECTED.

Washington Takes Makino's Words as Suggesting a New Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Although on the face of it a serious diplomatic situation is presented by the statement of Baron Makino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his statement to the Japanese Parliament, that the United States Government has made "no answer whatever" to the third note of Japan concerning the California Alien Land law and other points of difference between the two nations, the fact is, according to State Department officials, that no danger to the continuance of good relations of Japan and the United States is threatened.

State Department officials expressed regret that Baron Makino's remarks as to Japan's failure to get a response to its third note had led to an attack upon the Ministry by the Opposition. They say the Ministry has been vigorous and untiring in the interest of Japan's subjects in California, and the present situation is due to a condition which is likely to be changed.

That the negotiations over the California land controversy had reached an impasse officials were willing to admit; but they found encouragement in the statement of Baron Makino that "Japan recognizes the necessity of elaborating other plans for the solution of the question."

The reasons of the failure of the United States to respond to Japan's third note, delivered last August, were thus explained authoritatively to-day:

To Japan's first note of complaint this Government made a response setting forth its attitude, which was, in effect, that under present conditions it could not overturn the discriminatory features of the California Alien Land law, but that Japan had means of seeking redress in the United States courts. A second note from Japan, discussing the argument of this Government, was received and was answered by the United States. In August Japan delivered a third note, which reiterated the position of the Tokio Government. According to the explanation made to-day, it was unnecessary to respond to this note, since all the points contained had been covered in the previous American responses. To have replied to the third note, it was said, would merely have prolonged a controversial correspondence without suggesting a solution.

Government officials contended this evening that there was no ground for complaint against the United States because it had not responded to the Japanese communication of last August. That no discourtesy could be charged to this Government was shown by the fact, it was pointed out, that Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, had on many occasions since August discussed the controversy with Secretary Bryan and other State Department officials, and these oral exchanges were in reality a continuance of the negotiations.

Baron Makino's statement that Japan recognized the necessity of elaborating other plans for a solution of the troublesome question was accepted by officials here as an acknowledgment of the suggestions of the United States Government that new proposals for adjusting the pending differences be submitted by Japan. Baron Makino said to the Parliament that he was unable to report the nature of the plans, but it is reported here that they will take the form of the negotiation of a new treaty between the two Governments. Whether such a treaty would be confined to a definition of the rights of the nationals of one country in the territory of the other, or would be of a more general character involving many questions of mutual concern or interest, officials of the State Department declined to predict.

CHURCHILL LIKELY TO WIN.

Cabinet to Decide Dispute Between Him and Lloyd George To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 22.—The question whether Mr. Churchill or Mr. Lloyd George will emerge victorious from to-day's Cabinet meeting, called for the purpose of considering the navy estimates, is discussed heatedly in this morning's papers.

The Daily Mail says it is practically certain that Mr. Churchill will carry the estimates.

The Daily Telegraph understands that at present five members of the Cabinet, namely Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, Col. Seely, Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Birrell, support the First Lord of the Admiralty, while seven are against him. Six members, including Premier Asquith, are declared to be neutral, but it is believed that the final decision will rest with Mr. Asquith.

The Daily Chronicle says a serious budget deficit will have to be faced, for there has been an excess of naval expenditure in the current year of nearly $25,000,000 over and above the last budget provision, the actual expenditure reaching $250,000,000. The increase in the estimates for 1914-15 will, it is expected, be between two and three million pounds, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to find something like $40,000,000 additional for the navy in the ensuing year.

DEFENDS HIS STABILIZER.

Wright Retores to Critic That Defects Have Been Overcome.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Orville Wright, whose aeroplane stabilizing device was attacked in a recent issue of The Scientific American, declared to-day that the article was laughable in view of a recent conversation he had with the author, Carl Dienstbach, some time ago in New York. At that time Dienstbach objected to the stabilizer because, in his opinion, if the machine were tilted by a breeze the stabilizer would throw the aeroplane out of balance the other way. According to Mr. Wright, the article was written from the specifications contained in the first stabilizing patent papers filed in New York, which, naturally, do not include recent improvements.

"Since I made the first stabilizer," said Mr. Wright, "I have added to it an equalizer which allows the stabilizer to exert just enough power over the machine to bring it back to perfect equilibrium. It cannot work too far, and therefore Dienstbach's entire objection is overcome. He admitted that to me during our talk in New York."

Dienstbach's proposal to place a number of planes along the front of the machine Mr. Wright declared to be impossible and to no advantage because of the slowing down effect they would have on flight.

Mr. Wright declares that the only drawback to the present stabilizer is the vibration which results from its operation. This, he says, is not great, but is just enough to cause worry to the pilot. He is devoting his entire time to eradicating this trouble.

Wright Not in Safety Competition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Orville Wright is a noticeable absentee from the list of inventors who have entered the competition organized by the Union for Aerial Safety, which offers prizes of $120,000 for the best inventions tending to do away with the many dangers of flight. The entries number fifty-six, and among the machines which will be tested are many devices for insuring automatic stability.

PAID JAPANESE ADMIRAL?

German Concern Apparently Gave Him Commissions on Orders.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Letters showing that the Siemens-Schuckert electrial concern, one of the leading firms in Germany, arranged to pay commissions to Vice Admiral Koichi Fujii, formerly Japanese Naval Attaché in Berlin, on all business done by the firm for the Japanese navy, were read in court here yesterday in the course of the trial of a former stenographer of the firm's Tokio branch.

The accused was sentenced by the court to two years' penal servitude on a charge of stealing confidential correspondence between the branch and head offices and of attempted blackmail.

One of the extracts from the correspondence said 2½ per cent. commission was to be paid to Vice Admiral Fujii. Other heavy commissions were mentioned, particularly one of $56,250, which had been authorized for "particularly confidential expenditures" obtaining a $375,000 contract for the erection of a wireless station by a subsidiary German telegraph company.

One of the letters argued against reducing prices on account of a report made by a Japanese officer in London. It stated that it was easier and better to have the officer removed if he continued troublesome.

The company to-day denies that it paid commissions to officials, but it does not disavow the letters.

TC INDICT EX-CITY OFFICIAL.

Grand Jury Action Awaited on Blackwell's Island Charges.

The indictment of a former city official will be probably filed within a few days as a result of the May Grand Jury's investigation of conditions on Blackwell's Island and at other city institutions. This action was predicted at the conclusion of yesterday's hearing, at which the case of Frank Willis, a negro, who is said to have died from neglect, was under consideration.

It is possible that the indictment may be for manslaughter, as the law covers neglect cases of this character. Other indictments are expected as a result of charges of mismanagement.

Warden Hayes went before the Grand Jury yesterday for the third time. He brought with him more records from the penitentiary, including letter files and time sheets. These time sheets, it is said, showed that the Warden worked six and one-half hours, whereas the regular hours for city employes was eight hours. Hayes was ordered to appear again to-day. He complained that he was being unnecessarily inconvenienced by the District Attorney's office.

ERLANGER TO FORECLOSE.

Begins Action Against Sullivan Executors on $75,000 Mortgage.

Abraham L. Erlanger, the theatrical manager, has begun an action against Patrick H. Sullivan, Lawrence Mulligan, and the other executors of the estate of "Big Tim" Sullivan to foreclose a mortgage of $75,000 held by Mr. Erlanger upon several properties of the estate. The realty consists of 123-127 East Thirteenth Street, 126-130 East Fourteenth Street, 112 West Thirty-fourth Street, and 109 and 111 West Thirty-third Street. The parcel in East Fourteenth Street includes the Dewey Theatre.

A lis pendens in the action was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

DEPORT MISS DE TRETCHOW.

Mental Condition of Wealthy Danish Woman Prevents Her Admission.

Miss Palamora de Tretchow, the wealthy Danish woman who has been detained at Ellis Island owing to her mental condition, was deported yesterday to Kingston, Jamaica, on the United Fruit steamer Santa Marta. There she will be met by friends, who will take her back to Copenhagen.

She arrived recently from Jamaica by the Almirante of the same line, and would have been sent directly to Denmark if it had not been necessary to have some one with her on the voyage.

According to the Danish Consul, the de Tretchows are the second largest land owners in Denmark. Miss de Tretchow herself is said to be worth $3,000,000, and is about 50 years old.

GIMBELS

The GIMBEL Mid-Winter Golf Tournament

Begins on the interesting Indoor Golf Course in the Sporting Goods Store, Fourth Floor, on Friday, January 23rd.

Four Qualifying Days

Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, January 23rd, 24th, 26th and 27th.

Practice over the course as much as you like, between the hours of 9 and 5, to get the hang of it. You can turn in one score each day, the lowest score of the four to count for your qualifying round. Simply announce to the score keeper, before you start, your intention of having the round count as your official score, which must be played with a partner and attested.

No Fees or Formalities

but the courtesies of the course to every golfer.

GIMBEL Dining-Room Furniture

Certain Numbers That Are Destined Never to Be Taken Into Inventory. If You Would Know Why, Note These Prices

Ten-Piece Sheraton Mahogany Dining-Room Suite at $275

This Suite, as Illustrated, Reduced from $355

Finished in light mahogany, with broad inlaid band of satinwood, fitted with dull brass drop handles; chairs covered in green leather. The pieces may be purchased separately, as follows:

Sideboard, 54 in. long.....$65.00, from $80
China Closet, 1 mirror panel...$57.50, from $75
Side Table, 40 in. long.....$25.00, from $35
Extension Table, 48 in. top.....$65.00, from $80
Four Side Chairs.....$37.50, from $50
Two Arm Chairs.....$25.00, from $35

Colonial Mahogany Dining-Room Suites, $275

Repriced for immediate clearance from $350.
This Set consists of Sideboard, Side Table, China Closet and Extension Table.

Carved Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, $245

Specially repriced from $345.
This Set consists of Sideboard, Side Table, China Closet.

Carved Early English Dining-Room Suite, $475

Specially repriced from $775.
This Set consists of Sideboard, China Closet, Side Table and Extension Table.

Early English Suite of Twelve Pieces, $395

Specially repriced from $586.
This is an Elizabethan model, consisting of Sideboard, Side Table, China Closet, Extension Table, six Side Chairs and two Arm Chairs, upholstered in red Spanish leather.

Also These Odd Pieces of Dining-Room Furniture

Quartered Golden Oak Buffets, 54-in., handsomely carved, at $45, from $50.
Quartered Golden Oak Buffets, 48-in., claw feet, at $30, from $40.
Golden Oak Buffets, 45-in., attractive design, at $19.75, from $24.
Golden Oak China Closets, square Colonial design, two mirror panels, at $32, from $47.50.
Golden Oak China Closets, one mirror panel, at $19, from $25.
Golden Oak China Closets, round ends, all wood, at $14, from $18.
Golden Oak Extension Tables, Colonial model, 48-in. top, at $23, from $32.
Golden Oak Extension Tables, 42-in. top, claw feet, at $8.75, from $12.
Early English Sideboards, 60-in. top, massive design, at $50, from $65.
Early English China Closets, square, all glass, at $50, from $70.
Mahogany Sideboards, Sheraton inlaid model, 48-in. top, at $45, from $55.
Mahogany Sideboards, 55-in. top, straight lines, at $33, from $50.
Mahogany Sideboards, Colonial model, 44-in. top, at $27.50, from $35.
Mahogany China Closets, round ends, all wood, at $33, from $45.
Mahogany China Closets, Colonial design, glass shelf, at $55, from $65.
Mahogany Extension Tables, Colonial model, 44-in. top, at $32, from $45.
Mahogany Extension Tables, Sheraton model, 48-in. top, at $21, from $33.

Seventh Floor

The Prices of High-Grade Trunks Take the Biggest Fall of the Year

A result brought about by several causes, the most important being preparations for Inventory, the next because new incoming merchandise demands the room, while the January Clearance of odd stocks also shares the responsibility in this manoeuver which has actually

Lowered Prices One-Third

Dress, Steamer and Hat Trunks, formerly $20 to $25, now $15
Dress, Steamer and Skirt Trunks, formerly $28 to $32.50, now $20
Dress, Steamer, Hat and Steamer Wardrobe Trunks, formerly $35 to $50, now $25

Fifth Floor

Preliminary to The

GIMBEL Annual SALE of SILKS

which will begin on Monday next, January 26th, you are cordially invited to visit the

Advance Display of the Silks Today, Friday and Saturday

January 22nd, 23rd and 24th, in the special exhibition rooms on the Tenth Floor.

The character of the offerings is so very unusual, and the savings are so great on the most fashionable Silks, that you will find the Exhibition very interesting.

Selections may be made in advance for delivery on Monday, the first day of the Sale.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Office Papers That You Must Keep

We have separate fireproof rooms at $2, $3 and $4 per month for these.

Safes for Securities at $5 per year in burglar proof and fireproof vaults.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company

Location Most Central.

42d Street, opposite Grand Central Terminal.

Telephone, Murray Hill 5888.

The Storage of Household Furniture by a Safe Deposit Company assures careful handling.

Send for estimate.

Arnold. Constable & Co.

Specials of Unusual Merit for early Spring, Tropical and Southern Wear

Fine French Lingerie

Additional shipments just received for Southern and tropical wear, now offered at a Special Extra 15 Per Cent. Discount.

Hand made, hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Of finest French materials, exquisitely made and finished. The latest models, made expressly for us for this Sale by the most famous makers and designers of Paris, expressly to suit the prevailing style of dress.

Note the unusually attractive prices—the Special Concessions from the regular prices and the Special Extra 15 Per Cent. Discount.

NIGHT GOWNS of medium weight and fine Nainsook.

Values	$2.75	3.50	$4.00	$4.50	$5.50	$6.50	$9.00	$12.50
At	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.50	5.75	7.50	10.00

DRAWER COMBINATIONS of Nainsook, Pantaloon or Circular Models.

Values	$3.50	$4.25	$6.25	$8.00	$10.00	$12.50
At	2.75	3.50	5.00	6.75	8.50	10.00

CHEMISES of Nainsook, including the "Chemise de Bal" and "Envelope" Models—

Values	$1.75	$2.00	$2.75	$3.00	$4.25	$6.25	$8.00	$11.00
At	1.25	1.50	1.95	2.25	3.50	5.00	7.75	9.25

PETTICOATS of Nainsook and Pique; silhouette, cutaway and panel fronts—

Values	$2.00	$2.50	$3.75	$4.00	$5.75	$9.00	$15.00	$22.50
At	1.45	1.75	2.95	3.25	4.75	7.50	12.75	17.25

PRINCESS SLIPS of Nainsook, various models to conform to the present lines—

Values	$5.25	6.75	$7.50	$9.00	$10.00	$15.75	$18.00
At	4.50	5.95	6.50	7.75	8.75	13.75	15.00

BRIDAL SETS of Nainsook, two and three piece sets, designed on silhouette line—

Values	$8.50	$9.00	$11.75	$15.75	$22.50	$27.50	$30.00
At	6.50	7.50	10.50	13.75	17.50	22.50	25.00

Dressmaking and Tailoring for Southern Wear

Orders are now being executed at short notice and moderate prices for Costumes, Dresses, Wraps and Tailor Suits for the Tropics and Southern Winter Resorts.

Latest models and materials.

Novelty Blouses

Entirely new models especially prepared for Southern wear, introducting many strikingly new and novel effects.

SILK SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—New sleeve and bodice trimming. *Regularly $18.75* 16.50
CRINKLY CREPE BLOUSES—Hand embroidered; vestee of dainty laces. *Regularly $15.75* 13.50
HANDMADE BLOUSES—Chiffon cloth, crepe chiffon, crepe de chine, voile and batiste. *Regularly $16.50* 12.50
EMBROIDERED VOILE BLOUSES—All white and with new colored effects. *Regularly $13.50* 10.75
COLORED HANDKERCHIEF LINEN BLOUSES—Hand embroidered and fancy net collars. *Regularly $7.50* 5.75

Women's Gloves

Special selections to meet the various tropical requirements and for wear at Southern winter resorts.

GLACE—20 button length; finest quality, white only. *Value $4.50 pair* 3.45
GLACE—16 button length; white, champagne and black. *Value $3.50 pair* 2.85
SILK—16 button length; pearl, medium tan, champagne, white and black. pair 1.50
SILK—16 button length; black and white; best grade. pair 1.00
SILK—2 clasp; white, tan, grey, champagne and black; best grade. pair 1.00
DOESKIN—12 button length; white only. pair 1.95 and 2.50
DOESKIN—1 button; white only. pair 1.00 and 1.50
CHAMOIS LISLE—16 button length; finest quality; white, natural and pongee. pair 85c
CHAMOIS LISLE—2 clasp; white, grey and natural. pair 50c and 85c

A special pre-stock-taking sale of all odds and ends (about 1000 pairs in all) at prices to close.

GLACE GLOVES—2 clasp and 3 button, of finest grades, 1 button heavy walking gloves, 2 clasp with silk lining, 8 button length Biarritz; all are our best grades in these lines, and a good range of sizes. *Regular prices $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50 pair* 1.50
GLACE AND SUEDE GLOVES—2 clasp glace in tan, mode, grey, black and white, 3 button suede of the finest grade in mode tan, champagne, white and black. *Regularly $1.50 pair* 95c

Unmade Robes

For Southern Wear

FINE FRENCH BATISTE AND MULL ROBES—Elaborately hand embroidered in eyelet and blind embroidery effects for the latest flounce model dresses. *Value $95.00 to $115.00* 60.00 to 75.00
SWISS MUSLIN ROBES—Of fine eyelet embroidery in handsome designs. *Value $15.00* 11.50
EMBROIDERED LINEN ROBES—Of fine grade medium weight Irish linen; exquisite designs. *Value $18.00* 11.50

We are also showing a number of very handsome hand embroidered Robes of Crepes and Nets, the Season's latest models for Southern wear.

Batiste Flouncings

27 INCH—In a variety of handsome embroidery patterns. *Regularly $4.00 to $7.00 yard* 2.95 to 5.25
45 INCH—Rich and elaborate patterns of fine embroidery. *Regularly $5.75 to $9.50 yard* 4.25 to 7.25
UNMADE BOUDOIR CAPS—Effectively embroidered in various designs and shapes. *Regularly $3.50 to $4.95 each* 2.65 to 3.75

Men's Wear

For the Southern and Tropical Resorts.

CREPE DE CHINE SILK SHIRTS—Plain white and white with neat colored satin stripes; perfect fitting and custom workmanship. *Regularly $7.50* 5.50
FANCY SILK SHIRTS—White and pastel grounds with jacquard all over designs and fancy satin stripes. *Regularly $5.00* 3.25
PURE SILK PAJAMAS—From high grade pure silk shirtings; made in the finest manner. *Regularly $10.00* 6.50
BATH ROBES FOR TRAVELLING—Of flannels, silks and silk mixtures. 3.95 to 18.00
WHITE HALF HOSE—Silk, silk and wool mixtures and all wool; specially for beach and tennis use. 50c and 1.00
GOLF HOSE—Best English makes.

Travelling Requisites

To Suit All Climates and Conditions.

TOILET CASES AND ROLLS—For men and women. 3.50 to 35.00
FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS—For men and women. 12.75 to 48.00
REED SUIT CASES—Better grades only. 4.50 to 6.00
TRAVELLING BAGS—Black and tans. 7.50 to 28.00
SOLE LEATHER SUIT CASES—Serviceable and light weight. 5.50 to 18.00
BLACK SEAL SUIT CASES—Sizes 16 inch to 24 inch. 12.00 to 18.00
FOLDING UMBRELLAS—Made for the suit case. 2.95 to 5.00
PARASOLS—White linen, lace, plain and fancy silks. 3.00 to 75.00

Linen Suitings

FRENCH CREPE LINEN—46 inch; in the most fashionable shades of sky, cadet, navy, old rose, helio, tan, brown, grey, pink, biscuit; also black. *Value $1.25 yard* 90c
LINEN SUITING—46 inch; "the new canvas weave;" in sky, cadet, Copenhagen, navy, grey, leather, pink, tan, helio, reseda, brown, biscuit; also black. *Value $1.00 yard* 65c
RAMIE LINEN—45 inch; variety of colors. *Value 65c* 45c
FRENCH COSTUME LINEN—48 inch; "white only;" imported. *Value 85c yard* 58c

Novelty Silks

First shipment of the latest Lyons novelties in exclusive designs and colorings for early Spring wear.

Printed Fleur de Soie, Double width, soft finish, brilliant lustre, in a variety of choice designs and colorings.

Printed Shanghai Silks, Double width. In a variety of colorings printed in small choice designs. These fashionable silks give better satisfaction in wear than any Summer silks.

Printed Satin Foulards, Double width. In a variety of stylish designs and colorings.

Special Prices 1.75 to 3.00 per yard

White Dress Materials

All the suitable weights and excellent qualities for Southern and tropical wear.

CASHMERE—42 inch, yard 85c
MOHAIR—42 inch, yard 95c
SERGES—50 & 54 inch, yard 1.25 and 1.50
CHEVIOTS—50 inch, yard 2.00
CORDUROYS—28 inch, yard 45c and 75c
SILK VOILE—42 inch, yard 1.65
SILK MARQUISETTE—42 inch, yard 1.75

Broadway & 19th Street

DEMOCRACY RUN RIOT A PERIL, SAYS TAFT

Our Awakening to Danger of Plutocracy Has Led to Unwise Excesses.

SOCIALIST PROMISES VAIN

Ex-President Denounces Exploitation of Sex Problems and Exaggerations of Anti-Liquor Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Former President Taft called a halt to-night in the movement toward "purer democracy" and greater social and individual freedom in a speech at the commencement exercises of Miss Pierce's Business College here.

Mr. Taft observed that for a generation the nation had developed and prospered beyond the most roseate dreams of those who had foreseen that an era of happiness would set in; but the tremendous energy displayed in the accumulation of capital and wealth had had an evil accompaniment.

The valuable discovery of the value of combination first in mechanical devices and then of capital had led to the establishment of monopolies. Agents of great corporations for the purpose of maintaining their power had sought political influence and political control through corrupt means; and through the lethargy of the electorate in the discharge of their political functions and their neglect in the selection and careful watching of their representatives in government, there had resulted plutocratic control of political agencies that threatened the integrity of the Government and its utility as a beneficent instrument of a free people.

"For the last decade or more," continued Mr. Taft, "there has been a crusade against plutocracy which has brought about a marvelous change among the people and has developed in them a concern and care to suppress corporate corrupt control of politics. This has worked a great reform. It was not to be expected, however, that all the people could be roused to such a danger and to the measures necessary to remedy its evil results without some unwise excesses. We are now passing through the period when such excesses are manifesting themselves. Enthusiasts are sure that men and society are changing, and that something like a millennium is at hand, and results are prophesied which are not only contrary to experience, but are altogether at variance with human nature as we know it.

"I am an optimist, and I have no doubt that as some of those nostrums are tried out and found to be failures others will be rejected without costly experiment, and that the sedative effect of a little time and the hard-headed common sense of the American people will serve to classify these quack remedies in the category where they belong.

"One tendency to which the enthusiasm of this great and beneficial movement has led a number of extremists and toward which, indeed, for a temporary period all society seems to be inclining is to discover the cure for the defects of our present democracy in more democracy and the material abandonment of modification of representative Government.

Independence of Judges Menaced.

"That the movement may ultimately result in some minor useful changes in our present system I am not prepared to deny. But that, if given the full form proposed for it now by its earnest promoters, it will result in a destruction of the independence of the judiciary and of our Constitutional Government and in taking away all our possible political efficiency I cannot doubt.

"It is said there is great unrest in society. Perhaps there is. Certainly the attacks on the motives of good people, the unjust assaults upon the commendable accumulation of wealth, the failure to discriminate between honest business men and dishonest business men, and the cultivation of contempt for law and constituted authority would be likely to bring about such unrest and a sullen or hostile attitude on the part of many of the less fortunate toward the well-to-do. The efforts of demagogues to arouse class consciousness throughout the country and by a horizontal cleavage of society to make a political party whose platform and aims shall be hostile to the generally intelligent and the well-to-do may easily explain much of this feeling. Moreover, general discontentment with conditions was to be expected and was necessary to avoid the very serious danger of plutocracy and to release the hold that corporate corruption had obtained in politics. Now, however, we have reached a time when we must discriminate. The people are sufficiently aroused. Now let common sense prevail to distinguish between what is good and practical and what is luring but deceitful in its promise."

Mr. Taft criticised the present-day tendency to defer too much to the likes and dislikes of children.

"We are coddling our boys and girls," said he. "We are giving them too much freedom; we are humoring their immature and callow preferences and desires, and we are not, through obedience and authority, teaching them the lessons that are essential to making them successful and useful members of the community. And, more than this, we are seeking to cure defects in our education, as well as in our society, by more democracy. We have had the ridiculous exhibition of school children striking because some favorite Principal was transferred to another school, and we find the newspapers stimulating such movements, and weak-minded parents looking with pride upon the courage and enterprise of their offspring.

"A mistake of the same kind, but of less degree, was made in our universities in the adoption of the general optional system, on the assumption that a youth of seventeen or eighteen was competent to select the branches he ought to pursue in receiving an academic education. The plan led to the graduation of one-sided young men from academic institutions which were supposed to turn out well-rounded intellects upon which further education in professions or vocations could properly be based. Now we have realized the mistake in the universities, and there has been a reaction.

The Era of Sex Discussion.

"There is another danger in our present educational influences and environment. I refer to the spread of lubricity in literature, on the stage, and indirectly in education, under the plea that vice may be avoided by teaching its awful consequences. By dwelling on its details and explaining its penalties, sexual subjects are obtruded into discussion between the sexes, lectures are delivered on them, and text books are written, and former restraints of modesty are abandoned. The restrictions upon conversation in society, which are said to have been inherited from the Victorian era, are spoken of with contempt. This change in the attitude of society, or of that part that treats it as desirable, has only a small modicum of good, if any, while much of it is bad in its tendency and effect. In the first place, wicked editors seize upon the fact to sell their literary wares by suggestive stories treating of sex problems and picturing conditions as general in society, which, thank God! are the exceptions; and all this in under the pretense of carrying on a social reform. Moving pictures and plays are paraded before the public to teach a moral lesson, in which the pretended lesson is formulated in words, but in which the whole suggestion is prurient. The sordid purpose of the promoters is to make money out of stimulating lascivious ideas in those who otherwise might not be encouraged in them.

"Even the pursuit of education in sex hygiene is full of danger if carried on in general public schools. The sharp, pointed, and summary advice of mothers to daughters, of fathers to sons, of a medical professor to students in a college upon such a subject is of course wise, but any benefit that may be derived from frightening students by dwelling upon the details of the dreadful punishment of vice is too often offset by awakening a curiosity and interest that might not be developed so early, and is too likely to set the thoughts of those whose benefit is at stake in a direction that will neither elevate their conversation with their fellows nor make more clean their mental habit. They will learn all that is wise for them to learn through the natural communications of their parents and their family medical advisers. I deny that the so-called prudishness and the avoidance of nasty subjects in the last generation has ever blinded any substantial number of girls or boys to the wickedness of vice or made them easier victims of temptation. It has generally been possible for them to recognize sin and to know that they ought to avoid it without leading them into an atmosphere which they can hardly breathe without polluted suggestion.

"Criticism of a different nature might well be directed to many textbooks that seek to inculcate a aversion to the use of intoxicating liquor. The unwise extremity to which Legislatures have gone in the requirement for such teaching has stimulated a class of books which dwell on the results of the use of intoxicating liquor in such an exaggerated way that the pupils soon begin to understand that they are grotesque exaggerations, and therefore to become skeptical in respect to the whole matter.

"In the commendable effort to lift the unfortunate and promote the greater happiness, good but misguided people are constantly seeking scapegoats for those who have yielded to temptation and sin, and to put the blame on some one else. The general attitude of suspicion and hostility toward the well-to-do and successful suggests them as a practical object of attack. Note the attempt to foist upon the owners of co-operative stores the responsibility for the yielding of their women employes to vice by saying that the small salaries which they paid led to that result. It was so unjust that no investigation could vindicate such a view for a moment. Sin is sin, and attempts to shift the responsibility for it in the individual by nice analysis of the predisposing causes for everyday use is sure to result in an impractical confusion, to minimize existing restraints, social and statutory, upon the sinner, and to render less effective human justice.

The Fallacies of Socialism.

"There is a great deal of Socialism and Socialistic aspiration of an unfounded, but influential, character floating in the atmosphere of our present-day thoughts, mingled with sensible anticipations, by the less inspired, of real and possible progress. Some men are dreaming dreams and seeing visions, and there is nothing that angers them so much as the effort by a few practical considerations and the results of experience to awaken them. What Mr. Huxley characterized as "the great tragedy of science—the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact"—is sure to be enacted under the eyes of these sublimated philosophers. What I am anxious to do is to convince you, if I can, that all these prophecies of a coming millennium, and all these changes between the relation of those who have not the accumulated wealth and those who have, and all these periods of eloquence, seeking to place responsibility for sin on somebody other than the sinner, should not be treated by you as something that is useful for human nature's daily food.

"Don't be misled by this widely advertised protest against existing institutions, or the constant suggestion that to the faithful all things are about to change, that life is to be easier for every one, and that in some way or other we are to avoid suffering and reduce the sweat of the struggle for a livelihood and for success which has heretofore been necessary. I beg of you to believe that such a view is erroneous. We are not going into Socialism, and, if we were, it would substitute a tyranny of the majority and a dead level of retrogression that would not mean more happiness for anybody. The ultimately clear perceptions of the American people are such that, with some bitter experiences they are likely to have in adopting, if they do, some of the Socialistic nostrums, we shall come back to earth again and to a realization that whatever is worth having demands its seeking hard work, fidelity to the task, courage of individual thought and action, self-sacrificing and self-restraint.

"I congratulate the young ladies of the Peirce School and of the graduating class that they are fitting themselves to earn their own living, and I hope they will go out and earn it. The happiest condition for a woman and for a man is that of matrimony; but where a woman is not independent, the great danger to her future happiness is that she will accept any husband rather than live unmarried. There is a disposition on the part of many people to regard her life as a failure if she does not marry. The strong impulse to avoid such a verdict leads to matches that do not promote the happiness of either the woman or the man. The dreadful looseness in severing the marriage tie which now prevails in this country is seriously threatening the institution that is most essential in our civilization, that of the home, and one way to avoid this evil is to stimulate greater care in the contracting of marriage."

HEROIC DEEDS WIN CARNEGIE AWARDS

Self-Sacrifice of Thirty Recognized by Medals or Pensions.

17 GAVE THEIR LIVES

Two Boys of 12 Receive Decorations —Parents and Other Dependents Provided For.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21.—Individual acts of heroism which the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has recognized since it was established ten years ago were brought up to a total of 871 to-day, when 30 names were added to the honor roll.

The commission held its tenth annual meeting here this afternoon. The awards announced were fewer than on previous occasions, and although in the past ten years 16 gold medals have been awarded for extraordinary cases, none appear in this class in the announcement to-day.

In eleven cases silver medals were awarded; in 19 cases bronze medals. Seventeen of the heroes lost their lives and to the dependents of 13 of these pensions aggregating $7,680 were granted, and to the dependents of the other four who sacrificed themselves sums totaling $3,000, to be applied, subject to the approval of the commission, to the liquidation of indebtedness or to meet other expenses. In three cases sums aggregating $4,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved, and in nine cases awards aggregating $8,200 were made to be applied toward the purchase of homes or other worthy causes.

The new medals were awarded as follows:

Bronze Medals.

E. Donald Ryan and Paul J. Zenter, each 12 years old, of Oshkosh, Wis., in connection with the drowning of Harland A. C. Lehnigk, also aged 12, while skating on Lake Winnebago, Dec. 7, 1911.

A. Cleveland Werner, brakeman, of Smithville, Texas, saved a child from being run over by a train at Phelan, Texas, June 20, 1913.

Frank O. Brake, brakeman, of Peoria, Ill., saved Alta M. Vaught from being run over by a train at Paris, Ill., July 23, 1913.

William Kerr, of Vancouver, B. C., saved John Mases from drowning at Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 26, 1909.

Knah Strong, Aurora, Ill., made brave but futile attempt to save William and Ona Burden, aged 3 and 5, from their burning home in Muir, Ky., Jan. 2, 1911.

Edward A. Dalton of Bayonne, N. J., saved Gordon T. Granger, who himself had gone to the rescue of a comrade, from suffocation in a manhole at Bayonne, Jan. 9, 1913.

Samuel Reid, Putnam, Ill., assisted in an attempt to save William Benn and Edward P. Jones from suffocation in a mine at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 15, 1913.

Stewart L. McLelland of Wilson's Corners, Que., died in attempting to save Leo Dore from drowning in canoe accident, May 29, 1911, both men being drowned. Medal to McLelland's sister.

Eugene W. Rife of Hanover, Penn., died while trying to save George R. Gordon from drowning July 7, 1912. Medal to Rife's father.

Raymond R. E. Piret of Brooklyn was drowned while attempting to save Edward Adams in Jamaica Bay, June 16, 1913. Medal to Piret's mother.

I. William Turk, Tolvola, Mich., died attempting to save Gustav E. Kajula from drowning, June 15, 1913. Medal to Turk's father.

Bronze medals and pensions were awarded in these cases:

Harry L. Bires died in an attempt to save Guy W. Dotson from suffocation in mine at Douda Leando, Iowa, June 12, 1909; $25 monthly to his widow, and $5 a month to three children until they reach the age of 16.

Thomas J. Jensen died in saving two women in a runaway accident at Westfield, Mass., July 10, 1913; $30 monthly to parents.

George W. Brew died attempting to save Mary I. Herbert from drowning at Chicago, June 16, 1913; $30 monthly to his widow.

Winfred C. Flinn died saving Rachel S. Dallas from drowning at Orchard Lake, Wis., July 6, 1913; $45 monthly to his widow.

Giuseppe S. V. E. Del Vecchio died attempting to save Carlo Ricciteli, East Haven Conn., July 20, 1913; $25 monthly to his widow, and $5 monthly for each of two children.

Michael Juhas died assisting in attempt to save Angelo Peluso from suffocation in a manhole at Cleveland, July 14, 1913; $45 monthly to his widow, with $5 monthly for each of four children until they are 16.

Francesco Corsaro of Clymer, Penn., shot and permanently disabled in saving Matthew Leonard, policeman, from assassination by three foreigners, Nov. 13, 1913; $75 monthly.

Silver Medals.

Bernard F. McMahon of Tulsa, Okla., assisted in attempt to save Everett O. Walcott from suffocation at Lawrenceville, Ill., June 5, 1912.

Gordon T. Granger of Bayonne, N. J., foreman of a gas compressor plant, saved a comrade from suffocation, Jan. 9, 1913.

Johnson B. Rothgeb of Shenandoah, Va., helped to save two men from drowning at Shenandoah, April 15, 1913.

J. Wesley Manning died attempting to save James W. Davis and Edward R. Hall from drowning at Shenandoah, Va., April 15, 1913; medal to Manning's father. (Same accident as that in which Rothgeb figured.)

Silver medals and pensions were given in these cases:

John W. Day died in attempt to save Robert H. Clark from burning at Oakhill, La., April 12, 1913; $30 monthly to his widow.

Luther B. Weaver, proprietor of a dye house, lost his life in attempting to save an employe from burning at Dallas, Texas, July 16, 1912; $40 monthly, with $5 a month additional for each of two children, to Weaver's widow.

Myron E. Judd died attempting to save Angelo Peluso from suffocation in a manhole in Cleveland, July 14, 1913; $45 monthly to his widow, with $5 monthly for each of four children until they reach the age of 16.

Frank Rance sustained fatal injuries in attempting to save Mary C. and Regina G. Cryan from burning in New York, Dec. 10, 1912; $50 monthly to his widow, with $5 monthly for his child until the age of 16.

Philip R. Krumm died attempting to save William Benn and Edward Jones in mine explosion at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 15, 1913; $50 monthly to his widow, and $5 monthly for each of three children until the age of 16.

John D. Artley died attempting to save Ralph E. Knouse from drowning at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., May 31, 1913; $55 monthly to his widow.

George Wilkie died attempting to save a man from being run over by a train at Brown City, Mich., June 28, 1913; $50 monthly to his widow.

WOMEN WEEP FOR SISTERS.

Misery of Child Wives of India Told by Missionary.

The members of the Woman's Union Missionary Society wiped the tears from their eyes when Dr. Mina McKenzie, at a meeting of the society in the Bible House, told of the suffering and ill-treatment of the women of India. Dr. McKenzie comes from Fatehpur, India, where the society has a hospital and dispensary, where the Indian women come from miles around to be treated for disease.

The many wives in one family cause much dissension, Dr. McKenzie said, and the women tell her they would rather die than live, just to escape from their unhappy home lives. The seven wives of one man came to the dispensary to be treated in one day.

The baby daughter of one patient was kept from its mother for some time to prevent her killing it. She was the support of the family, a father-in-law, and four children, and could make only four cents a day.

The grandmother of another patient, a child-wife, was the support of her family and earned $1 a month in the employ of a wealthy family in the city. This child dying, the grandmother wished to give her a Christian burial, but the husband claiming the body, it was oiled and beaten and thrown to the crocodiles in the Ganges, according to the custom of the country. It was in hearing the story of this child that the women wept.

The hospital needs more money for beds and to support its native nurses, young women, some of them cast off by elderly husbands for slight offenses.

COMMON SENSE AT A FIRE.

Drug Store Owner Compliments Men of Two Departments.

Fire Commissioner Adamson and Police Commissioner McKay yesterday received letters from the owner of a Columbus Avenue drug store, thanking them for the efficient and considerate work of the men of their respective departments in handling an early morning fire on his premises last week. The writer said that the policeman on post, instead of breaking down the door of the place, went to the proprietor's home near by and obtained a key to the store, having first sent in an alarm of fire. The policeman and the firemen together then put out the fire, with a damage of only $62, and prevented any loss by theft by keeping all persons out of the store.

The writer of the letter asked that the individual men concerned in both departments should receive proper credit from their superiors. He asked that his name be not used for publication.

NAVAL MEN DAZED BY SCHOOL RULES

Startling Results Follow First Efforts of Officers to Implant Knowledge in Fo'csle.

HISTORY BY A FILIPINO

"Let George Do It," Says King, When America's Independence Is Put Up to Him.

The sailors in our navy have begun to go to school. For the first time in the history of the service the officers have been called upon to impart the knowledge they have gathered at Annapolis to the men before the mast, and some surprising results have been attained.

On all war vessels, whether at sea or in port, a period of one hour and fifteen minutes is set aside daily for school purposes, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted.

In the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the battleships Arkansas and North Dakota are moored, amusing stories are told by the officers of their experiences as schoolmasters. Each of these ships has a complement of some 900 men, who have been carefully graded, through preliminary examinations, into groups and classes. Commander Jackson of the North Dakota explained yesterday the way in which the schoolwork is being conducted.

"All of the officers, except the Captain, commander, and navigator of each vessel, act as instructors in the elementary subjects and in higher mathematics," he said. "Thus, on the North Dakota we have thirty-four officers, graduates of Annapolis, to give tuition to the men. All members of the crew, of whatever grade or branch of service, are compelled to take up a course of study. The classes are conducted from 1:15 P. M. to 2:30 P. M."

One of the officers of the North Dakota, who has been conducting classes, told these experiences:

"Of course," he said, "this is a battleship and not a schoolhouse, and the work is conducted under some difficulties. When I want a blackboard, for example, I send word to the ship's carpenter, and he meets the requisition by nailing together a few pieces of board, planing them off, and giving the finished product a coat of black paint. Most of the officers have equipped themselves with blackboards 6 by 3 feet in dimension.

"The most amusing incidents which I have encountered have been brought about generally by the co-operation of some of the practical jokers of the forecastle. The more earnest among the men—those who realize their deficiencies and are really anxious to improve themselves—seek the advice of their comrades sometimes with ludicrous results. In consequence of their very ardor, therefore, they frequently attend class the following day primed with much misinformation upon historical and other topics.

"One of my classes is composed of mess attendants, Filipinos, who have been graded above their fellows because they happen to possess a fair common school education. Those fellows excel at penmanship. They invariably write a copperplate hand, but their sentences are interlarded with Spanish equivalents for the words or phrases lacking in their English vocabularies, and the result is sometimes very

"The other day I told this class that I wanted them to submit at the next lesson compositions on the subject, 'Why I Joined the American Navy.' One of these wrote: 'I joined navy for reglum rashuns 3 times dayly.' Still another explained that he had 'enlisted for to serve woes of my humane rase.' The best of all was a chap who wanted 'to cure sickness of the hart when I am far away.'

I asked another class of brown-skinned mess attendants to prepare compositions upon George Washington. One of them sought outside counsel from a coal passer who has a sense of humor, and this was his essay:

Georg Wassingham was sore because Ammerical persons is not free. He sale to England on North Dakota ship and say to king, "I ixpress declaracion of indypendens for American persons." King say nothing doin and Mr. Wassingham tell admiral Dewey to shoot turret guns. Bime-by, king say he will not rule Ammerical persons again. "Let Georg do it," say king, and Ammerical persons is free.

Commander Jackson, in describing the serious nature of the work and the results accomplished, said:

"The task of grading the men has not yet been completed fully. Many of them say they have enjoyed a complete grammar school education, and still others have even progressed much further. Then, too, there are many who are woefully lacking in the rudiments of education. Such men as we have determined, through the preliminary examinations, are qualified to pursue the subjects are permitted to take up technical studies, including electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, stenography, ordnance, higher mathematics, and navigation. The pay officers conduct clases in bookkeeping and in accounting. In addition such trades as plumbing, gas fitting, printing, carpentry, and mechanics are taught to those men desiring such instruction, and who are deemed capable of undertaking such practical courses.

"The only text-books used are those prescribed in the order of the Navy Department for teaching arithmetic, writing, spelling, geography, and American history. Men taking up other courses are obliged to obtain their tuition through lectures and practical demonstrations or from text-books purchased by themselves. Some of the enlisted men are pursuing courses in recognized correspondence schools, and these are excused from the regular school work and the hour is set aside for them for study purposes. These men receive advice and assistance in their studies from the officers as they require it.

"The chief difficulty has been in curbing the desires of those men who are overambitious and who are mistaken in their estimate of their own qualifications to pursue theoretical studies. Some of these men are really practical electricians, but when it comes to teaching them technical theories it is found that they are lacking in the proper foundation, especially in mathematics.

"For purposes of discipline the chief petty officers are separated into classes apart from the other enlisted men. The minor petty officers are grouped in the same classes according to their educational grading with the rest of the crew. So far there have been only a very few malcontents, and so far as they are concerned they are compelled to attend the school work whether they like it or not. Of course, it is a question whether they can be compelled to learn anything. We can compel their attendance, but we cannot compel their attention or interest."

Cortland County Dinner To-night.

The Cortland County Society of New York holds its dinner to-night at the Hotel Astor. The guests and speakers will be Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell; ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, Justice Adelbert P. Rich, William R. Willcox, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Edgar L. Adams, who is toastmaster; H. B. Andrews of Syracuse, Judge Randolph Horton of Ithaca, Judge Joseph E. Eggleston and Edwin Duffy of Cortland County.

JOHN FOX'S WILL FILED.

Legacy Left to Son Not Liable for Debts, Says Testator.

The will of John Fox, former State Senator and Congressman, who was known as the "harmonizer of Tammany Hall," was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Fox, who died on Jan. 16, left an estate estimated at about $2,000,000. The will, after providing for bequests as told in THE TIMES on Tuesday, says:

"The provisions herein made for my son, John Fox, Jr., and the moneys which are herein directed to be applied to his maintenance and support shall not be assignable or alienable by him, nor shall the same be chargeable with or liable for any debts or obligations created by him. No construction of this will or any of its provisions shall enable my son, John Fox, Jr., or any wife of his, to take anything hereunder, except that my executors and Trustees shall apply to the use of my son that part of the income which is directed to be so applied."

Mr. Fox left to his son the income from one-third of his residuary estate. The income from the other two-thirds was equally divided between Eleanor B. Fox, his granddaughter, and Mrs. Katharine O'Brien.

Speakers for Consumers' League.

The Consumers' League will hold its annual meeting on next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Astor Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fifth Street. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the President, will give an account of the year's work. The speakers will be Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, the pioneer policewoman of Los Angeles; Walter H. Bartholomew, manager of the Ladies' Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, and Mrs. Charles H. Israels. Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, the actress, will recite.

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Get on a 'bus and keep your eyes open. You will pass the displays of the stores which get the first inkling of what is newest and best.

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BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

Prevent Night Coughs and dryness of the throat. Hoarseness and sore throat promptly relieved.

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NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

If You Are Not Already a Charge Customer of The Big Store we will make it easy for you to become one. Consult our Department of Accounts. Balcony, Main Building.

MAIN BUILDING

FOR TODAY!

A Sale of Clothing for "Big" Men (*Sizes 40 to 54 "Stouts"*)

Here's the annual opportunity for "big" fellows—men who usually do not share in special sale occasions.

This sale is a regular, carefully planned event in our Men's Store. The garments offered are s ecially designed for men who find it hard to be fitted in ready-to-wear clothes.

Suits, Overcoats, Trousers and Raincoats in Largest Sizes, at Lowest Prices, Today

Big Suits for Men—sizes 40 to 54 "stout"; a wonderful assortment in CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, WORSTEDS, SERGES, WINTER AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS. More than 600 to choose from. Included are $25 PENCIL-STRIPED WORSTEDS, $25 BLACK SILK- AND SERGE-LINED SUITS, $25 NEAT STRIPED WORSTED SUITS. All colors, including blue, gray, Oxford and black; values to $30; your choice, today, at..... $15

Overcoats for Big Men—sizes 40 to 52; winter, spring and all-the-year-'round weights; included in the lot are black kersey overcoats, Oxford mixtures, silk-lined gray overcoats, black silk-lined spring overcoats and hundreds of velvet- and self-collar overcoats in neat patterns; values to $30; today at.. $15

Big Men's Winter Overcoats—sizes 40 to 48 "stout" and "extra" sizes in just the styles that big men prefer; values to $20; today, at..... $10

Suits for Big Men—sizes 40 to 54 "stout"; all-wool blue serges and neat mixtures; medium and winter weights; wonderful values; today, at..... $10

Big Men's English Raincoats—tan double-texture garments, with military collar; cut full and long; sizes 46 to 52; regularly $10.75; today, at..... $5

Big Men's "Kingly" Trousers—the best in the market; black thibets, sizes 38 to 52; blue serges, sizes 38 to 52; striped worsteds in all sizes and lengths up to 56; values to $5; today, at..... $2.95

Big Men's Trousers—striped worsteds and blue serges; various patterns; sizes 40 to 56 waist; today, at..... $3.50

Big Men's Trousers—sizes 40 to 56; striped worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots; values to $6; today, at..... $4

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Today—Over 2,000 Overcoats from $20 to $35 Grades Go on Sale at $12.50.

Creditors are pressing the Hackett-Carhart stores for funds. Cash must be realized. As a result, over 2,000 highest grade overcoats, that up to the present time have been marked $20 to $35, go on sale at the phenomenally low figure of $12.50. These coats cannot be bought anywhere at double the price. At the Hackett-Carhart extension sale your money goes twice as far as anywhere else.

2,000 Highest Grade OVERCOATS

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$12.50

CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS Included

All Models. All Sizes. All Shades.

$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 cut silk Neckwear, made from imported fabrics..... 45c

$1.50 and $2.00 Hackett and other brand shirts, all sizes, all sleeve lengths..... 79c

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DR. ELIOT PROPOSES SCHOOL BOARD OF 7

Present One Cause of Inadequate System Here, He Tells Public Education Association.

SHOULD EMPLOY EXPERTS

And Direct the General Educational Policy Without Exercising Executive Functions.

Speaking before a meeting of the Public Education Association last night at the Hotel Plaza, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, expressed himself as wholly in favor of a small Board of Education, with the details of administrative work co-ordinated and placed in the hands of experts.

"The public school system of Greater New York is a huge, complicated machine, which ought to be running smoothly and completely every school day in the year and in part on holidays and during vacations, from 8 in the morning until 10 at night," Dr. Eliot said. "It includes, and ought to include, many different kinds of schools, such as elementary, vocational, special, secondary, and trade schools, both day and evening, and should embrace an ample provision of recreation centres, vacation schools, and superintended playgrounds. To do this work, which urgently needs to be done, it ought to employ at least 20,000 persons, and should daily serve at least 700,000 children and a large number of adults.

"The Board of Education should give general direction to this great system of public instruction, that is, should determine its policies, appoint the chief executive officers, fix the rules under which all oppointments are made, and maintain through well-organized, expert services a constant supervision over the actual work going on, and an unremitting study of desirable improvements and enlargements.

"To accomplish these purposes what is the best size for the Board of Education? Sound theory and recent successful experience in many parts of the country indicate that a small board, consisting of from five to twelve members, is much more effective than a large board such as New York now employs. A small board, the members of which are replaced gradually and never many at once, can sit around a small table and talk together in conversational tones without excitement or occasion for oratory, and a majority of its members at any particular moment will always have had some experience. A large board like the present board in New York, which has forty-six members, cannot enjoy these advantages. Much experience has already been acquired in educational and business corporations in favor of small boards of Directors, which give no room for dummies, or for the separate representation of small geographical areas, or of insignificant local interests. Greater New York, comprising two large boroughs and three smaller, might appropriately create a Board of Education of seven members—or nine, if it were thought important to represent proportionately the different masses of population in the several boroughs; but for business efficiency seven members would undoubtedly be beter than nine. In either case, no more than two members should be replaced in any year, so that the length of first term service should be four years in a board of seven, or five years in a board of nine, members being elig ble to re-election.

"This small board should exercise no executive functions whatever. The present board of forty-six members undertakes to exercise executive functions in great variety through its committees, the board maintaining no fewer than sixteen standing committees, all of which exercise executive functions. There is hardly a person on the present board who could properly be called an educational expert. It was never intended or expecter that the Board of Education should itself be composed of educational experts; and yet it tries to do in some fashion an immense mass of expert work brought before it by its committees, agents, or subordinate boards; but all to be acted upon by the board itself. An examination of the docket of any meeting of the New York Board of Education will convince any one who has had experience in any sort of governmental, educational, or business administration that the executive functions exercised by the present Board of Education areinappropriate to suc ha board, and that efficiency is not to be expected of a board which works on such a plan."

Dr. Eliot then quoted from the docket of the last meeting of the Board of Education to show the variety and unimportant nature of the details which came before the meeting. These were some twenty-six in number and ranged from the suspension of a janito rand the establishment of the position of bricklayer at 75 cents an hour to the transfer of three janitors and the excusing of a principal for absence one morning. The audience laughed heartily at the reading of the document, and a number of members of the board who were present joined in. The speaker added:

"No person experienced in any sort of administration—Governmental, educational, or industrial—would believe that the Board of Education could be properly charged with such functions. Any competent railroad, bank, or factory manager who examined the administrative structure of the New York public school system would be sure to ask: How has it been possible to maintain under such a board even the present inadequate system! The answer to this question is that the city has had the benefit of the devoted services of a remarkable Superintendent and of thousands of teachers who were faithful to their calling in spite of many troubles and discouragements."

On the question whether the Board of Education should be elective or an appointive body, Dr. Eliot said that this was a local question which could not be answered uniformly for all American communities.

"The fact seems to be," he said, "that most American communities take more interest and show greater discretion in the selection of a school board than of any other municipal officers."

The speaker said that the school board should always be provided with an independent income sufficient for present needs, and rising automatically if the needs increase, because of a growth in the school population. He said that the board should never be obliged to ask for appropriations. State legislation modifying the City Charter or a special statute, he said, should assure the board of an independent and rising income.

EX-MEMBER ASSAILS BOARD.

Worst Wirepulling and Politics in City, Says J. A. Wilbur.

John A. Wilbur of the Harlem Board of Commerce, and former School Commissioner, has formed a plan whereby he says New York City may have a small paid Board of Education without adding a dollar to the school budget, or a small honorary board with an annual saving to the taxpayers of $52,000.

The board, he says, should consist of seven members, appointed by the Mayor, who should devote their entire time to their duties. The term of each should be nine years. There should oe two members each from Manhattan and Brooklyn and one member each from the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. There should be three committees of two members each, two of which should consider educational matters and the other deal with the physical side.

In Mr. Wilbur's opinion there is shameful incompetence and extravagance in the Education Department, due chiefly to the lack of responsibility under the present system.

Although it is an honorary board, Mr. Wilbur says, there has been more politics and wire-pulling in it than in any other department of the city. A Commissioner, unless he makes himself an inquisitive nuisance, he says, is a nonentity, and the most he can do is some small favor for a friend.

IDENTIFICATION REFORM.

Commissioner Kingsbury Installs New System in Hospitals and Moruges.

Stirred by the recent glaring cases of the inadequacy of the methods of establishing the identities of persons brought to the hospitals of the city, Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury has just installed a new system in the hospitals and Morgues, a system calculated to produce a more thorough dovetailing of his own department with that of the police.

An officer of each hospital will be detailed to visit every ward daily to take note of any patient whose identity is in uqestion. A full description of all such will be sent straightway to the police and this routine will be followed as well in the morgues. The Commissioner hopes to find space in the New York newspapers for the publication of notices and brief descriptions of the unidentified sick and dead in the hospitals and morgues.

WANTS $100,000 FOR AN EYE.

Broker Slade Testifies in Action Against a Fellow Broker.

The action for $100,000 damages begun by Howard Slade, a broker, against Bayard Dominick of the brokerage firm of Dominick & Dominick for the loss of an eye in an accident was begun yesterday before Justice Ford in the Supreme Court.

The accident happened on July 1, 1912, on Ocean Avenue, Monmouth Beach, N. J. Dominick was driving an automobile and Slade was driving a horse attached to a light wagon.

There was a collision in which Slade was thrown out of his vehicle and injured. Lyman A. Spalding, counsel for Dominick, said that no light was attached to Slade's vehicle as is required by the New Jersey law. He said that the automobile was not driven carelessly. The case will be continued to-day.

Five Perish When House Burns.

ALPENA, Mich., Jan. 21.—Five persons were burned to death here late last night in a fire which destroyed the residence of Samuel Bloise. The victims were Mrs. Bloise, three children, and a boarder, Danato Dalsamo. Mr. Bloise, a fourteen-year-old son, and an infant escaped. The father jumped through a window with the two children. His condition is serious.

BAD BUSINESS DUE TO SCHOOL SYSTEM

We Teach Our Youths to be Consumers, Not Producers, Says R. W. Babson.

TAX WASTE, NOT ECONOMY

Statistician Tells Drug Show Delegates of Trade Depression and Its Causes.

Roger W. Babson, the statistician, in an address yesterday at the Chemical and Drug Show at Madison Square Garden, said that, notwithstanding optimistic interviews of bankers, business conditions in this country were not satisfactory. He emphasized as one of the dangers of the future that the youth of the country were being mistakenly educated with the result that they became mere consumers instead of producers.

"Failures are increasing," he said, "in almost all parts of the country, especially in the extreme East, the extreme West, the Dakotas, and through all the Southwest. The best conditions prevail in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Georgia, and a certain part of the irrigated Rocky Mountain section. Detroit, Des Moines, Birmingham, Milwaukee, Sioux City, Minneapolis, and a few other cities report business very good. The reports coming to my office from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Galveston, and practically all the Pacific Coast cities, including Los Angeles, show declining business.

"Considering banking conditions, a study of the last Controller's report shows that the Northeastern States, the Pacific and the extreme Western groups are loaning less than their total deposits; but the Eastern States as a whole are loaning 101 per cent., while the Middle West group of banks are loaning 108.8 per cent. of their deposits and the Southern group 114.6. This shows why money is tight."

To explain the fundamental trouble with conditions and the cause of the unrest to-day, as many reasons were given, Mr. Babson said, as there were people in the country. Mr. Babson's own answer to the question was that "the cause of the present labor, social, business, and fiancial conditions is our national educational system, which is teaching the youth of our land to be consumers instead of producers, and only to acquire instead of to serve."

The fault with the school system, he said, lay with the business men who gave the schools neither sufficient money nor sufficient personal attention.

"The problem of to-day and of the future cannot be solved through socialism, syndicalism, collectivism, politicalism, or the regulation-of-everythingism. Those of you who look to legislation to solve the problems are as short-sighted as the man in the inner circle of intrenched wealth, who thinks that he will be saved by bond pieces of paper called deeds, stocks, and bonds."

The greatest need, he said, was a completely reorganized educational system, paid for not by the producers of wealth but by the inheritors thereof.

"We must tax waste instead of economy; wealth obtained by inheritance instead of wealth obtained by individual effort. We must tax selfishness and subsidize co-operation. The ultimate value of all lands, deeds, stock certificates, and bonds which they now hold depends upon the prosperity of the nation as a whole, which in turn depends upon an educational system which is an aid to instead of a tax on production."

CRIPPLE TRIES SUICIDE.

Bell, with One Leg, Told Friends He Would Be Better Dead.

Because he has only one leg and his wife and child left him owing to his inability to earn a livelihood for them, Herbert Bell, 22 years old, of 78 East Avenue, Long Island City, attempted suicide by carbolic acid late Tuesday night. Yesterday he was arraigned before Magistrate Fitch, and was committed to the Queens County jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Bell is an electrician, and had his right leg taken off above the knee in a railroad accident about two years ago. He sued for damages, but recovered less than $500. He told his friends that in his helpless condition he would be better off dead. His wife went home to her mother with her child.

IT WASN'T THE COUNTESS.

Thought Lawyer Was Attacking Wife in Court.

The Count and Countess Gulinelli of Battalia, Italy, sat patiently in Partll. of the Supreme Court all day yesterday waiting for the trial of the suit brought by the Countess against her father, Joseph Schweizer, to compelshim to keep an alleged ante-nuptial agreement to pay her $2,500 a year. But there was an insurance case that dragged, and t he Countess's case wasn't reached. During the summing up of the insurance case one of the attorneys bitterly attacked a young woman who was a witness against his clients. The young woman sat directly in front of the Countess, and t he lawyer pointed his finger at her.

At first the Count, who cannot speak or understand English, glared and then he shifted uneasily in his seat. Finally, he made up his mind that by some strange procedure in the courts here a lawyer was privileged to attack a plaintiff before ever the case began, and that his Countess was the victim. He got up and stared fixedly at the lawyer in a manner indicative of his desire to provoke him to combat. But the affair was explained to the Count, who then smiled, nodded, and resumed his seat.

The case of the Countess will begin this morning.

4,000 WAISTMAKERS STRIKE.

All in Independent Shops Not Under the Protocol.

Four thousand women waistmakers struck yesterday in several independent shops, which do not come under the protocol. The strikers were not in the union when the protocal was signed, but have been organized recently. The strikers demand recognition of the union ,a fifty-hour working week, and payment of the union scale of wages.

Abraham Silberman, organizer of the union, said last evening that the strikers won their demands in fifteen shops. He said the strike will extend to-day to other shops where non-union wages are paid, but will not affect the 18,000 waistmakers employed in the association shops who are working under the terms of the protocol.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, will be held at 3 P. M., to-day, at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, its President, 540 Park Avenue.

For the ninth time in four years Benjamin Max Rosenbaum was ordered yesterday to be deported to Panama. In 1910 he arrived from the Canal Zone with two young women who were considered undesirable. They were all refused admission. Since then Rosenbaum has been persevering in his efforts to get in alone.

David Kalhofer and Max Swirskey were sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Davis for not less than one year and nine months nor more than three years and eight months for poisoning nine horses belonging to the Royal Ice Cream Company of Brooklyn.

Arthur H. Murphy, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Bronx, will call on Gov. Glynn to-day with a delegation of Bronx citizens to urge that a resident of that borough be appointed to succeed Commissioner Eustis on the Public Service Commission.

The Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union received yesterday a request from the Central Union to take action upon a plan submitted by Typographical Union No. 6 for open-air markets for the poor. The union advocates half-day street or park markets. The matter was referred to the General Executive Committee.

$200,000 IN FILMS STOLEN; FIVE HELD

S. Marcusson Accused of Stocking His Exchange with Reels Stolen from Rival Co.

STOCKROOM CLERK BRIBED

Three Branch Exchanges of the General Film Co. Robbed—Other Arrests Expected.

Samuel Marcusson, in business at 42 East Fourteenth Street as the Improved Film Company, and his clerk, Morris Daniels of 222 Broome Street, were arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Van Twistern, Trojan, and Young of the East Thirtieth Street Station on the charge of running a moving picture exchange business with a stock made up largely of stolen films. Harry Buxbaum, manager of the branch of the General Film Company at 440 Fourth Avenue, who made the complaint, said that $50,000 worth of films had been stolen by Marcusson's agents since last November from that branch of the General Film Company.

Two other branches, Mr. Buxbaum said last night, had been robbed of $150,000 worth of films in the last few months, and several other arrests are expected shortly.

Marcusson fell under suspicion about two weeks ago, when a messenger boy told Mr. Buxbaum that one of the films belonging to the General Film Company was being exhibited at a moving-picture theatre in Second Avenue. An investigation showed that this theatre was supplied by the Improved Film Company.

More direct evidence came last Thursday when employes of the General Film Company stopped George Brown, a messenger boy, who was leaving 440 Fourth Avenue with four films under his arms. When he was questioned the boy said that he had been sent for the films by a Newark moving-picture house. The moving-pictures were not of the type which the Newark theatre used, and the boy was finally forced to admit, it is said, that he and other youngsters were employed by another film concern to procure reels from the General Film Company under false pretenses.

Martin Hilbert, an 18-year-old youth, employed in the stock room at 440 Fourth Avenue, who had given the four films to Brown, was then questioned. He said that he had been bribed by Marcusson, according to the police, to give the films to the messenger boys of the Improved Film Company when they represented that they were acting for the regular customers of the General Film Company.

These two boys and a third, Alexander Leherer, were arrested on Saturday and locked up in the Tombs. Yesterday when Mr. Buxbaum was satisfied that he had sufficient evidence against Marcusson he obtained the warrants.

After Marcusson and his clerk had been arrested a search was made of the premises of the Improved Film Company. The detectives found 47 reels, which were identified as the property of the General Film Company. One of these was a valuable seth of films showing Detective W. J. Burns performing various exploits. According to representatives of the General Film Company Marcusson stole about 250 reels, most of which are now being exhibited at out-of-town moving picture houses to which Marcusson rented them. The three boys who are under arrest said that they received $2 and $3 a piece from Marcusson for each stolen reel.

Marcusson and Daniels were arraigned in the afternoon before Magistrate Nolan and held under $5,000 bail each. Marcusson was charged with receiving stolen goods, while Daniels was charged bith with receiving stolen goods and grand larceny. Their hearing was set for to-morrow at 2 P. M.

"The Improved Film Company is only one of a number of moving picture fences," said Mr. Buxbaum last night. "The General Film Company in the last ten months has lost films worth $150,000 from 10 branches at 71 West Twenty-third Street and in the American Theatre Building in West Forty-second Street. It is difficult to get the evidence, but it is certain that there are two or three other moving picture exchanges in this city receiving stolen films. Other moving picture manufacturers have been robbed in a similar manner. These thefts have not only been taking place in New York, but in cities all over the country as well."

IDLE WOMEN WANT WORK.

Many Thousands May Have Parade and Mass Meeting.

About 200 unemployed girls met yesterday morning in the rooms of the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East Twenty-second Street. They represented several thousand women at present out of work. They discussed several plans for interesting the city authorities in the matter of the unemployed women, and a committee of five was appointed to arrange for a demonstration to take the form of a parade followed by a mass meeting.

The meeting adjourned until to-morrow, when the committee will report. It was said that there are many thousands of unemployed women now because of the prevailing slackness of work. Some of them have been idle for months and are in bad straits. They have exhausted every legitimate means of obtaining work, it was said, and the situation is serious for many of them.

Motor Fire Apparatus for Tarrytown

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The new motor fire apparatus for this village and North Tarrytown began to arrive to-day, and when all seven pieces are installed and in use these villages will have the best and the most costly fire apparatus of any villages in the State. They have been purchased at a cost of $50,000.

MILLIONS IN RECEIVER SUIT.

Stockholder Attacks Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Charging a juggling of accounts involving several million dollars, suit was filed in the United States Court here to-day asking for a receiver for the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, now the Carleton-Ferguson Company, and two New York concerns. The defendants operate a chain of stores over the country. In Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas they are known as the Burton Peel concerns; in Kansas City the Swafford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, in Louisville the Graffmann, Hechy & Cross Company, and in Los Angeles the Steele, Walker Dry Goods Company. The plaintiff is Eneas J. McCurdy, a stockholder of Osage County, Okla.

Forrest and Wynn Ferguson, Directors, "pretended" to organize the Wynn Manufacturing Company in New York in May, 1901, McCurdy alleges, and Wynn Ferguson was placed in charge of it. According to McCurdy, the name was changed later to the Trenton Mills Company. These compaines, he said, were mere fictions, but were financed by funds drawn from the Ferguson-McKinney company. Later, McCurdy asserts, the same men organized the Mercantile Secudities Company in New York for the ostensible purpose of protecting the credit of the other companies.

CAN'T GET STILWELL MONEY

Court Decides Burghart Was Not Adopted by Hotel Man.

After six years' litigation William Burghart, who claimed he was an adopted son of James Stillwell, a former hotel proprietor at Gravesend Bay, and sued for a share of his estate, lost yesterday. Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided that his testimony was unsatisfactory, and that his claim was unsubstantiated.

James Stillwell died in 1892. He founded a hotel at Gravesend Bay fifty years ago, and made a fortune. Burghart was brought to the Stillwell home when a baby by his mother, 40 years ago. After serving the family 22 years, he left them, but he claimed he was adopted orally by the Stillwells and was known as the "Stillwell boy." The estate of Stillwell was left to his widow, Mary, who died in 1907.

Bishop John M. Walden Very Ill.

DAYTONA, Fla., Jan. 21.—John M. Walden of Cincinnati, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is critically ill here. He is 83 years old.

THE ONLY WAY

A PREACHER struggling along on a small salary in a small town writes us:

"I am interested in just the saving proposition suggested by the annexed ad. It is the only way I shall ever be able to save any money."

He refers to our plan of saving $10 per month and investing it in Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates.

We shall be glad to send full particulars of this plan to any one else who is having difficulty in saving money.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000
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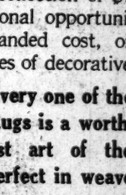

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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE BEVERAGE OF THE SELECT WORLD.

A Complete Outfit for the Bride-to-be $75

If you were a bride-to-be with a limited amount to spend on a wedding trousseau wouldn't you welcome a way to get a complete and beautiful outfit for $75? The February Criterion of Fashion tells you how to do it.

New Frocks from Old

Don't discard the old dress. This old dress has everything in it but today's style, and the Feb. reany Criterion tells you how to put style into it so cleverly that your closest friend will think it's all new.

How to Dress Growing Girls

Girls at the "backward age" used to be hopeless. People thought they couldn't be made to look attractive. But they can. The February Criterion shows eight ways of doing it—charming and becoming frocks for all occasions.

How Paul Poiret Would Dress Us

This famous dressmaker changed his mind about American women after his recent visit. On the boat going back he designed four new gowns based upon his observations. They are described in detail in the February Criterion.

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

Shown in 8 pages of Color

With Spring just around the corner, the all-absorbing question is, "What is going to be worn?" The Criterion knows—positively. You can know positively by consulting these 8 pages in which the smartest things for spring are illustrated and described.

Get this big 40-page book of dress ideas. There are 35 other features, all as interesting and helpful as those mentioned here.

Criterion of Fashion for February 5¢

On sale at all news stands and by the merchants who sell

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

Be One of Us!

An invitation to join the mirthful, laughing crowds at the

Mardi Gras

Take a fortnight's vacation from the dull cold north and go to New Orleans, the City of Carnival, of romance, of revelry. Let the palatial

Southern Pacific Steamship "ANTILLES"

take you from

New York to New Orleans

sailing from New York February 18th, arriving New Orleans February 23rd. Returning, leave New Orleans February 25th, arrive New York March 2nd.

Other Sailings Every Wednesday and Saturday

ONE WAY $40. ROUND TRIP $70. BERTH AND MEALS ON SHIP INCLUDED

While in New Orleans make the ship your Hotel for $15.00 in addition to fare.

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Sale Extra-ordinary of

RICH Oriental RUGS

$74,000 Worth of Exceptionally High-grade Modern and Semi-Antique Rugs from the Far East, to be sold for $55.000

Macy's all-the-year-round prices on Oriental Rugs average one-fourth less than is asked elsewhere in the few store where Rugs of such unvarying excellence are sold.

A flat reduction, therefore, of $19,000 upon the whole collection of $74,000 worth, means a most exceptional opportunity to acquire at little more than landed cost, one or more of the richest examples of decorative art.

Every one of these superb Carpets and Rugs is a worthy example of the highest art of the hand-loom, and is perfect in weave, coloring and design.

Included in the Sale and marked at very special prices are hundreds of Turkish and Persian Rugs and Carpets, and Rugs rom the Caucasus, among them many magnificen specimens of antiques that will del ght the connoisseur. Visit the department, if only to see the wonderful display and examine these fine pieces.

26 SULTANABAD CARPETS
Sizes from 12 ft. x 9 ft. 7 in., to 11 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 9 in.
Were $202.00—now $147.00
up to those that
Were $251.00—now $196.00

15 MAHAL CARPETS
Sizes from 12 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 10 in., to 11 ft. 8 in. x 8 ft. 10 in.
Wer $136.00—now $96.50
up to those that
Were $151.00—now $114.00

77 ROYAL KERMANSHAH CARPETS
Sizes from 12 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft., to 9 ft. 9 in. x 7 ft. 2 in.
Were $216.00—now $174.00
up to those that
Were $376.00—now $312.00

16 TABRIZ PERSIAN CARPETS
Sizes from 14 ft. 2 in. x 8 ft. 11 in., to 10 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 7 in.
Were $162.00—now $108.00
up to those that
Were $312.00—now $208.00

31 KHIVA AFGHAN RUGS
Sizes 10 ft. 9 in. x 7 ft. 10 in., to 8 ft. 7 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.
Were $65.5 —now $49.50
up to those that
Were $151.00—now $133.00

20 ANTIQUE RUNNERS
Sizes 14 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., to 8 ft. 7 in. x 3 ft. 4 in.
Were $35.75—now $24.74
up to those that
Were $55.50—now $38 75

18 KIRMAN SEDJADES RUGS
Average siz 4 ft. x 5 11 in.
Were $67.50—now $48.75
up to those that
Were $77.50—now $53.75

14 MESHED KHORASSAN CARPETS
Sizes from 19 ft. 8 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., to 11 ft. 3 in. x 8 ft. 4 in.
Were $298.00—now $199.00
up to those that
Were $886.00—now $592.00

23 SAROUK PERSIAN CARPETS
Sizes 1 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. in., to 9 ft. 4 in. x ft. 9 in.
Were $252.00—now $179.00
up to those that
Were $498.00—now $426.00

29 GORDVAN PERISAN CARPETS
Sizes from 12 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. in., to 10 ft. 1 in. x 9 ft. 4 in.
Were $206.00—now $163.00
up to those that
Were $276.00—now $233.00

A LOT OF 35 RICH MOSSOUL RUGS, SPECIAL AT $12.48

Average size 5 ft. 11 in. 3 ft. 7 in. Exceptionally fine qualities.

Fourth Floor.

NEW CITY BUILDING ROUSES MAYOR'S IRE

Asserts That $15,000,000 Structure Was 'Badly Planned' and "a Waste of Space."

McANENY CALLS SITE BAD

But Says City Must Make the Best of Its Bargain—Is Crowded Already.

Mayor Mitchel and George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, made much adverse criticism yesterday of the new Municipal Building, which has cost $15,000,000, and still is far from completion, although a number of city departments have moved into it. The Mayor said that the building was planned badly in the first place and that space had been wasted.

The matter came up at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, when Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the Public Service Commission, told of an offer which the commission had received through Joseph P. Day for a plot at Canal and Centre Streets, which it acquired in the course of the construction of the loop subway. It now has been asked to sell this parcel to certain purchasers, who would then construct a building with at least 100,000 square feet of space, and would rent it to the commission at 80 cents a foot, plus the interest on whatever is paid for the land in excess of its present upset price of $127,000.

This matter has been under consideration by the commission for some time. The Commissioners have found it extremely difficult in the ordinary office building to obtain the necessary light for their draughtsmen and engineers.

Two floors in the new municipal building have been set aside for the Public Service Commission. Mr. Whitney in asking that another arrangement be made said that while there was more floor space than in the Commission's present quarters in The Tribune Building, the space was arranged so badly that there actually was less room.

A number of heads of city departments are anxious to find quarters outside of the new structure. Space has been assigned in the building for the use of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and the Municipal Explosive Commission. In a letter to the Sinking Fund Commission Fire Commissioner Adamson said that it would be much better from an administrative standpoint if these two bureaus could remain at Fire Headquarters, East 67th Street.

In the discussion which followed the reading of Commissioner Adamson's letter it was brought out that the building could not house all the departments which have applied for room unless Adamson's plan was followed.

"There will be less space under this administration, for there will be fewer people to fill the space, I hope," said the Mayor.

City Chamberlain Bruere said that the departments should be compelled to keep the space allotted to them originally. President McAneny said that a readjustment might save money and space, but that the departments should not be permitted under any conditions, to evacuate the building.

Mayor Mitchel said that until the commission knew just what departments were going into the new building and just what department would occupy other city buildings made vacant by removals, nothing could be done. He said that he would appoint a committee made up of Controller Prendergast, President McAneny and Chamberlain Bruere to act with the Bridge Commissioner, and consider the problem. The special committee also will take up Mr. Whitney's application.

"The building was planned badly in its original conception and is largely a waste of space as now constructed," said Mayor Mitchel.

Heads of several departments, it was learned yesterday, want their offices in the new building rearranged. The Board of Estimate engaged McKim, Meade & White, the architects of the building, to consult with the heads of departments about the arrangement of offices. The walls are built solidly and are fireproof, and to tear them down would be expensive. The Finance Department, particularly, is anxious to have some walls torn out and rooms rearranged. The department has two entire floors and offices on six other floors.

"I agree with the Mayor that the building is badly planned," said President McAneny, "but this undoubtedly can be attributed to the fact that the site was a bad one in the beginning. The possibilities in the arrangement of space were limited. No consideration was given to symmetry or harmony. But we've got the building, and we must make the best of it."

When the building was planned it was asserted that it would be large enough to house all the departments that it is not necessary to house separately, such as the Board of Education and the Police, Health and Fire Departments. Space for the Department of Docks and Ferries, which now has headquarters at Pier A, originally was assigned in the new building, but when it was found that the pier space could not be used advantageously for other purposes, the Sinking Fund Commission, at the suggestion of Dock Commissioner Smith, rescinded the allotment. The Dock Department will not move.

VARDAMAN OPPOSES NEGRO.

Doesn't Want Terrell Made Judge; Does Want Brother Made Marshall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The wish of President Wilson to nominate Robert H. Terrell, a negro, for another term as Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, was the subject of a conversation to-day between the President and Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi. Senator Vardaman had been credited with the intention of opposing the nomination of any negro for a Federal office, and after coming from the President's office he admitted that this was his general policy.

"The case was mentioned," said the Mississippi Senator, "and I was sorry to differ from the President about the negro. I think the President a great and wise men, but I do not believe the negro and the white man can live together on terms of political equality in this country. I am not against the negro as an individual, but if he fills office he is on terms of political equality with the white man."

The purpose of Senator Vardaman's visit to the White House to-day was to urge the appointment of W. S. Vardaman, of Greenwood, for Marshal of the Federal Northern Judicial District of Alabama, and John G. Cushman, of Vicksburg, a newspaper editor, for Marshal of the Federal Southern District in that State. W. S. Vardaman is a brother of the Senator.

WOULD ALTER DEPARTMENT

Mayor Wants to Reform Office of Commissioner of Accounts.

A bill was drawn yesterday under the direction of Mayor Mitchel which will revolutionize the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. It provides that the department in the future will be under one commissioner at $7,500 a year and two deputies, one a lawyer and one an accountant, at $5,000 a year, instead of two commissioners at $5,000.

The Commissioner of Accounts would be allowed under this arrangement to investigate complaints upon the request of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Mitchel has long been in favor of a single head for the department.

Wreck Flagman Pleads Guilty.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 21.—Charles H. Murray, flagman of the Bar Harbor Express on the New Haven road which was wrecked at North Haven last September, pleaded guilty to manslaughter to-day. Judge Shumway deferred sentence.

TO ANSWER ROBIN CHARGE.

Lawyers Ask for Referee to Hear Northern Bank Case.

Argument on a demurrer filed by the law firm of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard in the suit brought against them by Frank Demarest, one of the Northern Bank depositors, for an accounting of $2,750,000 said to be due the bank, will be heard this morning by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich.

James B. Kilburn of counsel for the defendants explained yesterday that his clients were anxious to have the case disposed of as quickly as possible, and were indisposed to wait until the slow procedure of the court brought it on the calendar. To expedite the case and to get the precise facts before the court without delay, the defendants signed yesterday a stipulation consenting to the appointment of a referee to take testimony in the case.

If the plaintiff will agree to this, the defendants say they will consent to daily hearings, to take place in public with the representatives of the press present, and will pay all the expenses. Mr. Kilburn said yesterday that if William Duncan Cameron, counsel for Mr. Demarest, did not agree to this suggestion the same offer would be made publicly in open court.

Mr. Cameron said last night that he certainly would not consent to the case being disposed of by a referee.

"The purpose of the offer," he said, "is to keep the case from being heard by a jury. That is how we want it to be heard, and we shall consent to no other arrangement."

When Mr. Cameron was told that Mr. Kilburn thought it would take more than a year to get the case into court, he replied:

"I do not think it will take nearly so long. We certainly shall do all we can to hurry it along."

In their argument to dismiss the defendants will say that the complaint does not contain sufficient facts to constitute a cause for action and that the facts submitted have not been properly united. The allegation that there was a conspiracy to eliminate Joseph G. Robin from the business world because of his growing power, it will be contended, is based merely on information and belief and with no facts to sustain it. It will also be contended:

The fact is worthy of mention that this complaint states the same pretended hallucination with which the said Joseph G. Robin fooled some seven or eight insanity experts when he was first arrested in the early part of 1911. The only difference between that hallucination and the allegations of this complaint is that Robin in 1911 did not mention the defendants as part of the alleged conspiracy.

Moreover, the brief says, "the endless repetition in a complaint of the words 'conspiracy,' 'fraud,' 'confederate,' 'trick,' 'device,' &c., does not constitute a cause of action."

In reference to the accusation that part of the alleged conspiracy to ruin Robin was to deprive him of the control of the Fidelity Development Company, Mr. Kilburn said that Mr. Gifford had $100,000 invested in that concern, and that he certainly would not have done anything to interfere with its success.

DRIVER KILLED ON THE ERIE.

Belleville Turnpike Crossing Is Guarded Only by Automatic Bell.

Two horses and their driver, Frank Burns, of Jersey City Heights, were killed yesterday afternoon by an Erie Railroad passenger train at the grade crossing over the Belleville Turnpike in Kearny, N. J. There were no witnesses of the accident and all that is known is that Burns was driving a Jersey City construction company's wagon on the turnpike toward Jersey City, when the accident happened. The two horses were killed instantly, but Burns was picked up unconscious and placed aboard the train. He died soon after arriving at St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City.

There are two Erie Railroad grade crossings over the Belleville Turnpike and no signalman is stationed at either crossing, but a bell rings automatically as a train approaches. There have been several accidents at both of the crossings.

The Pensacola News In Trouble.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 21.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against The Pensacola News, the oldest newspaper in Western Florida. The proceedings were the outcome of a civil suit for the recovery of payment on notes said to amount to approximately $8,000. The News was established more than thirty years ago.

TELLS POLICE HOW TO USE THEIR CLUBS

Mayor Mitchel Addresses 42 Graduates from the School for Recruits.

REPEATS GAYNOR'S WARNING

Promises Support When Men Protect Themselves Against Gunmen and Thugs.

Forty-two new policemen, recruits from the training school established at Police Headquarters, were lectured by the Mayor yesterday on the art of making arrests without unnecessary clubbing. The Mayor said that the restoration of the nightstick did not mean that clubs were to be used indiscriminately but that the policemen would be backed up by the Administration if they used their weapons against the criminal classes in the protection of life.

It was the first time that a Mayor of the city had inspected a squad of recruits at Police Headquarters. When the men were put through their drills, the Mayor was lavish in his compliments regarding the way they had been trained and the showing they made. The recruits will be assigned to-day to precincts in Manhattan to fill vacancies. They were six weeks in the school, during which time they were instructed in the laws of the State, the ordinances of the city and rules and regulations of the Police Department.

The Mayor reached Headquarters shortly after 3 o'clock with Police Commissioner McKay and they went at once to the drill room on the top floor of the building. Here Inspector Cahalane, who has charge of the recruit school, explained to the Mayor what had been done. The men were put through their drills by Lieut. Charles Schofield and Acting Sergeant Shaw who trains new policemen in the humane way of handling prisoners. After the setting up exercises and the various drills were over the Mayor addressed the class as follows:

"You men are now going out to do duty on the streets of this city to maintain order. I think that the exhibition this afternoon leaves no doubt about your physical fitness to do the work that is going to devolve upon you or of your capacity to protect yourselves or the citizens of the city against violence from the criminal classes. I think, too, it shows that you will be able to do that with the use of your own hands and without the employment of those clubs which are given you neither as a badge of honor nor for indiscriminate use but for the protection of yourselves and the citizens of the city.

"A good deal has been said recently about the use of clubs. I want to emphasize again to you now that you are about to go out to do police duty the importance of what was said in that respect by Mayor Gaynor and impressed so thoroughly upon the force, that the club is not for use upon the citizens of the city or except in case of necessity, but I want you to feel, too, that where your lives or the security of your persons or the lives or the persons of the citizens of this city may be threatened by violence by those criminal classes that are known as gunmen and thugs in this city, you are going to get the support of the Mayor in protecting yourselves or the citizens by the means that are placed in your hands by the law.

"I feel that you men who are going out to-day feel that the office which you now hold and the work which you are called upon to do are both responsible and respectable. I want to see training of policemen in this city developed and the standards of this department developed until every policeman in the employ of this city will feel thorough and complete respect for himself and for his work and feel that it is an office of moment to the city and of dignity.

"I believe that we are coming to that very rapidly, and I think when we attain it many of the difficulties that have been experienced in the past inside this department and between this department and the citizenship of the city will be wiped out. I congraulate the school on the exhibition this afternoon. I congratulate the Commissioner and the teacher."

When the exhibitions were over the men, in their new uniforms, were assembled in the trial room and the Mayor, sitting beside Commissioner McKay, listened to their examination regarding the duties of a policeman. The recruits have been instructed in the care and use of the pistol; setting up exercises to keep them in good physical condition; how to defend and attack and to control a boisterous man without resorting to the use of a weapon, and in the school of the soldier, to give an erect carriage and alert movement.

Commissioner McKay said the school would be brought to a higher state of efficiency. The period of instruction is to be lengthened and a careful record is to be kept to show the qualification of the individual recruit.

ONE MAN TAKES BEARDSLEY

Outlaw Arrested, Single-Handed, in the Dead of Night.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Edward Beardsley, the Chautauqua County gunman, is in jail, the children for whom he fought are in the custody of the county officers, and the Beardsley house on Summerdale Hill, which Beardsley had defended against the Sheriff and thirty deputies for eight days, is locked up.

Beardsley's capture was effected at 4 o'clock this morning by Charles Bacus, a Mayville hotel man, who was acquainted with the outlaw and had gained his confidence.

Getting permission from Sheriff Anderson to try to capture the outlaw, Bacus left Mayville at 2 o'clock in the morning, driving in a sleigh to the Beardsley home. After some parleying Beardsley permitted him to enter. During the conversation which followed the outlaw laid his gun down for a moment. This was what Bacus was waiting for. Seizing the gun he leveled it at Beardsley and told him he was under arrest. The man wilted and marched in front of his captor to the sleigh. Still holding his revolver in one hand, while driving with the other, Bacus drove back to his hotel, locked his prisoner in a room on the third floor, and sent word to Sheriff Anderson that the much-wanted man was ready for the jail.

The capture was effected so quietly that even the Deputy Sheriffs who were on guard in the vicinity of the Beardsley house did not know of it until the Sheriff sent them the news after Beardsley had been safely locked in a cell.

The Beardsley children will be given into the custody of the father's brother at Titusville. Mrs. Pyer, sister of Mrs. Beardsley, and the mother of five of the nine children in the family, who was wounded in the thigh by the accidental discharge of a revolver on Sunday, has been taken to the County Hospital, where her wound was properly dressed for the first time. The overseer of the poor, who was shot by Beardsley, is improving, and will recover.

DYNAMITERS GET A STAY.

United States Supreme Court Must Now Pass on Appeal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A stay of mandate in the cases of the alleged dynamiters convicted at Indianapolis, whose application for new trials recently was denied, was granted by the United States Court of Appeals here to-day.

The cases of thirty defendants were appealed, and new trials were ordered for six of them. To-day's action has the effect of staying sentence in the cases of the remaining twenty-four, until the Supreme Court of the United States passes on an appeal. Application to this court for a writ of certiorari will be made by E. N. Zoline, attorney for the defendants, on Feb. 7.

SAILOR TO WED ACTRESS.

Chief Officer Miles of the Caribbean Engaged to Miss Maud Andrew.

Chief Officer Haddon Miles of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Caribbean, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, said that the report of his engagement to Miss Maud Andrew of Cyril Maud's company at Wallack's Theatre was correct. The ship will remain in port until Jan. 29, and the chief officer may take advantage of the opportunity to get married. He could not say anything definite, he said yesterday, until he had seen Miss Andrew.

ASK MALTBIE TO ACT ON 42D ST. SUBWAY

Delegation Presents Arguments for Preservation of East and West Service.

CONNECTION IS TAKEN UP

Diagonal Link at Grand Central Station Is Advocated Despite the Higher Cost.

A deputation from the Forty-second Street Association called yesterday morning on Commissioner Maltbie and laid before him the strong feeling of the residents and business men of that thoroughfare on the necessity of the maintenance in the new subways of the present through trains from Brooklyn Bridge to the upper west side. It was headed by Walter J. Salomon, who asked that some such device be adopted as that planned by George A. Harwood, whereby it would be possible without interfering with the operation of the north and south subways on the east and west sides of the city to provide a certain number of expresses along the route which they now follow.

In this request Mr. Salomon had the support of such men as R. Simon of Henry Morgenthau & Co., S. T. Shaw of the Grand Union Hotel, Warren Cruikshank, Melville Stern of Stern Brothers, A. L. Babcock, and Paul B. Boden of the Hotel Manhattan. Mr. Salomon pointed out that he did not think that the property owners along Forty-second Street would ever have given their assent to the construction of the Steinway tunnel line if they had understood that their through service was to be discontinued by the new subway.

Commissioner Maltbie pointed out that if there were to be any operation across Forty-second Street from the Park Avenue line to the Interborough's Broadway section it would prevent the maximum operation of both the next east side and west side trunk lines, unless, indeed, there could be some method devised by which trains starting on the new Seventh Avenue line could be brought across to the Lexington Avenue line, and of this there was no prospect.

Robert E. Simon asked the Commissioner to consider the great difference it would make to the large dry goods centre, which has recently grown up in Fourth Avenue, if it were to be deprived of its through connection with the upper west side. He also asked for information as to the intentions of the commission with regard to the Grand Central connection.

This, he was informed, had not been settled, as the commission had not been satisfied that the diagonal connection from Forty-third to Forty-first Street was worth the $1,500,000 which it was likely to cost in excess of what would be needed to build the connection by way of Fortieth Street.

Mr. Simon urged Mr. Maltbie to consider very carefully the wisdom of adopting the diagonal line. He spoke of the great business interests which were now centreing about this point, and he expressed the belief that the commission would make a serious error if it did not even at the extra cost build the diagonal connection.

Commissioner Maltbie agreed to meet the deputation again in a few days, when it would have definite plans to lay before him.

TO PREPARE STEINWAY TUBE.

Train May Be Running Under East River by Dec. 1.

Bids for the placing of the Steinway tunnel in condition for temporary operation will be opened by the Public Service Commission on Feb. 16. The award is likely to be made within a week of that date, and the contract calls for the completion of the work in nine months. This means that by about Dec. 1 cars should be running under the East River.

Although the contract only covers actual construction work, it is so drawn as to give the Interborough power to enter the tunnel at any time to begin the work of laying the third rail, the signal system, and other equipment, so that this part of the preparatory work should be completed almost as soon as the construction contract. The tunnel now ends between Lexington and Third Avenues on the Manhattan side of the river, and the terminus there will be provided with an escalator, which will descend to the tracks from a station built on a small piece of city property on the south side of Forty-second Street.

A crossover is to be provided at the Manhattan end of the tunnel, so that the trains may be switched back and either of the two tracks used, and at the Queens end at Jackson and Van Alst Avenues a station is to be put up. Although the tunnel is large enough for the operation of standard trains, it is probable that at first the operation will be by single cars. It will be part of the Interborough system, and free transfers will be exchanged between the tunnel and the Subway, although for some time it will be necessary for passengers making the transfer to ascend to the surface of the street and walk two blocks between the Grand Central Station and the tunnel escalator.

CAPT. FISH GUILTY OF ARSON

Convicted on a Charge of Burning His Yacht for Insurance.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Capt. John A. Fish of New York was convicted by a jury in the Federal Court to-day on a charge of burning his auxiliary schooner yacht, Santa, on the night of Oct. 25, 1910, in the harbor of Edgartown, to get $15,000 insurance money.

The penalty under the statutes is imprisonment for life or for a term of years. Counsel for the defense announced that an appeal would be taken from the verdict, owing to the introduction of certain evidence by the Government. Capt. Fish was released under $10,000 bail.

Capt. Fish, though of Connecticut birth, served through the Boer War as a British soldier, was one of the defenders of Ladysmith, and marched to the relief of Mafeking.

Wild's Orientals

When your room is so difficult—so individual in its requirements, that no Oriental rug can be found which will "fit in," we have the next best thing in the hand-tufted Kildare Rugs, made by hand in Ireland to exactly fit any requirements.

We are the American representatives of the weavers of these rugs.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Ave. and 35th St.
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

The honor of your presence is requested by
Lehigh Valley Railroad
on one of its de luxe trains when you go to
Ithaca for Cornell Junior Week
February 3rd to 7th
It assures you luxurious accommodations, adequate service and all-steel trains.
If you go on the
Black Diamond Express
you will be the special guest of the railroad at 4 o'clock tea.

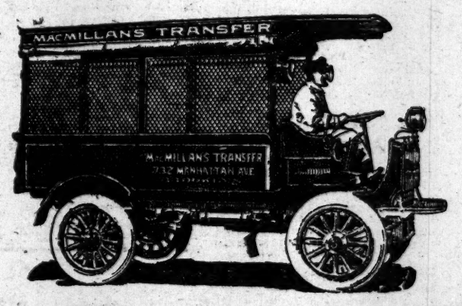
New York-Chicago Express
Leaves New York:
West 23d Street, 9.50 a.m.
Liberty Street, 10 a.m.
Arrives Ithaca, 6.46 p.m.

Black Diamond Express
Leaves New York:
West 23d Street, 11.50 a.m.
Liberty Street, 12 m.
Arrives Ithaca, 8.23 p.m.

The Ithaca Special
Leaves New York:
West 23d Street, 8.50 p.m.
Liberty Street, 9.00 p.m.
Arrives Ithaca, 6.55 a.m.

Uptown Ticket Office, 1460 Broadway (at 42d Street)
Telephone Bryant 4212
Other ticket offices throughout New York City, Brooklyn and at the terminals.

This Autocar Does the Work of Three 2-Horse Trucks for MacMillan's Express



Covers South Brooklyn, Flatbush and East New York in the Morning and New York City from Canal Street to 150th Street in the Afternoon

BUSINESS CONCERNS who adopt the Autocar are astonished, first of all, at the big increase in delivery radius which immediately follows. They are so used to thinking in standards of the horse, that motor truck service becomes a *revelation*.

New Business Secured

Within a month after MacMillan's New York and Brooklyn Express purchased their Autocar they secured new business in many sections they had not reached before.

"The car covers more ground than I had any idea of," said Mr. MacMillan. "It goes practically everywhere for me and does its work in jig time.

"On regular routes the car covers South Brooklyn, Flatbush and East New York in the morning, and New York from Canal Street to 150th Street in the afternoon. Besides this, it does little special trips as emergency demands.

Economical Investment

"Our Autocar easily replaces three two-horse trucks and does their work more quickly than they ever did. Moreover, we don't have to worry about horses getting overheated in summer or injuring themselves on icy pavements in winter.

"The first month we had the car, I noticed an improvement in business because we could make so much better time, and soon we were getting trade in localities we never tried for with horses. Besides its fine service, the Autocar is more economical to operate than the horses it has displaced, and altogether we consider it a first-class investment."

What the Autocar is doing for MacMillan's Express, it can do for YOUR delivery system. There are more than 1300 Autocar owners to testify to this.

The Autocar Sales Company
428-437 West 19th Street, New York
Newark Branch, 418-420 Washington St.
Motor Delivery Car Specialists.

Mahogany Furniture for the Bedroom

THE pleasantness and peaceful ease of the ideal Sleeping Chamber may well be suggested by its furnishings of Mahogany, if in the choice of these an air of cheery lightsomeness be sought for, rather than a stately solemnity of aspect.

It is such furniture as this, a variant of the tradition of the Brothers Adam, or of Heppelwhite, that may be found in engaging variety at the Hampton Shops.

From among them may be chosen the roomy Chest of Drawers, the Dressing Table with its generous amplitude of space, the Bedstead with its panels of finely interlaced cane-work, or the slender legged Chairs, which will confer an air of gracious distinction upon the entire room.

Hampton Shops
34 and 36 West 32d Street, New York
Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

BLACK & WHITE
Scotch Whisky

Judge "Black and White" by quality, not by price, for the quality is high and the price is low.

ALEX D SHAW & CO NY

Yellow Taxicab Service is both exclusive and inclusive.

It excludes unreliability and the dangers of hap-hazard service.

It includes safety to your person, your family, your property. It includes reliability—a cab at your door when you want it; in perfect order—sure to get there; a careful driver—takes no chances, does no speeding or jerky driving, but goes straight along. It includes a clean compartment vacuum-cleaned and odorlessly disinfected daily. It includes handsome and up-to-date equipment.

That's our kind of service.

Yellow Taxicab Company
Call up Columbus Ten Thousand
Adv. Copyright 1914, by Yellow Taxicab Co.

BASEBALL CONTRACTS TO BE TESTED IN FEDERAL COURT--- ATHLETICS--- GOLF--- TURF

FEDERAL LEAGUE TO FIGHT FOR PLAYERS

Ultimatum Sent to Philadelphia Club Which Captured Two of Its Deserters.

WILL PROTECT CONTRACTS

Legal Battle to Ensue Over Services of Brennan and Killifer, Who Left Phillies, Then Rejoined Them.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The decisive battle of the baseball war of 1914 may be fought in a Federal court. This was intimated to-day by persons close to the promoters of the Federal League who served notice that they would fight any attempt of clubs in organized ball to sign their players.

The legality of the reserve clause in the contracts of National and American Leagues will be the point over which the battle will rage, but when or where the contest will start was not made public. After delivering a challenge to organized ball, declaring the Federal League would "protect" its players and their contracts, President Gilmore of the new organization disappeared from sight to-day and therefore definite plans for the conflict, if it comes, have not become generally known.

The announcement of the signing of William Killifer by the Philadelphia Nationals was made so soon after Gilmore had warned the Quaker City club that the Federals would fight if Killifer and Brennan were signed with it, that it looked to the Gilmore cohorts like the formal picking up of the gauntlet.

Federal Leaguers declare themselves so confident that the reserve clause will be held illegal that they predicted to-night a grand scramble for signed ball players as soon as a court decision is made.

"If it comes to bidding for players, we will be as strong as anybody," said Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federals.

"Organized ball knows it has no legal right to sign our ball players," said Manager Tinker of the local club. "It merely wants to tie them up so they can't play with us."

Neither Weeghman nor Tinker would say whether court action would precede or follow actual participation in games by Killifer.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—William Killifer, the catcher who was reported to have signed with the Federals, last night signed a three-year contract with the Philadelphia National League Club, according to a statement given out this afternoon by President Baker of the local organization.

President Baker's announcement was not made until after he had been apprised that the Federal League had warned the major leagues to keep their hands off players signed up by the new organization.

Mr. Baker's statement is as follows:

"Killifer signed his contract for three years with the Philadelphia National League club yesterday evening, having consulted his lawyer and also his father, who is a Probate Judge in Michigan. He was advised that the Lajoie decision covered his case exactly and that the Philadelphia National League club had prior claim to his services, and when this was pointed out to him without any further consideration he signed his contract with us and returned to the Federal League the advance money he had received from them, notifying them of his action.

"I regard Killifer as one of the best ballplayers in the league, as well as the most intelligent, and feel that he was simply carried away for the time being by the supposedly flattering offer of the Federal League.

"My opinion is that if all the National League players who contemplate signing with the Federal League, or have already signed, will examine the exact meaning of their contracts the little old joker will be found nestling away there in a comfortable position.

"We already have agreements with Becker, Seaton, Brennan, Cravath, and Rixey, and their contracts will be executed and received in a day or two.

"Sherwood Magee signed his contract last night, and we also have contracts with Irelan and Alexander, and expect signed contracts from all the others. They will be dropping in every day from now on."

President Baker, in a talk after he issued his statement, said the Lajoie decision was the strongest argument the National League had regarding contracts.

The Lajoie case mentioned by President Baker was decided in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the State in 1901. Lajoie, a member of the Philadelphia Nationals, had signed to play with the Philadelphia Americans and the Nationals took the case into the Courts, obtaining an injunction restraining Lajoie from playing with the Americans. The court refused the injunction and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. This tribunal in reversing the lower court, held, all seven Justices concurring, that the reserve clause was binding on the players and that the fact that the employing club reserved the right to dismiss a player on ten days' notice did not destroy the mutuality of the agreement.

While the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the reserve clause and the provision in baseball contracts relating to the ten days' notice of release, the Federal Court has taken an opposite view on the release notice clause.

In view of the threats of possible legal action over player contracts, which, in the Killifer case, would be brought into the United States courts, Federal decisions were looked up. It was found that Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court here refused to enjoin Jim McGuire, the catcher, from "jumping" from Brooklyn to the Detroit Club. McGuire, late in 1901, signed with Brooklyn for 1902 and later contracted to play with Detroit. McGuire, in his defense, contended that the Brooklyn contract was invalid on the ground that the reserve clause was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The court in denying the injunction cited a United States Supreme Court decision in which it was held that a contract which the plaintiff may abandon at any time on giving notice, is not enforceable in equity.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Chairman August Herrmann of the National Baseball Commission in commenting on the telegram sent by President Gilmore of the Federal League to President Baker of the Philadelphia National League team said:

"Mr. Gilmore, the Federal League and the general baseball public can rest assured that organized baseball, as well as the Federal League, will protect its contracts in and out of the civil courts. Organized baseball has always recognized contracts and will continue to do so, but when contracts held by the clubs of organized baseball are assailed by the Federal League or any one else, that party or parties may expect organized baseball to make every endeavor to protect its contracts in and out of every civil court if necessary.

"Insofar as organized baseball is concerned, there is no worry on our part whatever about the Federal League, Mr. Gilmore or any of his associates. We realize that we have certain contractual rights to our players, and these rights we propose to protect at the proper time regardless of what the Federal League or any other league may say or do.

"In this connection I may add that wherever the Federal League has established a legal right to any ball players, there will be no interference on the part of those connected with organized baseball.

"I wish to repeat, however, that the game is open to all. Any one has a right to engage in it in any capacity that they please, without any interference on the part of those engaged in organized ball, and I may add, there will be no interference unless it is done in a retaliatory way when contractual obligations or vested rights are illegally interfered with.

"College players, semi-professional players, free agents and the boys on the lot, when entering the profession can cast their lot within or without organized baseball. This is a privilege that cannot and will not be denied them. When, however, players have affixed their signatures to contracts that have been mutual organized baseball will make an effort at all times to enforce all provisions of such contract.

"I have tried to make this matter plain before, and I hope now to have succeeded."

TWO CLUBS IN BROOKLYN.

International May Transfer Baltimore Nine to Thwart Federals.

In order to offset any possible invasion of Brooklyn by outlaw leagues, a plan is on foot to give Brooklyn baseball fans the National game every day during the Summer months. This is to be brought about by installing one of the International League Clubs in Brooklyn. The move is sure to be made next season if the International League is able to get a lease on Washington Park, the old home of the Dodgers, or some other park within a short radius of the centre of Brooklyn.

This became known yesterday when President Barrow stated emphatically that there was no possible chance of an International League club being placed in Washington. Mr. Barrow said that the Washington Americans fill the baseball bill there to the satisfaction of the fans, and that there is really no patronage or demand for another club in the Capitol City. He said that he would never consent to one of the clubs of his league going to Washington, as there were many more inviting fields.

President Barrow believes the time is ripe for Brooklyn to have baseball every day. He thinks New York and Brooklyn are like two different cities, and each conflicts with the other only in a slight degree, except in an interclub series. For this reason, he would favor an International League club in Brooklyn. On many days when there is no game in Brooklyn the fans from there come to New York to see a game, and it doesn't make much difference whether it is the National or the American League playing here.

The Washington people who were anxious to have an International League club placed in Washington wanted Jersey City transferred. For several years Jersey City has been the "goat" of the International League, and under the presidency of Thomas Fogarty it doesn't propose to be any longer. Jersey City held up its end of the league very well last season, and promises to do even better this year.

Baltimore is continually putting itself forward as a major league city. The fans down there are still harping about the good old days of the Orioles, but that city is not baseball crazy, as it was in those days. So if it happens that organized ball feels it necessary to place a Class A club in Brooklyn to offset the outlaws, it is very likely to be Baltimore, and not Jersey City.

President Barrow yesterday refused to discuss the possibility of one of his clubs being shifted to Brooklyn, but he did not deny that the officials of organized baseball had taken up the question. Mr. Barrow stated that no definite action would be taken until the Federal League did something more than send out press stories. Mr. Barrow also remarked that he could not see the Federal League with a Lick telescope.

BARROW SOUNDS WARNING.

International League Will Not Take Back Deserters.

President Edward Barrow of the International League stated yesterday that the few players of the league who have jumped to the Federal League will have until the opening of the season to reconsider their action. After that date they will be eliminated as far as the International League is concerned. He said:

"The International League will bear the brunt of the fight so far as actual competition is concerned if the Federals start, but we will not make any attempt at retaliation so long as competition is fair, above board, and on its merits.

"Thus far very few of our players have jumped, and those few will have until the opening of our season to think things over. After that all players will remain where they are indefinitely so far as the International League is concerned.

"The stories being sent out from the Federal League headquarters regarding certain players and umpires being signed are frequently reports made out of whole cloth, with the evident intention of deceiving the ball players and encouraging them to join the Federal organization. As an illustration, I can state that Umpire Brick Owens, whom the Federal League claims to have signed up, signed some ten days ago an International League contract. I believe that it is the same way with many players in both the major and minor leagues claimed by the Federals."

TO GREET WORLD TOURISTS.

Many Persons Prominent in Baseball Circles to be on Hand.

As the time approaches for the return of the world's baseball tourists, the plans for welcoming them back to this country assume striking magnitude. The National and American Leagues will play a prominent part in order to show the benefits that will be derived from the tour, while the banquet to be held in New York on the night of March 7 promises to be the greatest event in the history of the national game. Representatives from the major and many of the minor leagues will be on hand to greet the tourists, while club owners, managers, players, and others identified with the sport will make a remarkable gathering.

Managers McGraw and Comiskey and their players will have a busy time for a few days following their return. Chicago will send a delegation of over 300 baseball fans, while from St. Paul, Duluth, Dubuque, and St. Louis many of Comiskey's friends will make the trip. Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, and other Eastern cities will be well represented.

SWEENEY FOR THE YANKEES

Ban Johnson Says Catcher Has Received Fine Offer from His Club.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Information came from Ban Johnson, President of the American League, that Ed Sweeney, the New York Americans' catcher, had received an offer from his club which probably would result in his remaining with the Yankees, despite a good proposition from the Federals.

The Chicago Federals probably will train at Mineral Wells, Texas, Manager Tinker announced to-night. Tinker will try to induce Manager Brown to bring the St. Louis team there, too.

Sheckard to Manage Toledo Club.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—James Sheckard, whose work in left field helped the Chicago Nationals to two world's championships, signed to-day as manager of the Toledo American Association Club.

Be Kind To Your Liver!

Don't force a balky Liver with drastic purgatives. Use a gentle remedy and avoid irreparable injury. Take the Right Remedy which will satisfy your Liver and yourself. 1 or 2 Pills at night relieve constipation. Get a box of

Hunyadi Janos Pills

at any up-to-date Drug Store, or if he has not got it, send 25 cents in stamps NOW by mail to Andreas Saxlehner, New York.

KIVIAT WINS ELKS DERBY AT PATERSON

William Kramer of Long Island Leads Field Home in 3-Mile Race.

Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C., won the Elks' Derby at 1,000 yards, which featured the indoor games of Paterson Lodge No. 60, B. P. O. Elks, held last night at Fifth Regiment Armory in Paterson, N. J. The games attracted many of the leading amateur athletes of New York and furnished high-class competition in practically all the events. Records were equalled in two events and near record time was made in several others.

The Derby resulted in a close finish between Kiviat, Ollie De Grouchy of the New York A. C., and Oscar F. Hedlund of the Boston A. A. It was a scratch event and this trio battled for the honors all the way from the start to the tape. The little Irish-American showed himself the best in the final sprint and edged across the line about four yards in front of the New York A. C. star with the Boston runner about an equal distance behind. The winner's time for the race was 2:17 3-5.

Alvah T. Meyer, the sterling sprinter of the Irish-American A. C., added new laurels in the 60-yard handicap run which opened the programme. Meyer held the post of honor and won the final heat in 6 2-5 seconds, just beating D. Politzer, an unattached runner with an allowance of six feet.

Another record was equalled in the 60-yard low hurdle event, which was won by John J. Eller of the Irish-American A. C. in 7 2-5 seconds. This event brought out the best hurdlers in the metropolitan district, and Eller was closely pressed for first honors by J. M. Ross of the New York A. C. and Ike Lovell of the Irish-Americans, each of whom enjoyed an allowance of four feet.

In the 300 yards handicap run S. Shapiro, of the Ninety-second Street Branch, Y. M. H. A., furnished a surprise by winning against some of the best sprinters in the East. Shapiro had an allowance of 5½ yards, and he beat out Hal Helland of the Xaviers, who was running from scratch. Tom Halpin, the star runner of the Boston A. A., qualified for the final, but he was unable to come through for a place.

Willie Kramer of the Long Island A. C. showed the way to a high-class field in his favorite event, the three-mile run. R. Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. finished behind the Long Island City star, and Gaston Strobino of Olympic Marathon fame got third place. Kramer's time for the run was 14:41 3-5.

Louis Scott, formerly identified with the South Paterson A. C. and now running unattached, had a fairly easy time in the one-mile handicap run for Passaic County Athletic Club. Scott started fifty yards behind scratch and won without being hard pressed. W. A. Gras and W. L. Withers, both of the South Paterson A. C., finished behind Scott in the order named.

Other New York athletes who won were A. I. Davis of the Irish-American A. C. in the mile walk, and C. Slattery of the Twenty-second Regiment in the one-lap sack race. Bloomfield High School won the scholastic relay. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., (scratch); D. Politzer, unattached, (6 feet,) second; J. St. Jorder, Central High School, Newark, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

80-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., (scratch); J. M. Ross, New York A. C., (4 feet,) second; I. J. Lovell, Irish-American A. C., (4 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Shapiro, Ninety-second Street Branch Y. M. H. A., (5½ yards); Hal Helland, Xavier A. A., (scratch,) second; A. E. Neil, Knights of St. Anthony, (9½ yards,) third. Time—0:24 4-5.

One-Lap Sack Race, (146 yards.)—Won by C. Slattery, Twenty-second Regiment; S. Manley, Dominican Lyceum, second; A. E. Neil, Knights of St. Anthony, third. Time —0:23 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by R. M. Ellis, unattached; E. T. Strong, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., second; G. V. Carroll, unattached, third. Time—2:14.

1,000 Yard Run, Scratch, (Elks' Derby.)—Won by Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; O. DeGrouchy, New York A. C., second; Oscar F. Hedlund, Boston A. A., third. Time—2:17 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Louis Scott, unattached, (50 yards behind scratch;) W. A. Gras, South Paterson A. C., (30 yards,) second; W. L. Withers, South Paterson A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—4:47.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C., (scratch;) R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (125 yards,) second; Gaston Strobino, unattached, (145 yards,) third. Time—14:41 3-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by A. I. Davis, Irish-American A. C., (30 seconds;) J. Morrison, Long Island A. C., (20 seconds,) second; D. M. Smith, Glencoe A. C., (35 seconds,) third. Time—6:38.

One-Mile High School Relay.—Won by Bloomfield High School, (Cook, Smith, Staub, Gaylock;) Paterson High School, (Clark, Lee, Bainbridge, Payne,) second. No third. Time—4:03 4-5.

TROUBLE OVER 'BOYS' SHOW

Registration Chairman Allows Rules of Sport to be Violated.

It is likely that Jacob W. Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, will be called to task for permitting professional boxers and amateur wrestlers appearing on the same card at the Boys Club on Tuesday night. He is also criticised by the State Boxing Commission for allowing a violation of the State rules on boxing in permitting exhibition bouts to take place when he knew that the Boys' Club had not received a license from the commission.

The matter has been called to the attention of the State Boxing Commission and also to the attention of James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. Mr. Sullivan stated yesterday that the violation was a grievous one, and he stated that he would make an investigation. Aside from the A. A. U. rules being broken, the Boxing Commission prohibits battle royals. In one of the bouts Knockout Brown, Young Hoos, and Jack Denning took part in a bout in the same ring.

According to the point of view of the Boys' Club, there was no intention to make any violation. The whole programme of boxing was instituted in a spirit of fun, because there were not enough wrestling bouts to complete the evening's bill. Chairman Stumpf, however, is held accountable, because he should have known of the violations and being present, should have prevented them. Both the Boxing Commission and the A. A. U. will take up the matter, and Chairman Stumpf will probably be heard from.

Cross and Rivers to Box Feb. 23.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 21.—Joe Rivers and Leach Cross, lightweights, were matched to-day to fight twenty rounds here on Feb. 23. They are to weigh 124 pounds ringside.

BLAMES IT ON DREYFUSS.

Federal Official Says He Was Responsible for Outlaws in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 21.—"Frank Chance is mistaken when he says that Charley Murphy, the Cubs' owner, is responsible for the existence of the Federal League," said Secretary William T. McCullough of the local Federals to-day.

"The responsibility rests principally on the shoulders of Barney Dreyfuss, who refused to allow Ed Barrow to transfer the Jersey City team of the International League to this city in 1912, when that official was anxious to do so, and Garry Herrmann was complacent in the matter.

"In July, 1912," continued Mr. McCullough, "Barrow, who was then in New York, sent for me to call and see him. I did so. He refused to talk with me in his office, but conversed with me over the phone from the Victoria Hotel, where I was staying. Mr. Barrow wanted to transfer either the Providence or Jersey City team to Pittsburgh.

"Barrow and myself came to Pittsburgh and took the matter up with Barney Dreyfuss, but the latter refused to countenance the idea. Garry Herrmann was then appealed to and he promised to use his influence if I would promise that another independent league would not be started. I could not promise this, but I did promise that there would be no outlaw team in Pittsburgh. Herrmann then agreed to get the sanction of the other members of the National Commission if Dreyfuss would agree, but again the Pittsburgh owner put his foot down on the project and flatly declared that we could not come into this territory. That," declared Mr. McCullough, "is how the Federal League came into existence."

To substantiate his statements Mr. McCullough exhibited letters from Barrow and Herrman relating to the subject.

Federal After Snodgrass and Wilson

The Federal League is after Fred Snodgrass. Right away, they want to spoil the world's series. A world's series without Snodgrass in there spilling the beans would be just like apple pie without cheese. Snodgrass is temperamental, and may fall for the alluring offers of the outlaws, but if he does New York baseball fans don't want him back in centre field he would turn a deaf ear to the outlaw supplications. The Federals are also after Arthur Wilson, their star catcher. Pendergast, Hempstead was informed about this impending disaster, and just as soon as he recovered from the shock he placed his hand over his mouth and said: "Pardon me for smiling."

Barrow Refutes Federal Claims.

President Barrow of the International League says that the Federal League has announced that it has signed Umpires Brick Owens and Carpenter. Mr. Barrow states that talk of that kind makes him smile, because he has had the signed contracts of these two umpires in his desk for several months. Mr. Barrow also said that Jack Onslow, formerly of Detroit, who is named as one of the Federal League victims, has signed with Providence, and that Bill Kelly, the Pittsburgh backstop catcher and battery mate of $22,500 Marty O'Toole, also claimed to be signed by the Federals, has signed with Toronto.

Channell Signs; So Will Warhop.

The signed contract of Lester Channell, the New Yankee outfielder, reached headquarters yesterday. He was purchased from the Denver Club of the Western League. Channell was a member of the Yankees a couple of season ago, but broke his leg and was out of the game for some time. Jack Warhop, the underhand pitcher, has written to President Farrell that he will accept terms and return his signed contract within a few days. He will go to Hot Springs next month to warm up under the eye of Tom Daly, the Yankee coach. Jack is one of the few players who has not been bought by the Federals.

Ford to Pitch for Buffalo "Feds."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Russell Ford of the New York American League team, who is reported to have signed a Federal League contract in Chicago, will come to Buffalo, according to Schlafly.

"President Gilmore said last night over the long distance telephone that Ford will wear a Buffalo uniform and will not go to Chicago or Indianapolis, as reported," said the Federal's local manager.

"Hap" Myers, released by Boston to the Rochester International League team, and Joe Agler of Newark have signed to play with Buffalo, it was said.

Incorporation papers of the local club have been mailed to Albany.

New Records in Y. M. C. A. Games.

Two new branch records were created last night in the bi-monthly games of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the clubhouse gymnasium, the figures in the one and one-half mile run and the rope vaulting contest, being eliminated. The feature was the one and one-half mile run, handicap, in which S. H. Cobb, starting from scratch, overtook a large field with handicaps ranging up to ninety yards, and crossed the finish line in the record-breaking time of 7:18 3-5. The former record for this distance was 7:25 2-5, made by I. G. Stanwood in 1912. The rope-vaulting contest was also an interesting event, and was won by J. Murphy, with a vault of 8 feet 3 inches. This displaces the old mark of 8 feet 9 inches, made by W. Black in 1912. The summaries:

440-Yard Dash.—Won by L. Johnson; H. D. Beatty, second; H. L'hullier, third. Time—0:37 4-5.

One and One-half Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by S. H. Cobb, (scratch;) G. Snyder, (90 yards,) second; H. O. Clayberger, (90 yards,) third. Time—7:18 3-5.

Rope Vault.—Won by J. Murphy, with a vault of 8 feet 3 inches; A. Williams, second, with a vault of 8 feet 3 inches; S. J. Seco, 7 feet 11 inches, third.

Potato Race; Eight Potatoes.—Won by H. O. Clayberger; L. Shard, second; A. F. Fird, third. Time—0:33 1-5.

Two-Lap Relay Race.—Won by the General Group team, composed of A. F. Ford, S. H. Cobb, H. O. Clayberger, and J. Murphy. Intermediate Group team, composed of A. Williams, H. Lhullier, L. Johnson, and Smith, second. Time—1:27 3-5.

New Yorkers in Pinehurst Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 21.—New York is prominently represented in the seventh annual mid-winter trap shooting tournament, which began to-day with a two hundred target match, shot in fifteen and twenty-target sweepstakes, but they did not figure among the leaders. One hundred and eighty-eight landed. A. D. Richardson of Dover, Ill., in first place with Charles Nichols of Charlotte, N. C., second in 185, and Sam Leever of Goshen, Ohio, fourth in 184. Charles H. Newcomb of Philadelphia was next in 183, and tied with J. B. Pennington of Tarboro, N. C. A. W. Church of Port Chester made 182; F. S. Wright of South Wales, 181; Dr. D. L. Culver of Jersey City, 179. Further down the line was D. F. McMahan of New York, who made 176. F. D. Kelsey of East Aurora, who recorded 175. F. A. Hodgman of Yonkers, and A. E. Ranney of New York, who made 170 with the balance of the field below the 85 per cent. mark, and G. W. Billings of Glen Ridge, John Philip Sousa, and David T. Leahy of Brooklyn in the list.

The high professionals were E. H. Storr, 189; C. C. Lecompte, 183; H. D. Freeman, 182, and Walter Huff of Macon, 181.

STARS OF THE TURF IN METROPOLITAN

Opening Handicap Race of Season Attracts Sixty-nine Thoroughbreds.

Horsemen have responded well to the stake offerings of the Westchester Racing Association, and the entries, made public yesterday, make certain excellent sport at the Belmont Park race course. It is probable that the meeting will begin during the month of May, and the plans that have already been perfected provide for a liberal number of stakes.

The Metropolitan Handicap, which is always the opening day feature of the meeting, has attracted sixty-nine entries, and they comprise the best horses in training. This mile handicap was first run by the Westchester Racing Association in 1891, when it was won by Tristan, with Tenny second and Clarendon third. Since that time, with but very few breaks, it has been annually renewed, and its roster of winners contains the names of some of the best of American thoroughbreds. The entry list this year is in keeping with every tradition of the running.

Harry Payne Whitney has named six for the Metropolitan, and five of them raced in England last year. Probably the best one of the quintette is Borrow, a six-year-old son of Hamburg and Forget and a full brother to Dreamer, the sprinter who raced so brilliantly some seasons back under the silks of Herman B. Duryea.

Mr. Whitney has also Miramiche, a son of Voter and Running Stream; Cabaret, a son of Delhi and Pink Domino; Meeting House, a son of Voter and Noonday, and Pandemi, a son of Peter Pan and Midge, all named for the Metropolitan.

August Belmont has a good hand in the Metropolitan and he will show an imported horse in the four-year-old Vulcain. He is only imported for the reason that his dam, Lady of the Vale, was shipped abroad from Mr. Belmont's Nursery Stud, so that he is really an American thoroughbred, a son of Rock Sand. He is a horse of high quality and was started in the French Derby of last year, in which he was unplaced.

Besides Vulcain, Mr. Belmont also has his sterling four-year-old Rock View and the three-year-olds Stromboli, Intergold, and Thornhill. H. C. Applegate has named Old Rosebud, one of the best two-year-olds of last year, and another notable three-year-old entry is that of Richard F. Carman's Surprise. T. Mannix is represented by Superintendent, and Andrew Miller pins his faith to a three-year-old in Roamer, while W. G. Yanke has named Old Ben, a three-year-old that at this time seems to have the Palmetto Derby at his mercy.

Mr. Barrow also has a three-year-old filly of 1913: Jefferson Livingston's wonderful sprinter, Iron Mask, who recently hung out a new record for the six furlong distance at the Juarez course; John W. Schorr's Lechares, John Whalen's Buskin, and a number of others. The only notable absentee is Frederick Johnson's Cock o' the Walk, who will doubtless be reserved for later racing.

The following is a complete list of the nominations for the Metropolitan:

Ten Point, Robert L., Old Rosebud, Holiday, Always First, Brave Cunarder, Lochiel, Rock View, Vulcain, Flittergold, Stromboli, Thornhill, Ringling, Sir Johnson, Uncle Jimmie, Sickle, Surprising, G. M. Miller, Republican, Oaksen, Miramiche, Meeting House, Montreser, Wilhite, Flying Fairy, Rumillahoi, Spearhead, Scrapper, Racket Star, Pure Rose, Figinny, Punch Bowl, Swannanoa, Sandhill, Hedge, Frederick L., Adams Express, Gainer, Gordon, Garl, Donald MacDonald, Barrow, Sir Johnson, Buskin, Borrow, Pandean, Tartar, Andes, Mr. Snigge, His Nibs, Foundation, Iron Mask, Buckhorn, Helen Barbee, Watermelon, Superintendent, Aide de Camp, Commander, Roamer, Cabaret, Notions, Mater, Beethoven, Tranid, Leechares, Vandergrift, Ambrose, Nightstick, Cabaret, Aldebaran, Old Ben.

Besides the Metropolitan Handicap, there were ten other stakes for the coming Belmont Park meeting closed, and each shows a liberal response. The best entry came in the Juvenile, a 2-year-old fixture. It brought out 111 nominations. The Keene Memorial, also for the youngsters, was next best with 108 named. The Fashion, for 2-year-old fillies, brought out sixty-eight, and the Bouquet attracted sixty-seven.

The Belmont has only forty-two named, but they comprise the best of the 3-year-olds of last year. The Withers, also for 3-year-olds, has a total of forty-nine named to start. The Ladies' Handicap has forty-five and the Toboggan, a popular sprint affair, has brought out a total of sixty-nine. The Harlem, for 3-year-olds selling, has fifty-three named, and the Amateur Cup can hardly be called a success this year when only four were named.

In addition to these various stakes there will be a proportion of the Owners' Handicaps and Purses during the meeting, so that the Westchester Racing Association will be generously supplied for its racing features.

Son Defeats Father at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 21.—G. W. Statzell of Lansdowne, Penn., who won the qualifying round of the New Year golf tourney, went down to defeat at the hands of his son, G. W. Statzell, Jr., in the first round at match play to-day. The son had his father beaten on the fourteenth hole. Two nineteen and one twenty-one-hole match furnished some excitement. R. L. Whitman, Myopia, went the extra three holes to defeat at the hands of Percy G. Williams of South Shore Field Club.

First Round, Match Play.—G. W. Statzell, Jr., defeated G. W. Statzell, Sr., Lansdowne 4—3; Joseph Back, Edgewater, defeated W. V. Booth, Onwentsia, 3—1; W. H. Smith, Oakland, defeated H. K. Bolton, 1 up 19 holes; H. C. Haskins, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Sidney Maddock, Palm Beach, 5—4; G. Bement, Myopia, defeated A. F. Southerland, Garden City, 1 up 19 holes; R. L. Whitman, Myopia, defeated P. G. Williams, South Shore, 1 up 21 holes; G. C. Beckwith, Minneapolis, defeated F. J. Fritschler, Edgewater, 1 up; N. L. Buck, Beverly, defeated R. M. Fair, Midlothian, 7—6.

A. A. to Meet In Chicago To-day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—American Association magnates began arriving to-day for their schedule meeting to take place here to-morrow. Among those who appeared early were G. B. Wild and C. W. Somers, representing Toledo; Ray W. Meehan, St. Paul; O. H. Walker and Thomas N. Barker, Louisville; George Tebeau, Kansas City, and E. M. Schoenborn and Robert Quinn, Columbus. W. C. McGill is expected to make his first appearance as an association magnate, representing the Indianapolis Club, which he and others bought last week. The selection of a schedule committee is the principal business on the programme. James Sheckard, formerly of Brooklyn and late of the Chicago Cubs, and said to be in a receptive mood with reference to the managership of the Toledo team, was among those at the meeting.

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GREGORY HORSES WIN.

Durland's Weekly Show Brings Out High Class of Entries.

The popularity of the weekly horse shows at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, was demonstrated last night when the galleries and lounging room were crowded to capacity with persons prominent in social and horse circles. Five classes made up an interesting programme, two being for harness horses, two for saddlers, and one for jumpers. The novelty of a riding tandem held the close attention of the spectators, the drivers showing unusual ability in handling their mounts.

The harness horse classes brought out exceptionally good entry lists. Several of the horses captured ribbons at the last National Horse Show at the Garden. The events marked the return of J. Campbell Thompson, the well-known amateur whip, to the ranks of judges. His decisions met with the satisfaction of exhibitors and spectators alike, and applause followed the awarding of the rosettes. B. T. S. Gregory won the silver cups in both the harness classes. His entry, Princess and Duchess, driven by Mrs. Van Cline, captured the premier award for pairs of horses shown to ladies' phaetons, while Duchess was easily placed first in the class for single harness horses, 14.2 hands and over. Mr. Gregory handled the ribbons in the latter class.

Five pairs of riding tandems were judged for conformation, manners, and way of going. Perfection and Marmion, ridden and owned by George Crouch, showed a disposition to cut up, but once well in hand they performed so creditably that John Gerken selected them as the winners. In the single saddle horse class Dr. L. J. Ladinski's Firefly appeared to advantage and was admirably ridden. Miss A. A. Dodsworth's Highland Lassie gave My Firefly a hard brush for the trophy, but Dr. Ladinski's entry won out.

Thirty couples took part in the cotillion ride, headed by Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken and commanded by Charles T. Krauss. The summary:

Riding Tandems, 14.2 hands and over.—Won by George Crouch's ch. g. Perfection and ch. g. Marmion; Max White's ch. g. Chappie and Mrs. H. W. Rose's ch. m. Blink Bonnie, second; Q. J. Gude's Tommy Dodd and b. g. New Boy, third; George Mills's b. g. Gotham and Miss C. Jefferson's b. g. Penny Royal, fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses, shown to lady's phaeton, 14.2 and over, women to drive.—Won by B. T. S. Gregory's blk. m. Princess and Brown Sport and br. g. Sporting Extra, second; Mrs. M. M. Diamond's b. g. Flash and b. g. Dash, third; O. J. Gude's b. g. Lord Cimbeo and m. Lady Cimbeo, fourth.

Saddle Horses, 15.2 hands and under.—Won by Dr. L. J. Ladinski's b. m. My Firefly; Miss A. A. Dodsworth's br. g. Highland Lassie, second; Miss E. Brown's blk. g. The American, third; N. J. Hess's b. g. Abdallah, fourth.

Harness Horses, 14.2 hands and over, shown to an appropriate vehicle.—Won by B. T. S. Gregory's blk m. Duchess; O. J. Gude's b. g. Lady Cimbeo, second; Emil Seelig's br. g. Brown Sport, third; O. J. Gude's b. g. Lord Cimbeo, fourth.

CENTRAL RIDERS IN RING.

Steeplechase and Polo Follow Music Ride at Academy.

One of the largest crowds of the indoor riding season turned out last night at the Central Park Riding Academy to participate in the weekly music ride. Forty couples took part in the event. The ride was led by M. Wilder and Miss J. Strauss and W. Gilman and Miss C. Unger. Among those participating were: M. Wilder, Miss J. Strauss, Miss C. Unger, C. M. Bowes Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Week, N. Curtl, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kloh, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wendel, Jr., H. Friedman, H. Blumlein, A. Weinman, R. Havas, H. M. Powell, H. Engel, C. Engel, H. Kling, W. Gilman, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss M. Setzer, Miss A. Putz, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Nichols, Miss Lounsdale, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Haskins, Miss Preysing, J. Goldstein, J. N. Finkelstein.

Following the exhibition a number of competitive equestrian events were run off for the entertainment of the spectators. A steeplechase race with five horses taking the jumps four feet high served as a thriller and was won by M. Dodd on a gray pony. Second place was won by H. Kling and third ribbon went to J. Kelly. The horses were required to make two circuits of the arena, taking the jumps each time.

In the polo game the White team composed of W. Gilman, E. Sulima, and O. Coleman won from the Red team four goals to one. At the end of the first half the score was two goals to one in favor of the White team, but in the closing period they failed to score. The line-up:

REDS.	WHITE.
1—E. Maher.	1—W. Gilman.
2—H. Morgan.	2—E. Sulima.
Back—M. Wilder.	Back—O. Coleman.

Goals—Gilman, (2,) Sulima, Coleman, Morgan. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

On the Basket Ball Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The reserves of St. John's College, Brooklyn, were beaten by the Army "Plebe" team to-day at basket ball, by a score of 26 to 15.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Cornell defeated Union at the armory in basket ball here to-night, by the score of 23 to 18.

The Newman School basket ball team defeated the Hackensack High School quintet in a close and interesting game yesterday afternoon on the former's court at Hackensack by the score of 23 to 21.

The Collegiate School basket ball team yesterday defeated the quintet of Massee Country School on the former's court, 21 to 12, in the first game of the two-game series between the two institutions.

In a fast and well-played game the Montclair Academy basket ball team defeated the Orange High School five on Tuesday 20 to 17.

In a one-sided basket ball game the De La Salle quintet defeated Clason Point Military Academy on the former's court yesterday afternoon, by the score of 29 to 5.

GOLF CLUBS PLAN FOR 1914 SEASON

Tuxedo Requests Dates to Cover Memorial Day—Garden City Wants June 4-6.

Preparations for the 1914 golf season were begun yesterday, when the Tuxedo Golf Club arranged for dates for its tournament. In fact, Frederick H. Thomas, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, is busy arranging dates for various events. Tuxedo requested May 28, 29, and 30, which corresponds to its time of last year, when Walter J. Travis won the chief cup, defeating Jerome D. Travers on the way.

Correspondence has been exchanged between the Secretary and the Garden City Golf Club anent the resumption of its tournament, which was allowed to lapse last year because of the national amateur championship preparations at that links. Garden City requested June 4, 5, and 6, but as that is the regular time for the New Jersey State championship, Thomas apprised the club of that fact, and the latter replied that it would be satisfied with the week following. However, the definite time will be settled when the New Jersey Golf Association meets next week, and selects the dates for its tournament. In view of the fact that the club which holds the New Jersey tournament has not been chosen, there may be a change from the regular order of dates.

Activity is also rife in the

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THE NEW YORK STATE LOAN.

The issue of $51,000,000 of 4½ per cent. fifty-year non-taxable New York State bonds was several times oversubscribed yesterday. There is a single bid of 106.077 for the entire amount, and another at 105.587. Miscellaneous offers doubtless will cover the loan several times with no hope of getting any. The natural result is that there was excited bidding in this city a point or more above the highest price named above. Partly this was on the part of those who had sold the bonds for delivery at lower prices, and now had to supply themselves, and partly because of the disclosure of an unsatisfied demand of the smaller bidders. Even this does not exhaust the stimulating effect of the complete success of the issue. The New York City 4½s, which had sold below par on the preceding day, yesterday rose above par, and the general bond market expanded on a rising scale by a total of sales $2,500,000 above the preceding day, and surpassing any day's record since March, 1912. Oftentimes a striking success like this is enough to turn the temper of the markets generally.

The yield on yesterday's sale is 4.21 per cent. It is only a little while since the State sold its credit for 4.86 per cent., and only a little while before that there was complaint that the State was spoiling its credit by excessive issues, each at a lower price and higher yield. All sorts of explanations were offered. It was said that the State was withdrawing the privileges formerly shown to its bonds by legislation, as by accepting corporation bonds as security for State deposits instead of requiring deposits of State bonds. It was complained that the State was limited by law regarding the rate it could offer, and the price it could accept, and that it was unable to meet the wants of investors and the demands of the market. At that time private bidders were overbidding the State. Now the State's offering goes at a price yielding less than many excellent securities. It is clear that the market has changed more than the credit of the State. There never was any moral hazard about a State loan. Gluttons for intrinsic security could hardly ask for more than $10,000,000,000 of taxable values against a debt which is mounting fast, to be sure, but which has far to go before it reaches the second $100,000,000.

Presumably, the income tax law plays some part in the marked change. Not that the money value of the tax exemption is great, or can be generally enjoyed. On a mere money basis a taxpayer must have an income of $50,000 before he can save anything worth while by purchasing the State bonds because of their exemption. A leading bond house has calculated that there is a slight loss in buying exempt securities on a 4.92 basis rather than taxable securities at a 5 per cent. basis. Moreover, many corporations assume the tax on taxable securities. But such issues have to be reported, and accounted for on a public paper.

Another considerable factor influencing judgment of the significance of this sale is the fact that in recent previous sales the takings were mostly by small investors, while now it is the bankers who are driving all before them by the volume of their bids, as well as by the range of their offers. Bankers make more on their turnover than on their interest. They buy to sell rather than to keep. When they are buying on a $50,000,000 scale it is an indication that they are baled out, and are ready for new business. But the bankers will not sustain the market. That is the function of investors for income, rather than of bankers. On this head M. MASSON made some useful remarks at the New York bankers' dinner. Speaking before the event he indicated his belief that there was about to develop a demand for bonds rather than for shares, as on previous similar conditions of the investment and speculative markets. He went on to discuss conditions also familiar but never before on such a scale as the present. He spoke of a world demand for $2,500,000,000 of bonds, a demand by those who have spent the money, and now have to borrow it. The line of borrowers includes Governments and private corporations of every rank of credit. Against these demands M. MASSON placed the customary investable surplus of England, France, and Germany of about $1,000,000,000, more or less, apiece. The United States is an international borrower rather than lender, so that its surplus cannot be added. The present situation therefore is unique in that there is in sight a demand for all the world's profits or savings for two or three years ahead.

The bankers' generous bid now puts the market up to the investor. Bankers of the United States are ready for business, more so than the bankers of other countries. If American investors are in the same condition the United States may give the stimulus the world is waiting for. It has been said that panics are born somewhere in the Far East, near where cyclones start. It would be agreeable to have the United States known as the birthplace of business hope and courage.

DR. HOURWICH'S OFFER.

Declaring that Dr. ISAAC A. HOURWICH, clerk of the Cloakmakers' Union, has the right to relieve a "dangerous and anomalous crisis" in that industry, fraught with suffering for tens of thousands of men, women, and children, the Board of Arbitration, representing both the cloak workers and their employers, has decided to await Dr. HOURWICH'S voluntary action. In a letter to the Joint Board of the union, Dr. HOURWICH has offered to withdraw. The members of the board who during a calmer period of the dispute asked his resignation have not accepted the offer contained in the letter of withdrawal.

Unless they do accept it the existing agreement will be disrupted. Dr. HOURWICH will lose his place, the Joint Board will be dissolved, the Arbitration Board will go to pieces, and chaos will take the place of order in the cloakmaking industry. The agreement may not be perfect. Perhaps its machinery should be amended with the view to creating more equitable conditions among the workers. Grossly inequitable conditions prevailed before the agreement, and the testimony that the condition of the workers as a whole has improved under its sanitary and economic regulations is conclusive.

Everything is to be gained by the acceptance of Dr. HOURWICH'S resignation; everything is to be lost by declining to accept it.

DR. ELIOT ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

Dr. ELIOT, President Emeritus of Harvard, was invited by the Public Education Association of this city to give his views as to the present organization and work of the Board of Education and the changes needed in order to secure the best results. This he did last evening in a thoughtful, careful, and very interesting address. He speaks with authority, for, whatever criticism has been made of some of his specific theories as to college education, it is universally admitted that he has shown himself a really great administrator.

He advocates a small Board of Education of from five to twelve members, with powers of general organization, establishment of policies, and supervision of their application, but entirely free from the executive functions for which its members necessarily are not equipped. The smaller number is, in his judgment, requisite to the careful, candid discussion and the efficient disposition of the work properly belonging to the board. With a tenure sufficient, taken in connection with gradual replacement and the right of reappointment or re-election, membership of the board would be attractive to men of standing and proved ability in the community, thus securing the really best service for the whole people. He gives the following succinct statement of what he considers the proper work of the board:

> The functions of the New York Board of Education should be confined to the determination of general policies, the appointment of the principal executive officers of the system on the board's own initiative, the appointment of lesser officers on the nomination of superior officers, and the maintenance, through carefully selected experts, of thorough inspection, supervision, accounting, and publicity. The merit system should, of course, be applied throughout the service to both appointments and promotions.

We do not think that there is, or can be, much dissent from the general plan here outlined. The large Board of Education which we now have was adopted mainly on account of a natural desire of the various boroughs at the time of consolidation to retain as much as possible of their prestige through a considerable representation. It was a poor idea to start with, and with the immense growth of the city it has become an evil and a nuisance. At the outset it was intended that the board should not exercise executive functions, but they have gradually been assumed until the board at present is swamped by them. Dr. ELIOT read a list of the things the board took up at a recent session. It was ludicrous, but it was also pitiable, showing how completely the members, with whatever good will they worked, were forced to fritter away their time and attention on trivial matters, so that the right consideration of weighty matters became a physical impossibility.

As important adjuncts to the board Dr. ELIOT suggests local visiting boards without administrative function and without authority, with which the central board should maintain stated communication. More important, and, indeed, in our judgment, essential, is the recommendation of associations of teachers in the several divisions of the schools to meet regularly for discussion and to make recommendations for improvement to superior officers. Properly organized and managed, this should prove a source of valuable initiative and coordinated advance. A somewhat radical recommendation is made by Dr. ELIOT as to the revenue of the schools and its administration. He advocates setting apart for the work of education a fixed proportion of the taxes, to be entirely within the control of the Board of Education. There is much to be said for this policy, but it is obvious that a condition precedent to its serious consideration would be the organization of the board on a basis far different from that now in existence.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS AGAIN.

The only pretense of justification for the proposed exemption of the 2,400 Assistant Postmasters throughout the country from competitive tests for appointment was the statement that they were originally "covered into" the classified service at the close of the last Administration without any proof of fitness to retain their places. We were under the impression that this was substantially correct, and that the policy pursued in this instance was the same that had often been followed in the past by Presidents of different parties. We are informed from an authoritative source that in this we were in error.

The original order under which the places of Assistant Postmasters were brought into the competitive class was issued, not at the close of Mr. TAFT'S Administration, but on Sept. 30, 1910, at a time when there was not any reason to suppose that there would be a change in the party in power. Moreover, the order required that no Assistant Postmaster should receive the competitive classified status until he had proved to the satisfaction of the department that, on account of his efficiency, he deserved it. Up to June 30, 1912, about three-fourths of the Assistant Postmasters had received such status, having presumably complied with the requirement, while 271 vacancies had been filled under the competitive rule. Thus it will be seen that the proposed change was in no way an attempt to undo the work of political favoritism, but a direct attack upon a portion of the merit system at a point where the equitable enforcement of that system had scrupulously been practiced. It remains, therefore, entirely unjustifiable.

SOUND ADVICE FROM MR. TAFT.

Words of timely counsel were spoken by Mr. TAFT to his youthful audience in Philadelphia last night, but there was also much in his discourse which the grown-ups may profitably consider. It is interesting to note that the ex-President lends the weight of his matured opinions to a curiously reactionary, but nevertheless salutary, movement which has found many promoters of late. This movement is one of protest against the long-accepted theory that the great thing is to make life easy and comfortable, that children must get their schooling under the guise of play, that the poor little dears must not be set to any trying tasks, that nobody, in fact, ought to be made to work very hard, since it is work that kills folks, and so on. AGNES REPPLIER has preached against this enervating doctrine, and Dr. DANA, in his talk to the schoolmasters the other night, which has attracted a good deal of attention, spoke up for more work, plenty of work, in the schools.

Mr. TAFT in his talk put work and service high among the duties of life; faithfulness to the task in hand, strict performance and ambition always to get something better to do, something harder to do, it may be, rather than slothful content with doing just enough. He sounded, too, a timely warning against much of the silly, half-baked thinking of the day and the evils to which it has led—the indecent plays and books, the revolting plea for full and frank discussion always and everywhere of subjects clean-minded persons are willing to let alone, and all this under the pretense born either of mushiness of mind or of loathsome hypocrisy that evil is to be cured and men and women to be made better by such things. He punctured some of the bubbles of socialism, and some political theories of his old friends, the Progressives, in a sensible and convincing way.

Although Mr. TAFT'S address was prepared without knowledge of what President WILSON was to say, the two addresses are closely parallel in their view of the present duty of Government toward business. He puts the blame for much of what is called unrest or discontent just where it belongs, upon the doorstep of the demagogues who have sought "to arouse class consciousness through the country and by a horizontal cleavage of society to make a political party whose platform and aims shall be hostile to the generally intelligent and the well-to-do." The time has come to put the extinguisher on these pests. "The people," says Mr. TAFT, "are sufficiently aroused. Now let common sense prevail to distinguish between what is good and practical and what is alluring but deceitful in its promise." That is the spirit of Mr. WILSON'S address.

AN ECHO OF ZABERN.

While the Imperial Government of Germany finds it appropriate to give to the Colonel who figured in the Zabern affair a higher decoration, the members of the Reichstag take quite a different view of the events in which he distinguished himself. A considerable number of them from the Clerical, the Nationalist, and the Socialist Democrat Parties have organized themselves for co-operation when like questions come before the Parliament. This is practical preparation to assert the influence of popular sentiment, as represented in the Reichstag, against the excessive and arbitrary pretensions of the military and the militarists.

It is to be regarded in the light of the action already taken. In December the Reichstag, by an almost unanimous vote, condemned the Ministry for its policy as to the Zabern scandal, and did so after listening to the Chancellor's own explanation and the War Minister's defiant declaration of independence for the army from all civil control. The measures taken by the Kaiser to discipline the officers who had offended quieted public feeling for the time, but the acquittal of the Colonel and the reversal of the conviction of Lieut. Baron VON FORSTNER have evidently again stirred the popular feeling. Otherwise no such organized agreement to give effect to that feeling would have been entered on. It is an interesting indication of the progress of the representative principle in the empire.

FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL COMPENSATION.

The legislation proposed in the matter of Federal industrial compensation, as it now stands, is extreme and ought to be modified. It accords to any one injured in the employ of the United States, whether from accident or from ill-health adjudged to be incidental to the employment, compensation for disability at the rate of 66 2-3 per cent. of his wages, to begin after three days from the time of ceasing to work. This is the highest rate paid in any of the States, while the usual interval before the compensation begins is from one to two weeks. The tendency of such unduly liberal compensation will be toward what is known in the army as "sojering," and there is too much of that spirit in the Federal service now.

Naturally the discipline of public employés is more lax than in private business, and this will tend to aggravate the mischief. There is not, and can not be, in public employment the same motive for enforcing proper responsibility. A system of Federal compensation should be a model for the States, and not an example of loose regulation. It is to be remembered also that there is not in the Federal service the same general reason for avoiding accidents, and anything that encourages negligence has a more marked effect than in private business. This tendency the bill as it is undoubtedly has.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Fatal Policy Disavowed.

As might have been expected, the case of the two men whose discharge caused the brief strike on the Delaware & Hudson Road had the proverbial two sides. One of the sides was presented by President LORIMER, who said that after several faults of omission and commission for which slight punishments were inflicted, the ultimate penalty was imposed because they had failed to notice the derailment of a freight car until after it had been hauled over three miles.

To this statement the union officials make a double reply—first, that, in the conditions existing at the time of the accident, neither the engineer nor the conductor could have seen it before they did, and, second, that as the road had not seen fit to discharge the men for their previous offenses, the union had only to consider the one on which the final action was taken.

As a defense, this reply has two obvious weaknesses. If failure to discover the derailment more promptly was not blameworthy, that fact would doubtless have been brought out by the arbitrators whose services the unions peremptorily refused. Again, there is nothing unusual or unjust in punishing with severity an offense which, if it stood alone instead of being the last in a series of such offenses, would have been passed over with a warning or ignored altogether. That is done every day, in all sorts of businesses, on the well-known principle of the "last straw," which exhausts human patience as well as breaks the backs of camels.

But in one way the answer of the union officials to President LORIMER'S statement of the case is highly satisfactory—by clear implication it disavows both wish and intention to insist on the continued employment of men justly chargeable with negligence or incompetency. Some of the railway unions have been accused of doing precisely that, with results utterly subversive of discipline and gravely endangering public safety. Whether they have or not is still a matter of opinion, but this reply of the union officials is at least a repudiation of the alleged policy. And that is something; it is even a great deal, for it expresses realization of the fact that the union which resists, by strikes or otherwise, the removal of men who deserve it, will forfeit all public sympathy and invite first defiance and then destruction.

A Significant Step in Advance.

On many of the rules laid down and conclusions reached by the International Conference on Safety at Sea, landsmen are incompetent to make useful or even intelligent comment. They relate to matters of navigation and ship construction concerning which we have to take the word of the experts, and to assume, as confidently as we may—which isn't quite as confidently as before the Titanic went down—that the experts know what ought to be done and do it.

Those of us, however, whose only knowledge of the sea is derived from deep-water novels or an occasional voyage as a more or less humble passenger, can see the wisdom, not only of this meeting of the maritime nations to agree after full discussion on the conduct of a business so vitally important to them all, but also the propriety of certain innovations upon which the delegates have agreed. Chief among these, perhaps, is the establishment at common cost, but under the management of the United States, of a systematic patrol of the more frequented parts of the Atlantic by boats intrusted with the duty of destroying derelicts and giving warning of ice movements.

Not a little work of this kind has already been done, and well done as far as it went, but it has been intermittent, in a sense irresponsible, and with an underlying feeling of dissatisfaction because the expenditures were not as widely shared as the benefits. The new plan at least promises to remedy all this and to increase very appreciably the safety of ocean travel. Now that wireless telegraphy has put every properly equipped and conducted vessel in practically constant communication with the shore and with every other vessel within hundreds of miles, only this system of patrol was needed to render impossible the worst of the old disasters and vastly to decrease the probability of the others.

That the management of the work was turned over to us can be considered a pretty compliment, or, by those who look more deeply, it may be seen less as evidence of love for the United States than as a natural outcome of European jealousies, prejudices, and antagonisms. About our competency to perform the task there can be no question anywhere.

The very highest significance of the plan is to be found, not in its efficacy as protection for life and property afloat, but in its illustration of the present tendency of the nations to work together for the common good instead of fighting with each other for separate interests.

A Defeat Only in Seeming.

Wisconsin's "eugenic marriage" law is rapidly nearing the end of its brief and stormy existence, with an apparently inevitable condemnation by the State Supreme Court in plain sight to put it out of misery. There need be only one regret, however, even in the camp of those who thoroughly believe in the possibility of utilizing more of sense and science than hitherto in forming the most important of human relations.

They should grieve not because a well-intentioned law has proved unworkable, but because so many stupid or careless people will see in its failure an eagerly sought excuse for assuming and asserting that any change in existing marriage regulations is both impracticable and undesirable.

The simple truth is that this Wisconsin act was drafted in haste and ignorance, under gross misapprehensions of what the real eugenists propose to do, and while it was probably not quite as bad as its enemies in and out of the medical profession have declared, it was sufficiently bad to make their victory easy. Absurdly and odiously narrow in scope, in a single field it demanded tests that could not possibly be made for the provided fees, while it ignored all the other equally sufficient reasons for withholding licenses and so brought the whole proceeding into unnecessary disrepute.

The eugenic cause will suffer from this episode, as from every other like it, but most unjustly, since eugenics, properly defined and understood, was not involved.

RESENTS INSULT TO CUBANS

Gov. Blease's Message Said to Class Them with Negroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in the news columns of your issue of the 14th instant a dispatch from Columbia, S. C., bearing on the annual message of the Governor of that State, in which you quote from said message his recommendation of "a law prohibiting any State college or any public school for white children from admitting any negro, Chinese, Japanese, Cuban, or other disagreeable or incompatible race into said college or school with white children."

As a native born Cuban, I most earnestly protest on behalf of myself and other members of my race against such deliberate, unwarranted, and intentional insult in an official document, issued by the Governor of one of the States of the American Union in his official capacity.

It would seem that it was the patent intention of this message officially to belittle and disgrace the Cuban people by putting them on a level with the South Carolinian estimate of the negro, with which the Honorable Senator from that State has made the world familiar by his official and public utterances. As the Governor's utterance was an official document, there can be no question as to the interpretation to be put upon his choice of words, and that nothing could be more insulting.

EDW. DESVERNINE,
Consul General Republic of Cuba.
New York, Jan. 20, 1914.

"Twentieth Century" Religion Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I buy THE TIMES every weekday; I seldom buy it on Sunday, because I know it will contain so much interesting and valuable reading matter that my attention will be completely engrossed by it to the detriment of church and Bible school duties. But I bought it last Sunday, lured by the announcement of a remarkable article by Dr. Eliot on a brand-new type of religion called the "Twentieth Century." Imagine my surprise when I found that, whereas the twentieth century was only 13 years old, the twentieth century religion was more than 200 years old as a sojourner in this country, not to mention its forebears across the sea; in a word, that it was just simply Unitarianism, nothing more, the same loaf that Dr. Eliot has broken for us before.

CHARLES MUMFORD.
Newark, N. J., Jan. 18, 1914.

The Times's Court Calendars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you on the change in your method of printing the court calendars. I have read your paper for a long time, and the court calendars have been of great use, and the change certainly makes it very much easier to run down the cases and find just where they are. W. G. BATES.
New York, Jan. 20, 1914.

"The Times."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read THE TIMES each morning while riding on the "L,"
Financial, sociological, and sporting page as well;
But when I finish early I look around to see
If perchance my neighbor's paper has something new for me.
I look in front and then in back, but only TIMES I see;
And on my right and on my left THE TIMES smiles back at me.
So what's the use of bothering, I'm going to take the hint,
'Cause everybody's reading "The News That's Fit to Print."

ALICE G. CARROLL.

SOME QUEER PALINDROMES.

List of Reversible Words Is Growing Rapidly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to submit for your rapidly increasing collection the following Latin palindrome, which is absolutely without equal as a "tour de force" in this particular line of literary effort:

SATOR AREPO TENET OPERA ROTAS.

You will observe that not only is this a perfect reversible sentence, but in addition the first letters of each word spell the first word; the second letters of each word spell the second word, and so on to the end.

A remarkable task of misplaced ingenuity was published in Vienna in 1802 in the shape of a Greek poem of 416 lines—each being a palindrome. The publisher's name was George Bendotes, and the laborious author signed himself by the evident "nom-de-plume" of "Ambrose Hieromonachus Pamperes."

ARTHUR WELD.
New York, Jan. 21, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of palindromes, I ran across this name in the telephone book:

LEON NOEL.
New York, Jan. 21, 1914. B. M. D.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A citizen of Springfield, Mass., is the proud possessor of a surname and baptismal name each of which spells the same, reading forward and backward. This person is OTTO BAAB. DOROTHY ROSS.
New York, Jan. 21, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is LEON ASA NOEL eligible for entrance into palindromody? P. R. FISH.
Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to add another single "reversible word" to those already contributed by readers.

In Connecticut, in the immediate vicinity of Norwich, there is a lake called Oxoboxo.

WILLIAM H. STERNBERG.
New York, Jan. 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How will Glenelg do? It is a name of a Scotch peerage and of a Scotch town.
New York, Jan. 20, 1914. W. H. H.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How about Mr. Reeb on Sixth Avenue, who has a sign out from his lager beer saloon:

REEB-REGAL LAGER BEER.
New York, Jan. 21, 1914. E. N. R.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you have any use for a palindrome of four words here it is:

NAME NO ONE MAN.
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1914. W. K. F.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to reversible words I can give you some German examples that will rival "Reliefpfeiler," (Reliefpillar.)

EIN LEDERGURT TRUG REDEL NIE.

Redel (an Austrian athlete) never wore a leather belt.

To be correct it ought to say, "Einen Ledergurt," &c.

There are some more, but I don't remember them at present. CARL HAAS.
New York, Jan. 19, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add to the list of palindromes the following, accredited to Virgil, but very likely as old as the original Lucifer:

IN GIRUM IMUS NOCTE ET CONSUMIMUR IGNI.

Nowadays the devils do go around at night as much as usual, but instead of being roasted alive they—play tango.

New York, Jan. 20, 1914. J. L. P.

PRICES IN AUSTRALIA.

Cost of Living Has Increased Faster Than Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in Australia sends some interesting notes regarding the cost of living there, and a description of some of the stores in Sydney. He says that statistical returns to the Government show that to the end of 1912—from 1901, the date of the federation—the cost of living in New South Wales—"cost of goods," he calls it—has advanced 28½ per cent. in New South Wales and 28.1 per cent. in Victoria. The advance in wages in the two districts has been during the same time 23.4 per cent. and 30.4 per cent., respectively. In South Australia the advance in wages has been (since 1901) 27.9 per cent., while the cost of goods has risen 33.8 per cent. For the whole Commonwealth the wage increase has been 23.9 per cent., while the cost of goods has advanced 25.1 per cent. He adds: "House rent, taxes, traveling expenses, and every item in the cost of living have advanced out of all proportion to the increased earnings."

Speaking of some new stores recently erected in Sydney, they seem to compare with any in the world. The counters are of glass, marble, and wood of the most costly character. Then they are equipped with cash registers, refrigerators, cash carriers, computing scales, &c. The stores (speaking now of grocery stores) are divided into departments. There are lavatories, retiring rooms, refreshments; and deliveries are made to customers several times a day. The small dealer has been almost exterminated. In the big department stores there is also a grocery department, Winter gardens, bands of music, and "those who come to scoff remain to pray." Then there is the co-operative store, the number of which is increasing. Many people, the correspondent states, enjoy paying 20 per cent. more for their goods so they can get a coupon and a 10 per cent. dividend in the future. Goods are no cheaper, "they are getting dearer every day, and the cost of living has more than overlapped the great advance in wages that has taken place. Still we seem to be flourishing and progressing and shall continue to do so with good seasons, notwithstanding waste and extravagance."

R. A. DIX.
New York, Jan. 19, 1914.

Firemen Not Overworked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago it was mentioned on THE TIMES'S editorial page that there had been during the previous twenty-four hours eighty-eight alarms of fire in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and you called attention to the trying conditions and hard work to which the firemen had been subjected thereby.

The ordinary reader might, perhaps, be almost moved to tears out of sympathy for the poor firemen after reading this; but, if we stop to inquire further, the hardships so sympathetically referred to may not be so severe or nearly so realistic as they are pictured.

The official records of the day in question show that fully 90 per cent. of the above number of fires were of trivial nature, and the damage was, in each case, of a nominal amount. The hard work of the firemen consisted mainly of riding to the scene of the fire and then returning, being absent from the house about twelve minutes on the average—just time enough to give them a little recreation in the open air. The remaining 10 per cent. of the fires were little affairs, necessitating only the attention of but one engine company and one hook and ladder. As a matter of fact, on the day referred to there was not one serious fire. So, all in all, our firemen were not overworked to any noticeable extent. D. J. L.
New York, Jan. 20, 1914.

A Federal Court Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Federal Government has built a beautiful Post Office at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. Why would not that location do for a building to accommodate the United States courts? That is to-day the centre of the city. The building at Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue seems deserted. Why would not that plot be attractive? It is easy of access and centrally located. OLD TIMES READER.
New York, Jan. 20, 1914.

OUR STUDENTS ABROAD.

What Is Being Done There for Their Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion that has arisen over American students of music abroad opens a wider subject than that of the advantage or otherwise of musical education in Europe. It touches upon the moral status of students of both sexes—not alone of music, but of medicine, law, drama, painting, literature, science, &c., and the importance of their being in moral surroundings. It is natural that an outcry should come from Berlin, where so much has been done to protect American girls studying in that city; also because a loss of patronage would mean a serious deficit to the landladies. Agencies abroad state that 85 per cent. of European travelers are Americans.

But notwithstanding the Berlin protest, all landladies there are not scrupulous, either in feeding or in housing students, nor regarding the moral atmosphere of their homes. Recently I spent two years abroad, making a study of the conditions under which students live. The result was the starting of the International Association for Housing Students and Travelers, of which the Duchess of Marlborough was the first President. It is true that a young man or woman can live a clean life if possessed of self-control and purity of character. But put artistic or irreligious students in lax surroundings and they easily yield to temptations. Those least in need of protection are just those who gravitate to safe quarters, found through the Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A., but many students are averse to living in places connected with Church institutions.

It is this class (perhaps only indiscreet) who often give American students a bad reputation abroad, and it is this class who especially need wholesome and clean surroundings to develop their moral nature. In Munich there is a saying that "every landlady is a cast-off mistress," started in business with a check. Certainly a large percentage, when investigated, were found to possess very easy morals. In London, around Russell Square, in the neighborhood of the British Museum, University College, the schools of medicine, &c., there are countless cheap boarding houses frequented by students of both sexes. A great many of these landladies are beyond question immoral and addicted to drunkenness. The wife of a Police Inspector told me he could not make raids on these houses because of the respectable people boarding there.

This is the danger: There are landladies who cater to a few old fogies or unsuspecting girls, so that these will advertise their places; but, sub rosa, the boarding houses are immoral and contaminate the young men entering them. At a public meeting, with the Mayor of Holborn and the Duchess of Marlborough present, testimony to this effect was given by Catholic priests and clergymen of various other denominations.

Young men as well as young women should be protected and afforded decent homes while abroad. The French Consul in London told me he could keep one certified house permanently filled from applicants he had for respectable boarding and lodging houses.

The growth of the International Association for Housing Students and Travelers proceeds slowly because people do not realize the imperative need of this work, not only abroad, but, as the President of Columbia University and the Dean of Barnard say, right here in New York. The object of this association is to provide lists of certified boarding and lodging houses where transients, travelers, and students can find clean, safe quarters at moderate rates. These lists will be furnished to travelers' agencies, consulates, clergymen, social workers, &c.

So much has generously been done for the working girl and man, but the student class, including men and women of education and refinement but with limited means, has been overlooked. When this class locates in strange cities, the most difficult problem usually that faces them is the finding of a respectable moderate-priced place in which to live. Many of these might be accommodated in private families if householders of moderate means would join the association and furnish privately lists of rooms available for boarders or lodgers. This would also draw together the better class of landladies and secure for them wide advertising at the same time that safe shelter is provided for strangers.

Let the philanthropists and social workers once realize the need for an active New York branch and its financial support will be secure.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE,
Chairman International Association for Housing Students and Travelers.
New York City, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1914.

A CASE FOR FEMINISM.

Arguments for Both Sides May Be Drawn from Biology.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

It seems to me to be a little bit dangerous to attempt to combat the feminist movement by referring to the ways of the lower animals. It is true that among the lower animals there are marked sex characteristics, as Prof. Sedgwick said in THE TIMES last Sunday, but some feminist may rise up with the remark that the female is able, nevertheless, to provide food and protection for herself and her young without any help from the male. The feminist may also call attention to the fact that in sex matters the male has very little to say. Now, as I understand it, these are the very things that the feminist wants, and Prof. Sedgwick seems to be pointing the way.

The subjugation of the human female by the male would take place, as Prof. Sedgwick predicts, and would continue as long as there was left a vestige of intellect in man. Why not make a thorough job of it? Let's go way back and be animals. C. A. WOODWARD,
New York State Normal College, Department of Biology.
Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1914.

THE ROAD BECOMES A STREET.

I know a grass-fringed country road
That plays, amid the hills, bo-peep—
Of haste it never felt the goad
And nodding blossoms near it sleep.
Unvexed by sordid time to have,
It winds where singing brooklets run
Or where the fragrant cornfields wave
Their purple tassels in the sun.

Like childhood's careless grace at play,
With many a sauntering curve and turn—
So runs the country road away
By daisied bank and clustering fern:
The wild grape-vine, that drapes the wall,
With fragrance hails the passer-by,
And the friendly berry-bushes call
With color-notes the schoolboy's eye.

But all too soon, as e'en the boy
To manhood's grave estate must grow,
His comrade road must leave the joy
Of willowed fields where brooklets flow;
Must lose its curving lines of grace,
Grow broad and straight for city feet,
Where, purposeful, the boyish pace
Must mate the road become a street.

ELLEN BURNS SHERMAN.

ART NOTES.

Exhibitions of Pictorial Photography and Phases of Fashion.

At the Ehrich Galleries is an international exhibition of pictorial photography. Nothing so good in its kind has been seen here. There are Baron de Meyer's brilliant portraiture and that of Gertrude Käsebier, landscapes by T. and H. Hofmeister, Alvin Langdon Coburn's portraits of places and Robert Demachy's genre scenes and still life, big subjects and small subjects, straight photography and prints from manipulated plates, but nothing that has not some degree of aesthetic appeal and merit of execution.

It is a number of years since very serious departure was made from the conventional photography of professional studios, yet much is still to be accomplished before the new schools can make photography a wholly satisfactory medium for personal expression. As one looks about an exhibition of such excellent work as that now shown, the first impression is that of a devitalized art, an art from which the movement of life is absent. Nevertheless there are signs that an artist sufficiently aware of this effect and sufficiently on guard to counteract it can produce astonishingly successful results. There is a little portrait study by Arthur D. Chapman of a man at work in front of a curtained window through which the sunlight sifts in broken bars. The plate appears not to have been worked over and the textures of the workman's apron and the accessories of the room are fresh and varied. But the broken glimmer of sunlight against the figure is what makes the thing a picture. It supplies an atmosphere similar to that for which painters strive with rough canvas and broken tones.

Then there is a remarkably clever still life by Katherine Stanbery Burgess, two Chinese porcelain figures on a polished table and seen against a hanging of some brocaded stuff. In front of them is the figure of a little waterfowl of some kind. The figures are reflected in the polished surface of the table, which nevertheless keeps its quiet, general tone in strong contrast with the broken tones of the tapestry background against which the little Orientals are delicately defined. There is a certain quaintness and humor of feeling in the composition perfectly in harmony with the subject and the fine balancing of plain with varied surfaces and the sensitive gradations of value make the unpretentious print a true work of art.

There are few nudes in the exhibition, from which we hopefully infer that the use of the undraped figure as a subject for the photographer is declining in popularity. Robert Demachy has, however, a "Study in Grey," in which the figure is charmingly posed, although the difficulty of getting expressive accents in shadow is seen in the partly withdrawn leg which fades away quite helplessly where a painter would have indicated its form and efficiency as a means of support by a judiciously placed accented line. In the tomb drawing from Westminster Abbey Frederick H. Evans may be found another instance of the tremendous obstacles offered by photography to a personal interpretation of many a subject. Here, of course, what the artist would feel in this theme of an outstretched warrior stark on his tomb is the horizontal line and the rigidity. But there are details of armor that insist upon intruding, and there is no possibility for that intentional exaggeration of the line of direction, that emphasis upon the expressive character, which is the life of art.

When all defects in accomplishment are noted, however, and every reserve made, the unprejudiced observer must admit that a great deal of progress has been made toward placing photography among the media properly claimed for art. And it should be kept in mind, as Mr. Anderson has reminded us, that Leonardo da Vinci bitterly complained because the critics of his day called painting "mechanical" because, forsooth, it was "done with the hand."

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At the Colony Club this week is a loan exhibition of phases of fashion that has much more poetry than prose about it. Here, for example, is the wedding outfit worn by Elizabeth Ann Bowne at her marriage to Hermanno B. Duryea in 1844, which is lent to the exhibition by Mrs. S. B. Duryea. The little bride lived only a short time after her wedding, and the white satin dress with its pointed waist and fringed buttons, the satin slippers about the width of one finger belonging to the stalwart "girl of to-day," the little one-button kid gloves, all were carefully preserved to say something to us of that lady-like retiring age of the polka and the schottische. Twenty years older is the pale blue satin dress that Caroline Bayard of Princeton wore when she went over to Philadelphia to attend the ball given in honor of Gen. Lafayette, and six years later we have a sudden mental picture of the girl turned from her dances and ball dresses to the more engrossing occupations of motherhood, since here is an embroidered cap worn "by the babies of Caroline Bayard Dodd, Princeton," and in the earlier section are two dresses by Patty Pintard, wife of Samuel Bayard of Princeton. It is seeing "Milestones" over again. Then one runs across the baby cap of Sallie Gaylord Hungerford, and twenty-two years later the "Wedding Nightgown of Sallie Hungerford Phillips," hand woven and embroidered in 1797. How they grow up before your eyes!

The shock comes, however, as you make your way down the century to the fashions you can yourself remember. It's all very well to sentimentalize over the ruffled skirt and eighteen-inch waist of somebody's grandmamma, but is it a possibility that your own mother, whom you remember as so gracefully and prettily modish in her tastes, wore anything akin to that maroon-flowered barege? Have you not a shuddering suspicion that you recall the period when that claret and light blue was a favorite combination of color? But what distinction there is in that brown moire antique, with boots to match, that once belonged to Mrs. Sidney Dillon and now stares disapprovingly across at a pair of angel sleeves in the direct line of its vision. The little point lace collar nestling so discreetly about a neck that we imagine round and white is better than a sermon against the present mode of reduced bone.

The march of the sleeves is amusing. From small and puffed to small and tight, to the serious coat sleeve, to the opulent bell sleeve, to the sleeve with caps and that

H. C. RICHARD WEDS MISS VAN BUREN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Van Buren a Bride in St. Thomas's Church.

USHERS LEAD PROCESSION

Six Bridesmaids in Pink Taffeta Frocks Follow—Bridegroom's Brother Best Man—Reception at Gotham.

The wedding of Harold C. Richard, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, and Miss Vera Van Buren, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brodhead Van Buren, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiating. The church decorations were simple, masses of tall palms at the chancel sides and vases of Easter lilies on the altar.

The bridal procession was led by the ushers, who were David Lanman Van Buren, a brother of the bride; Albert Hopkins, Donald Carr, John W. Eginton, Jr., Howard Major, Daniel L. Lawton, Gilbert Hunting, and George N. Richard, a brother of the bridegroom. Another brother, Walter L. Richard, was the best man.

The six bridesmaids who followed were the Misses Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, Else von Bergen, Virginia Rees Scully, and Katharine Moore of New York; Alice Bulkley Moore of Brooklyn, and Jean Graham Hinsdale of Philadelphia. They wore pink taffeta frocks shading from light to pink to deep rose each two wearing matching shades. Their round length gowns were cut and draped to show white lace underskirts, and had pink chiffon minaret tunics and pink chiffon boleros embroidered in silver and trimmed with skunk fur. They wore silver cloth girdles and silver slippers. The small round hats were piled high with brown tulle, and were trimmed with skunk. They carried large loose, long-stemmed clusters of pink roses.

The young maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Lanman Riggs of Baltimore, a cousin of the bride. She wore a white taffeta frock, having a white net tunic trimmed with ermine, and a white hat trimmed with small white roses and ribbons. She carried a basket filled with Mignon roses and white lilacs.

The bride followed, walking with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing white satin gown combined with white net embroidered chiffon, and point appliqué. The chiffon corsage had kimono sleeves of pearls strung in squares. The long train of white satin was almost covered with the veil of point appliqué, yellow with age. This formed a cap with a narrow frill, held with orange blossoms, about her coiffure. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids, and wore a round diamond-studded placque.

The church ceremony was followed by a reception in the ballroom of the Gotham.

Mr. Richard and his bride are going South for six weeks or more and on their return will live at 320 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Richard is a granddaughter of the late Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, for a number of years Consul General to Japan, and a great granddaughter of the late Joseph Earle Sheffield, founder of the Scientific School of Yale University.

Among those who accepted invitations to the wedding were Mrs. T. W. Riggs, Miss Mary Lawrason Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Weld of Boston, Com. Clarence Carr, U. S. N., and Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Manice, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Dr. William Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. Alvah H. Doty and Mrs. Doty, Miss Clementine Rees, Gen. Howard Carroll and Mrs. Carroll, Mr. Lyttleton, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, the Countess Castelmenardo, Miss Henry B. Moore, Mrs. Frederick Moss, Mrs. Jonathan Butler, Mrs. Ray Taylor of Columbus, O.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Potter Robinson, Mrs. H. Pierrepont Perry.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Lucius Littauer, Mr. and Mrs. William Littauer of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. William Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite and Mrs. Satterwhite, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mainzer, Gen. Burnett and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stierade, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. Neustadt.

The Misses Sybil Gray Wilson, Estelle Flower, Abby Morrison, Francis Montague Ward, Marjorie Cleveland, Elizabeth Sabin, Helen Rich, Eva Ingersoll Brown, Carla von Bergen, and Edith Adams.

Also Dudley Riggs, Jr.; Dr. Guy Hinsdale of Virginia, W. W. Phelps, David Turnbull Lanman, Lawrence Atterbury, and Willard Roby.

LUNCHEON FOR MISS SEARS.

Miss Vieva Fisher Entertains for Debutante at Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Vieva Fisher entertained yesterday with a luncheon of sixty-four covers for Miss Penelope Sears, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Joseph Hamblen Sears. The luncheon was served in the small dining room of the Ritz-Carlton, and the tables had as decorations gilt baskets filled with jonquils, carnations, and Spring flowers. Mrs. Sears was also a guest, and at her table were Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. John Chandler Moore, Mrs. James G. Blair, Mrs. Victor Cumnock, Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Mrs. Henry E. Meeker, Mrs. Robert W. Chambers, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. Henry A. Todd, Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister, and Mrs. John R. MacArthur.

The younger guests included Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Louis de Beblan Moore and the Misses Dorothy Doubleday, Gertrude Mali, Emily Coe, Urling Sibley, Alida Oddie Banks, Dorothy Chisholm, Lisa Todd, Elizabeth Thompson, Carmaal Carroll, Margaret Overton, Elizabeth Burrill, Margaret Bowers, Christina Nichols, Margaret Henderson, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Caryl Hackstaff, Mildred Dodge, Candace Hewitt, Marion Drake-Smith, Elizabeth Kintz, Charlotte Strong, Eleanor Marshall, Mary Baker, Constance and Joy Williams, Dorothy Legg Howard and Frances and Caroline Wyeth.

KAHN—MYERS.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahn of Dallas, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Blanche Ione Kahn, to Dr. Edward E. Myers of 418 Central Park West, this city.

CABLE—HARDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cable of 30 West Eighty-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys L. Cable, to Lawrence J. Harding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Harding of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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is our latest pattern.
Note its sturdy simplicity.
It will appeal to people of refined and artistic taste.
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Famous for over 65 years for its durability and beauty.
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MISS CORWIN A BRIDE.

Married to Wm. R. Kip at Floral Altar in Her Uncle's Home.

The marriage of William Ruloff Kip, son of the late William Bergh Kip, and Miss Mildred Frothingham Corwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Homan Corwin of Greenport, L. I., was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Smithers, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick S. Wilson of the Dutch Reformed Church of Bayonne, N. J.

The apartment was decorated with ferns and roses and palms, and the ceremony took place in the drawing room, where a temporary altar of white roses and ferns had been erected in the bay window. The bridal party passed through the music room and library to the drawing room and thence between white satin ribbons that formed the aisle leading to the altar. The ribbons were held by the two pages, Austin Leonard Smithers, a cousin of the bride, and William Bergh Kip, son of Henry Spies Kip and a nephew of the bridegroom. They were in Eton suits.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a soft white satin gown having a tunic of point d'Alencon, the bodice being draped with the same lace. The tulle veil had a lace border about the coiffure and was held with orange blossoms forming a half wreath across the back with the ends coming toward the forehead. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

The maid of honor, Miss Carolyn Davey of East Orange, N. J., was in white satin having a tunic of embroidered chiffon and corsage to match, both being trimmed with ermine. Her black velvet hat had a white lace crown. She carried red roses.

The flower girl was Miss Carola de Peyster Kip, a niece of the bridegroom and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Kip. She was in a simple frock of white trimmed with lace and carried a basket of red rosebuds and feathery white flowers.

Mr. Kip was attended by his brother, Henry Spies Kip, as best man and the ushers were Edward Detmold Lentilhon, Jr., be, Walt Cochrane, William Post, Garrett B. Kip, Morgan Davis, and David A. Tauszky. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Kip are booked to sail on Jan. 31 for Egypt.

Among the guests who accepted invitations to the wedding and the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. S. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Livingston, Dr. John Herndon French, Mrs. French and Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hicks Herrick and the Misses Margaret and Louise Herrick, Mrs. Garrett B. Kip, Mrs. Edward Lentilhon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. D. A. Tauszky, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Meyer, Dr. M. F. Corwin and Mrs. Corwin, Mrs. John E. Davey, Mrs. Rodney F. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Frederick Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Frothingham Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. John Elton Wayland, the Misses Ethel Merritt, Ruth Morgan, Joan Redfield Michler, Elizabeth McGee, and Madeleine Howard.

Also Louis Livingston, Griswold Lorillard, George Frothingham, Dr. E. L. G. McGinnis, John D. Thompson, William Gillette, and Frank L. Hall.

MRS. INGERSOLL, HOSTESS.

With Her Daughter, She Gives a Tea with Dancing at Home.

Mrs. Robert Ingersoll and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown gave a tea, with dancing, yesterday afternoon at their Gramercy Park home. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughter had receiving with them the Misses Eva Ingersoll Brown, Katie Schermerhorn, Marion Hall, Frances Judson, and Agnes Page Brown. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Carpenter, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Bellamy, Mrs. W. L. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marion Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Newsbon and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Montague Ward.

The Misses Elinor Kendall, Frances Montagu Ward, Margaretta Sieggfried, Mollie Tackaberry, Miss Vanderhoef, Marie Poynton, and Mary Mullett.

Also Thomas Bowen, David Crockett, Whitney Robinson, Leonard Cox, John Matthews, Douglas Wood, and Robert Ingersoll Brown.

ENJOYABLE JOINT RECITAL.

Harold Bauer, Pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, Violinist, Play.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, gave a joint recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience, which gave frequent manifestations of the pleasure it took in the playing of the two artists. The principal numbers of the programme were Cesar Franck's Sonata and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 47, (Kreutzer,) which the two played together. Besides these, Mr. Thibaud played Beethoven's Romance in F, the Pugnani-Kreisler Prelude and Allegro, and Bach's Prelude in C minor, and Mr. Bauer gave Schumann's "Faschingschwank aus Wien" as his solo number.

As might have been expected, Mr. Bauer confined his virtuosity within the proper limits of ensemble playing and the afternoon was one of rare pleasure to lovers of this sort of music. The sonata of Franck was played in a manner which gave the fullest exposition of its beauties of form and feeling, which are many. It is to be doubted whether the canon of the last movement, for instance, ever could have had a more lucid or moving expression. Homer Samuels was at the piano for Mr. Thibaud in his solo numbers.

CRITERION FOR "MOVIES."

Official Confirmation of a Change Recently Foretold in The Times.

Official announcement was made yesterday by the office of Klaw & Erlanger that the Criterion Theatre would become a moving picture playhouse on Feb. 1. Joseph Brooks and Klaw & Erlanger gave notice that "Young Wisdom," the play now running at the Criterion, would be moved to the Gaiety Theatre on Feb. 2, this move having been made necessary by the leasing of the Criterion to a moving picture concern.

The approaching transfer of the Criterion to moving picture uses was told in THE TIMES two months ago, but was then denied.

Miss Cook Bride of C. H. Stevens.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Miss Emma Conley Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. M. Cook of Port Chester, and Charles Henry Stevens, a lawyer of Baltimore, Md., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stevens of Newport, R. I., were married at 6:30 this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Conley, grandparents of the bride.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hugh L. Burleson of New York. The best man was Harry Covington Butler of Baltimore. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marion Conley of Philadelphia, Marjorie Jones of Belle Haven, Conn., and the maid of honor was Pauline Stevens, a sister of the bridegroom. After a supper and reception Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left for the South on a wedding trip.

Actors' Fund Day to be April 17.

A. L. Erlanger announced last night that he had set aside Friday, April 17, as Actors' Fund day at the New Amsterdam Theatre and at many of Klaw & Erlanger's theatres in the larger cities of the country. It is expected by Mr. Erlanger that many thousand dollars will be raised for the fund on that day. At each theatre Mr. Erlanger will arrange a special programme made up of the stars appearing in the city at that time. At the meeting of the Actors' Fund last May Mr. Erlanger offered to carry the plan into effect this season, and yesterday made arrangements for the matinées next April.

MRS. GEO. J. GOULD HOSTESS AT THEATRE

Entertains Party of More Than 100 for Miss Mimi Scott, Debutante.

GUESTS GO TO HER HOME

Supper and Dance Round Out Festive Evening—Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr., Takes Dinner Guests to Dance.

Mrs. George J. Gould gave a theatre party last night for Miss Mimi Scott, the débutante daughter of George Isham Scott, followed by a supper and dance at her residence, 857 Fifth Avenue. Additional guests were invited for the supper and dancing. Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., gave a dinner and took her guests to the dance.

There were more than 100 in the theatre party, which occupied orchestra seats at the Forty-fourth Street, where "The Girl on the Film" is the attraction. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Gould, the hostess; Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, and Mrs. Phillips Allen Clark.

The guests at the theatre party were the Misses Mary C. Alexander, Angelica Brown, Elizabeth A. Cannon, Dorothy Chisolm, Evelyn Brown, Eleanor Burrill, Catherine Coit, Beatrice Burrill, Maud Costes, Alexandra Emery, Gwendolen Condon, Mary C. Cumnock, Helene Fish, Catherine Hamersley, Hope Hamilton, Miriam Harriman, Alice Havens, Mai Watson, Louise Trevor, Marie Taller, Mary Henderson, Maude Shepard, Maud Kennedy, Kathryn Steele, Alice Kortright, Barbara Rutherfurd, Elise Ladew, Elsie Stevens, Theodora Larocque, Marie Rodewald, Eleanor Lawrence, Mildred Rives, Katherine Porter, Audrey Osborn, Katherine Oakman, Mary Pyne, Margaret S. Porter, Eugenie Philbin, Le Brun Parsons, and Elsie Park.

Also John Achelis, Hosmer J. Barrett, Addison Cumnock, George M. Miller, Jr., Oliver W. Bird, Jr., Lawrence Mott Miller, Bache H. Brown, Danforth Miller, Drayton Burrill, Howard Bourne, George E. Stevens, Jr., George Rushmore, Hubert Martineau, Oliver W. Roosevelt, Curtis Moffat, Edmund Roche, John Munroe, Francis Roche, Robert K. Munroe, George M. Miller, Jr., Charles H. Marshall, Sidney Dillon Ripley, John Stewart Pettit, Henry E. Coe, Jr., Julius W. Noyes, Walter G. Oakman, Jr., Irving Pardee, Whitney Taylor Parsons, Edwin M. Post, Jr., Hugh D. Cotton, Grafton Chapman, Harry C. Cushing, 3d, Howland S. Davis, Albert H. Ely, Jr., Henry C. Emmet, Jr., Wadsworth L. Lewis, James A. Pargo, 2d, Charles Lanier, Jr., Frederick Frelinghuysen, Harvey Ladew, Shepard Krech, Edwin T. Fox, Arthur Gardner, George J. Gould, Jr., Edwin Gould, Jr., Kingdon Gould, Arthur R. Jones, Thomas L. Jones, Jr., Kelley, Edward Stevens, John N. Stearns, Jr., Cecil St. George, Richard Stevenson, Jr., Webster Stetson, Reginald Waterbury, W. Whitewright Watson, R. Thornton Wilson, Bryce Wing, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., and Eris S. Winston.

CHILDREN TO ACT 'GRUMPY.'

Matinee at Wallack's on Feb. 19 for St. Mary's Free Hospital.

For the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children "Grumpy" will be played at a special matinee at Wallack's Theatre on Feb. 19, with a cast made up of children under the direction of the Liebler Company.

The presenting of the play by a company of children will be a revival of a custom originated by the Lieblers several years ago, when "Alias Mr. Valentine" was played at Wallack's Theatre by little ones for the benefit of the same hospital. Performances of "Pomander Walk" and "Disraeli" followed, and each netted a large sum for the institution. Mrs. James Speyer, who numbers St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children among her charities, requested that the plan be carried out again this year, and arrangements were made for the special matinée performance of the Grace Maude play.

A call for young actors and actresses will be issued next week, and just as soon as the company can be selected rehearsals will begin under the direction of Frederick Stanhope of the Liebler Company and Messrs. Harwood and Groome of Mr. Maude's company. Miss Margery Maude will coach the children.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of Elsie Ferguson in "The Strange Woman" will come to an end at the Gaiety Theatre on Jan. 31. Klaw & Erlanger will then present Miss Ferguson on a tour of the leading cities of the East and Middle West.

Frank Craven, who appeared as Jimmy Gilley in the original "Bought and Paid For" at the Playhouse, has written a comedy called "Too Many Cooks," in which he is to play the principal part.

The members of the National Federation of Theatre Clubs will meet next Sunday evening at the Hotel Marseille, when the President, Sydney Rosenfeld, will read scenes from a new comedy, which the federation is about to produce.

Thomas A. Edison has interested himself in having Fortes-Robertson make some phonographic records of his voice, and in response to Mr. Edison's request Sir Johnston will for the first time deliver some of the "Hamlet" speeches for phonographic reproduction, previous to his departure from New York this week.

The Delta Sigma Sorority of Normal College will attend Normal College Night at the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow to see Elsie Ferguson in "The Strange Woman." Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Louis Marshall, and President Emeritus Hunter will be among others present.

Miss Mary Helen Carlisle of 80 West Fortieth Street will give a supper at her home in honor of Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes-Robertson, after their farewell performance Saturday night.

A special performance for the press will be given at Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow evening of the new photo drama "Les Miserables." The play, which is in 9 reels, will be the Lyceum's attraction all next week, commencing with the matinee Monday.

Laurence Grant, who is playing the role of Gen. Pavlo in "The Whirl of the World" at the Winter Garden, is a lecturer as well as an actor, and next Sunday he will fulfill an engagement at the Belasco Theatre, Washington, with a motion picture lecture on the "Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks."

Blanche Ring will begin a New York engagement in a new musical farce, "What Claudia Smiles," at one of the Shubert Theatres on Monday, Feb. 2. The piece is by Anne Caudwell, author of "The Lady and the Slipper." Harry Conor is featured in the company supporting Miss Ring, which includes Marion Sunshine, Bertha Mann, Florence Edney, Harry Hilliard, Charles Winninger, and Madison Hamilton.

Brandon Tynan, playing Joseph in "Joseph and His Brethren," has received an offer from Hugh Ward, the Australian manager, to tour Australia next season in repertoire, including "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet" and the "Three Musketeers."

Holbrook Blinn of the Princess Theatre company has received an invitation from the Paris Comédie Française to present there, at some time convenient to him during June or July next, a French version of "The Black Mask," by F. Tennyson Jesse and E. M. Harwood.

Ruth St. Denis will take charge of the Oriental matinee of "A Thousand Years Ago," which will take place at the Shubert Theatre next Wednesday afternoon.

MUSIC NOTES.

Ysaye, Godewsky, and Gerardy will give a second concert at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4. The programme will comprise Beethoven's trio in C minor, Mozart's Sonata in D for violin and piano, Saint-Saens's "La Muse et le Poet," played by Messrs. Ysave and Gerardy, and Schubert's trio in B flat.

The St. Cecelia Club, Victor Harris, conductor, gave its first concert of the season Tuesday night at the Waldorf with the assistance of Oscar Seagle, baritone, and Charles Gilbert Spross, accompanist. The programme contained three works which received their first performance at this concert. They were "The Wind," for double chorus, eight parts, by Margaret R. Lang; Henri Busser's "Les Heures de la Mer," and Gabriel Pierne's "Le Mariage de Mar'on." Mr. Seagle sang two groups of songs. The second concert of the organization will take place at the Waldorf on March 24.

PHILADELPHIA'S ORCHESTRA

Heard Here Under the Direction of Leopold Stokowski.

One more orchestral concert was added to the number scheduled in New York this season by the Philadelphia Orchestra, which came over from the neighboring city and gave a performance yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. It was given on behalf of the Sisters of the Assumption, nursing sisters of the poor, and this charitable object in large part, at least, explained the size of the audience, which was such as some New York orchestras are not always able to secure. But there was sufficient importance in the occasion from a purely musical point of view to account for a good deal of the interest exhibited in it.

The circumstances of this visit, as of the former visits of the same orchestra and of others, was presumably to obtain the judgment of New York music lovers upon its abilities—something which orchestras in other cities seem eager to obtain, even at large expense. The Philadelphia Orchestra has had a new conductor last season and this, Mr. Leopold Stokowski, and this fact was doubtless a potent influence in bringing about this appearance here. The outcome ought to be set down as distinctly favorable. The orchestra has improved in quality, both in personnel and in its performance under Mr. Stokowski, and both the organization and its director made a very favorable impression upon their listeners yesterday afternoon.

The orchestra is a supple instrument in the hands of its conductor; it played with vigor, power, and flexibility, with precision and balance. Its tonal quality commends itself for a not inconsiderable refinement and mellowness, and at times for brilliancy. The strings have many excellences; the brass choir is, on the whole, better than the wind. It was able to respond to exacting demands made on it by Mr. Stokowski.

He is a young man, who some nine years ago was organist of St. Bartholomew's Church in this city, and conducted orchestras in England before he was appointed to his position in Philadelphia. That he has talent, musical feeling, authority, and temperament was shown by his conducting of a programme that included, for orchestra, the overture to Mozart's opera "The Marriage of Figaro," Brahms's first symphony, and Strauss's tone poem "Tord und Verklärung." Mr. Stokowski conducted the symphony with something of the exuberance and spirit of youth, without exaggeration in phrasing or in the modification of tempo, but with a fondness for all the dramatic effects that would be made in the musical setting a reading does not ill become it. But there was also a feeling for the profundity of its thoughts, it bigness, and the subtle beauty of its formal proportions. Mr. Stokowski was able likewise so to order tonal gradation and balance in his forces that the essential beauty and appropriateness of Brahms's orchestration were realized.

There were similar marvels in his performance of Strauss's tone poem, in which there is, naturally, opportunity for dramatic vigor and an expressiveness. He made the most of them all, which is not so difficult as to keep the total effect musical, and within musical limits, which he succeeded in doing. The Figaro overture had brilliancy, finish, and vivacity. While Mr. Stokowski is not at present to be accounted a great conductor, he is an interesting one, and showed unquestionably talent and native gift that ought to take him far.

Miss Alma Gluck was the soloist, and sang Bellini's air from Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" and Louise's air, "Depuis le Jour," from Charpentier's "Louise." In both she disclosed beauty of voice and of vocalism; and in Mozart's air there was much of the pure style requisite to this music. There was, too, no little warmth in Charpentier's air; but its effect was not enhanced by the phrase near the end, which she sang in the well-remembered manner of a more famous Louise. Miss Gluck aroused much enthusiasm by her singing and was many times recalled.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend and Miss Adeline Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue are sailing for Europe on Saturday on the Celtic, to remain until May.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delafield of Riverdale are at the Vanderbilt for a visit.

Mrs. Payne Whitney will open her house at 972 Fifth Avenue this afternoon for an entertainment in aid of the Woman's Auxiliary of the New York Hospital Social Service. There will be monologues and special dances. Tickets, at $5 each, may be obtained at the door.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, who have been spending a few days at their country place at Tarrytown, N. Y., are at the Plaza.

Mrs. Edward Murphy, Jr., wife of the late Senator Murphy of Troy, and Miss Murphy are at the Hotel Gotham prior to sailing for Europe.

Mrs. Paul D. Cravath gave a dinner and theatre party last night for Miss Evelyn Scott, a débutante, and Mrs. Samuel Parsons Valentine was also hostess at a small dinner.

Miss Virginia Center Ward gave a small luncheon followed by bridge yesterday at her home, 127 West Seventieth Street. The guests were Mrs. W. L. Dawburn and the Misses Elizabeth Hubbard, Theresa and Marie Farreley, Anna Kirk Bridgeman, Beatrice Glogua, and May Miller.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allan will be christened this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

Mrs. Edgar L. Marston entertained yesterday at the Plaza with a bridge and tea in the small ballroom. Flowers from the Marston country place were used for decorations. There were nearly 100 guests for auction, and afterward many came for tea, which was served in the adjoining room, decorated with pink roses. Mrs. Marston will leave town about Feb. 1 to spent a month in St. Louis.

Mrs. Edgar Bull will give a luncheon on Feb. 18 for Miss Priscilla Bull at her home, 34 Gramercy Park.

Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained last night with a large dinner at her residence, 1 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. George H. Schiffelin will entertain a number of her friends at luncheon on Jan. 27 at her residence, 22 West Fifty-second Street.

The women of the St. Vincent de Paul French Benevolent Society are to give an entertainment at the Plaza to-night, to be followed by dancing. Mme. Henri Goiran, wife of the French Consul General, will take the leading part in a new one-act play.

Many dinners are to be given to-night preceding the Oriental ball at Sherry's in aid of the South Side Hospital of Long Island. Amateur society dancers are to give exhibitions during supper, as well as professionals. The list of patronesses includes many prominent society women of New York.

Mrs. Reginald de Koven is to give a dinner, followed by music, to-night at her home, 1,025 Park Avenue.

Miss Emma Thursby of 24 Gramercy Park gave a dinner last night in honor of her sister, Miss Ina L. Thursby's, birthday. Miss Oliver Wood of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Doscher, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fegris, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gibson were among the guests.

William F. Doty, the American Consul at Nassau, Bahamas, and Mrs. Doty are at the Wolcott for a visit.

The twenty-fourth charity ball of the Bachelor Circles of the German Liederkranz, the Arion, and the Beethoven Societies will be held at the Hotel Astor to-night.

The marriage is announced from Paris of Miss Jeanne Rosen, daughter of Mrs. M. T. Rosen of this city, to Maurice Magre of Paris, which took place yesterday in that city in the Church of the Holy Trinity; also the marriage of Miss Alice Clara J. Bamberger, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Abram E. Bamberger of this city, to Jean Edouard Cochery of Paris, which was also solemnized yesterday.

Luncheon for Miss Edith Adams.

Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, for Miss Edith Adams, a débutante of the season. The decorations were orchids and yellow jonquils. The guests were the Misses Flora McAlpin, Harriet McAlpin, Mildred Holmes, Cordelia Hepburn, Estelle Romeyn, Florence Guernsey, Margaret Smith, Grace Rogers, Dorothy Bigelow, Katherine Fitch, and Marion Vanderhoef.

TAX DECISION BEARS ON ALTMAN TRUST

Gifts to Charity, with Right to Form a Corporation, Must Pay the State.

MAIN QUESTION LEFT OPEN

Whether Charity Bequest to Corporation Already in Existence Is Taxable.

Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn, has decided in an opinion handed down this week that some $70,000 left in trust by Susannah E. Cary, who died on May 3 last, to establish a memorial to her father, Isaac Harris Cary, to consist in part of a museum of American historical relics and in part of a scholarship fund, was taxable under the inheritance tax law.

The decision is being closely studied because the trust had some points in common with the trust established by the will of Benjamin Altman. There are negotiations pending between the State Controller, who is inclined to hold the Altman bequest for philanthropic purposes, amounting to some $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, taxable, and the executors of the Altman will, who believe that the Altman project, which will aid charities to be picked out by its trustees, is just as exempt from taxation as if the legacy had been left to specifically named charities.

In the Altman case the corporation to administer the legacy had been created by act of Legislature before Mr. Altman's death, while in the Cary case the formation of a corporation was left to the discretion of the executors of the will. Surrogate Ketcham said:

"All but one of the grounds of the executors' appeal from the order fixing the transfer tax were conceded in the argument. The remaining objection is that a devise in trust contained in paragraph 13 of the decedent's will is for a charitable use and is not taxable. The devise in question is to persons named and to 'such person, persons, or corporations as may be appointed in substitution for my successors in office or any of them,' but in trust nevertheless, for certain uses and purposes defined. The will further contains a direction that the trustees, if so advised, may form a corporation to be organized for purposes substantially in conformity with the provisions of the will.

"Conceding that the gift was valid and was operative as a gift for charitable use, the transfer is still taxable. It is fully and ably argued in the matter of Robinson (86 Misc. 458) that a devise to individuals in trust for a charitable purpose, with a discretionary right in the Trustees to form a corporation to carry out the trusts provided for in the will, is not exempt from the transfer tax. It cannot be seen that there is in this will any gift to a corporation suited to the benevolent purposes of the testator. The language quoted above, providing that the trusts devised to persons nominated may vest in substituted or successor Trustees, contemplates as the recipients of the trust only corporations whose organization and objects are such as shall qualify them to receive and execute a testamentary trust.

"The provision giving the trustees permission to form a corporation for the purposes of the will is not a devise to such corporations of the trust estate. At most it looks to an appointment by the original trustees of a corporation under the power contained in the will. There is no assurance that the trustees will avail themselves of the power to appoint a corporation to take over the execution of the trust. The present decision is not intended to anticipate any question which may arise as to the taxability of a transfer to a suitable corporation, if such shall hereafter be effected (matter of Paul, N. Y. Law Journal, March 24, 1908.)

Thus the question of the transfer of property to a corporation like the Altman Foundation is left open. One of the questions which will have to be decided on the Altman appraisal is whether the broad discretion given to the trustees of the Altman Foundation does not make it possible that they may devote income to purposes not yet recognized in legal precedent as philanthropic, and consequently make the whole devise taxable, and also how it would be possible to separate such presumably non-charitable purposes, and the funds devoted to their use, such as those for the benefit of the Altman store employes, from other portions to be devoted to recognized charities, should it be determined that provision for assisting them indirectly through the foundation was a charitable use.

KNEW NEW YORK SINCE 40'S.

Dennis Redmond, Familiar with Every Nook, Dead at 101.

In the third week of his hundred and first year, Dennis Radmond died yesterday morning at 897 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, the home of his daughter, who is the wife of Battalion Chief Nash of the Fire Department. A resident of this city since the forties, he knew its every nook and corner, and it was a familiar sight in his own neighborhood to see him seated on some doorstep telling a flock of children what New York was like sixty years ago.

Mr. Redmond was born in Dublin on Jan. 1, 1814. He came here in 1847 and started to work as a tailor for Brokaw Brothers, when the house had only one tailor. He worked for that firm until he was 92 years old.

As a young man he was a favorite in the old Fourteenth Ward, where later a "Big Tim" Sullivan came to rule. Young Redmond was easily popular because he was a sweet singer and he never grew so old that he did not love a song about one Peggy and a certain low-backed car. He was proud of the big singers he had seen, and enjoyed telling of how he heard Jenny Lind when first she sang down at the Battery.

Mr. Redmond left two daughters, Mrs. Nash and Mrs. John C. Hamill, and besides these, twenty grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

EDWIN GINN DIES AT 76.

Peace Advocate Gave $1,000,000 to Promote Its Universality.

Edwin Ginn, publisher of school and college text-books and founder of the International School of Peace, died yesterday at the age of 76 years at his home in Winchester, Mass. In addition to his labors in the cause of universal peace Mr. Ginn had been prominent in an effort to establish more harmonious relations between capital and labor.

Mr. Ginn was born at Orland, Me., Feb. 14, 1838, the son of James and Sarah Blood Ginn. He was graduated from the Tufts College in 1862 and took an A. M. degree in 1865. In 1900 Mr. Ginn set aside $1,000,000 to promote the cause of universal peace and planned to contribute $50,000 annually. He said at the time: "My aim is to unite the business men of the world in a great permanent association which shall have for its object the suppression of war."

Robert Zahn Dies in Leipsic.

Word was received here last night that Robert Zahn, Director General of the Vogtlaendische Maschinen-Fabrik of Plauen, Saxony, and inventor of the Zahn Automat, a device universally used in embroidery making, had died yesterday in Leipsic after an operation. No details of the nature of Mr. Zahn's illness were given. Robert Zahn was one of the leading German manufacturers, and the firm of which he was the head has branches and special agents all over the world for the distribution of the Zahn Automat. The Robert Reiner Importing Company of Weehawken, N. J., is the American agency, and Mr. Zahn's son, Hans Zahn, is associated with this firm. Mr. Zahn was 53 years old.

HENRY T. CUTTER DEAD.

Once Widely Known Business Man Succumbs in His 84th Year.

Henry T. Cutter, for more than a generation one of the most widely known business men in New York City, died Tuesday at his home, 871 Lexington Avenue, after an illness of more than six months. Mr. Cutter's death was the result of a stroke of apoplexy, which left him an invalid and from which he never rallied.

Mr. Cutter was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1830, and was the founder of the corporation which originally controlled the Hegeman & Co. drug stores, now known as the Riker-Hegeman Company. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and as a young man was employed in the store of Jordan, Marsh & Co. in Boston. During the civil war Mr. Cutter was the proprietor of a large dry goods store in Prince Street, Manhattan, which he later disposed of in the early seventies to embark in a theatrical enterprise. For five years subsequently he ran the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

He had retired from all business activities in 1878 when he learned that the old-established drug store of Hegeman & Co. at 203 Broadway was for sale. He purchased the business from J. Nevin Hegeman and incorporated it under the old firm name. Later the store was moved to 196 Broadway. Mr. Cutter managed the business until 1899, when he disposed of his holding to the present owners. He had been retired from all business activities since that time.

Mr. Cutter was noted for his remarkable memory for names and faces. He had an extensive acquaintance among the old-time stars of the American stage, and his store in lower Broadway was at one time a mecca for such artists as Booth, Barrett, and Sothern. Mr. Cutter was also famous as a raconteur, and his office used to be a gathering place for Justices of the Supreme Court and prominent public officials.

Although never active in politics, Mr. Cutter was always a consistent Democrat. He was a life-long member of the Democratic Club and was a warm friend of the late John Jacob Fox. His estate, estiamated at between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, much of it consisting of valuable realty in Lexington Avenue. He is survived by his wife, formerly a Miss Syland of this city, whom he married in 1873.

The funeral services will take place tonight at his late residence, and the funeral, which will be held to-morrow, will be private.

Rufus R

SLOW ASSETS STOP SMITH, GRAY & CO.

Receiver Is Appointed for Clothiers to Protect All the Creditors.

BLAME PUT ON WEATHER

Liabilities Are Estimated to be $450,000 While Book Value of Assets is $825,000.

In an effort to save the firm, which had encountered difficulties because of the slowness of its assets, three creditors yesterday filed in the United States Court in this district and late on Tuesday night in Brooklyn, a petition in bankruptcy against Smith, Gray & Co., dealers in men's ready-made clothing. The petition was filed by Nellie B. Moore, George Hadden and Edward S. Smith, as executors under the will of Millard F. Smith, late head of the concern, with a claim of $61,500 and interest; the Brooklyn Union Company, with a claim of $5,477.47 for advertising, and Herman T. Nicoray with a claim of $236.66 for goods sold and delivered.

It is not alleged that the clothing firm has not more than enough assets to meet its indebtedness, but the poor trade of the Winter and the weather, neither the Summers nor the Winters for a number of years showing the customary extreme changes of temperature, are given as the reasons why it has been impossible to raise enough ready money to carry on the business. The liabilities are estimated at $450,000. The book value of assets is $825,000.

The bankruptcy proceedings were instituted in Brooklyn, as the principal establishment of the firm is at Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The other stores are at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Broadway and Warren Street, Manhattan, and 238 Fifth Avenue.

The petition was filed in Brooklyn late on Tuesday evening, and Judge Veeder appointed Oscar A. Lewis receiver, under a bond of $30,000. Judge Mayer, in this district yesterday, appointed him ancillary receiver, under a bond of $35,000, and authorized him to carry on the business for thirty days.

The formal allegation is made in the petition that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy by paying within the last four months more than $100,000 in claims, thereby preferring certain creditors. The claim of the Millard F. Smith estate represents the rent of the premises occupied by the company. Meier Steinbrink of the firm of Jones, McKinny & Steinbrink, is counsel for the petitioners and Coombs & Wilson for the company. In discussing the case yesterday, Mr. Steinbrink said:

"The petition was filed as a precautionary measure and for the absolute protection of every creditor. An examination of the books of Smith, Gray & Co. will show an excess of assets over liabilities, and the receiver has the right to continue the business.

"It is the intention of those who began this proceeding to work in harmony with the creditors, the company and the receiver, in order to conserve the assets for all creditors and other interested parties. We have every hope that we shall be able to re-establish the business in its old prosperity."

Mr. Steinbrink said that for several years past the weather on the whole had been untimely, and it had been impossible for the clothiers to adapt themselves to the changes. For example, it had been impossible, he said, to convince the average man that December came without any marked fall in temperature, that he ought to be willing to pay the regular price for a new Winter suit in January. The public had its own traditions as to the kind of clothing it needed, he said, and the merchants had to suffer from its conservatism.

Mr. Steinbrink said that the $450,000 liabilities of Smith, Gray & Co. were made up of bills payable, $275,000, and debts for merchandise $175,000. The assets, he said, were accounts receivable $175,000, merchandise and stock on hand $380,000, and such deferred items as unexpired insurance $27,000. Then there were these slow assets: Real estate $110,000 and machinery, fixtures, and automobiles used by the four stores and factory $125,000.

The officers of the concern are Edward S. Smith, President and Acting Treasurer; Addison Y. Foshay, Assistant Treasurer, and Edgar F. Rummler, John L. Pahl, and William H. Hanford, Directors. Mr. Smith is a son of Millard F. Smith, who was President until his death on Nov. 21, 1911, and he now has a quarter interest in the Smith estate, appraised at $1,500,000.

The business was begun by Edward Smith in 1845 in Brooklyn. It was carried on later by Smith, Copper & Co. and Smith, Gray, McKeon & Co. In August, 1878, a copartnership was formed under the title of Smith, Gray & Co. This firm was incorporated on Jan. 8, 1894, with a paid up capital of $400,000 and a bond issue of $400,000. In 1909 there was a reorganization. The bonds were paid and the capital was increased to $450,000 by the issue of $250,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. The capital is now divided into $200,000 common and $450,000 preferred stock. The company must appear and answer the petition on Jan. 30.

The women's wear department in the Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue store is not concerned in this bankruptcy proceeding. It is conducted by Blumenkrohn & Ilson, Incorporated, as a separate business, and has no direct connection with the firm which has been giving it house room.

FIREMEN FALL INTO A PIT.

Deputy Chief Maher and Five Others Injured at Williamsburg Blaze.

Deputy Fire Chief Maher and five firemen were severely injured yesterday morning at a fire which destroyed the factory of the Kosher Matz Baking Company at 122-124 Siegel Street, Williamsburg. Three alarms were sent in, and the Deputy Chief led a number of firemen by a dark alley to the rear yard. The men stumbled into a pit eight feet deep and were in considerable peril from the water which had collected in it until they were dragged out by the other men. Ambulances from the Eastern District and Williamsburg Hospital were called. Chief Maher, it was found, had scalp wounds and contusions on his head and face and his right hand dislocated; Capt. John Grant of Truck 152 had a scalp wound and dislocation of the left leg; Lieut. Clarke of Engine 217, contusions on the head and face and a dislocation of the right ankle; Fireman William Parenteau, a scalp wound and contusions; Fireman Edward Crowley, cuts on the head and face, and Fireman John Falkner was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital with a dislocation of the right kneecap.

COLUMBIA MID-YEAR TESTS.

Proctors, Again on Hand, Though Honor System Has Been Asked For.

The proctoring system was used again yesterday when the mid-term examinations at Columbia opened in the large university gymnasium. Proctors in their black robes paced the aisles and kept watch from all angles. All the examinations will be held in the gymnasium, except for the third-year law students and some of the four-year engineers.

Repeated efforts have been made by the students to get the honor system substituted, and the members of the Faculty have co-operated to the extent of declaring themselves in favor of the plan if a very large majority of the students voted for it. It has been impossible, however, to get an overwhelming vote, and so the Faculty has refused to make a change. The majority of the students feel that the change should be made without further odds, and many point out that there is very little cheating, and say there is every reason to believe that what there is would be eradicated in short order by the honor system.

ASSAILED BY MINERS.

Delegates Call Labor Federation a Fossilized Body.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The American Federation of Labor was bitterly attacked as being reactionary and fossilized in the convention of the United Mine Workers of America here to-day. The speeches against the federation were started by Duncan McDonald, the Illinois labor leader, during the discussion of a resolution regarding industrial unionism.

Several resolutions dealing with industrial unionism, many of them demanding a convention for April 1, 1914, to consider the subject, were submitted to the committee. The committee opposed the convention, and drafted a substitute resolution instructing the delegates to the American Federation of Labor to work for a resolution providing for industrial unionism rather than crafts unionism.

"If any one can get a progressive resolution through the A. F. of L.," said Mr. McDonald, "he will deserve a monument, for he will be as great a man as Washington. That body is reactionary, fossilized, worm-eaten, and dead." McDonald said that as a delegate of the mine workers he had attended the Seattle Convention of the federation, and was almost thrown out for supporting a resolution favoring industrial unionism.

"The conditions in the American Federation of Labor are about as Mr. McDonald has stated," said John P. White, President of the miners. "So far it has been impossible to get an industrial unionism resolution passed by that body. The time is coming soon, however, when the labor leaders will have to see that in industrial unionism lies the only hope of the labor movement in this country."

Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton, Penn., said that almost every delegate from the miners to the federation in recent years had been insulted in the convention. "That organization is rotten to the core," he asserted.

Despite the attack on the federation, the committee's resolution was adopted.

Frank M. Ryan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, who, with several of his associates, was convicted in the dynamite conspiracies, addressed the convention this afternoon.

"There seems to be two interpretations of the law—one for the powerful capitalists and one for the laboring people," said he. "The capitalists combine and conspire to increase prices and the like, then when they are caught redhanded they are told to dissolve, go and sin no more. Not so with the laboring people. When we are charged with conspiracy they force us to take our punishment."

Ryan thanked the miners for the moral and financial aid they had given the ironworkers, and said that no act of his, past, present, or future, should make the union man feel ashamed.

The question of transferring the convention from this city was passed over to-day without a ripple.

4,620 BANKS JOIN SYSTEM.

Nearly Two-Thirds of Federal Institutions Accept New Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Treasury Department announced to-day that 4,620 national banks had sent in to the Secretary of the Treasury notices of formal resolutions passed by their Boards of Directors, accepting the provisions of the Federal Reserve act.

Of these notices 1,440 came from the Middle States; 946 from the Southern States; 918 from the Eastern States; 751 from the Western States; 310 from the Pacific States, and 255 from the New England States.

The largest number of applications came from Pennsylvania, which is credited with 432. Illinois is next with 331, and Texas follows with 280. New York has sent 200; Ohio, 255; Iowa, 251; Indiana, 207; Oklahoma, 190; Minnesota, 171; California, 150; Nebraska, 133; Kansas, 133; New Jersey, 120; Massachusetts, 103, and Kentucky, 102.

In addition to the national banks accepting the new law, 82 State banks and trust companies have also signified their intention to become members of the new system.

The capital of the national banks, which have formally informed the department of their intention to accept the provisions of the Federal Reserve act, is about 70 per cent. of the total capital of the national banks of the country.

There are only 7,500 national banks in the United States, and indications point to but few remaining outside the system. The time limit on applications by national banks is Feb. 22.

TO RETURN DAVIS RELICS.

Government Accedes to Claim Made by Confederate President's Heirs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Jefferson Davis's two dueling pistols, a double-barrelled pistol and appurtenances, seized by Union troops near the close of the civil war, and which have been in the custody of the War Department nearly fifty years, will be turned over to Joseph A. Hayes of Colorado, whose wife is the eldest daughter of the former President of the Confederacy. The shawl and raglan belonging to Mrs. Davis, said to have been worn by Davis when he was captured, were not included among the articles for which Mr. Hayes asked, but they will be returned if the Davis heirs ask for them.

Secretary Garrison decided to-day to return the relics on an opinion by Attorney General McReynolds that Davis never had been legally deprived of his ownership of the property.

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SIEGEL & CO. PUT BANK CLAIM LAST

Understanding Was That Store Debts Came Before Their Loans, Vogel Testifies.

HIS CLAIM IS $1,250,000

Took No Personal Loans, He Says —Estimates Total Assets $6,000,000 More Than Liabilities.

The money put by 15,000 depositors into the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co., now in the hands of a receiver, and loaned by it to the Siegel stores which are also in the receivers' hands, was to have been returned to the bank only after the other creditors of the stores had been paid, according to Henry Siegel's partner, Frank E. Vogel, who was examined yesterday before Special Master George C. Holt, appointed by Judge Charles M. Hough in the United States District Court. This was the understanding between himself and Mr. Siegel, Mr. Vogel said, although there had been no written agreement.

The examination was held in the offices of Douglas, Armitage & McCann in the Woolworth Building, and for the most part Mr. Vogel was questioned by Joseph N. Rosenberg, counsel for William A. Marble, and John A. Sheppard, Jr., receivers for the Siegel stores. The depositors' organization was represented by John P. Murray of Coudert Brothers, while Siegel and Vogel were represented by Louis S. Levy of Stanchfield & Levy and Levy Mayer of Chicago. Mr. Vogel took the witness chair at 11 o'clock, and with the exception of an hour for luncheon was not allowed to depart until nearly 5 o'clock.

Asked to describe in his own way the "general course of business" of the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co., and in particular the transactions by which loans were made to the Siegel stores by that institution, Mr. Vogel said:

"Mr. Siegel and myself loaned money to the stores as private loans."

He was asked to explain what he meant by "private loans" and whether the money was to be paid back to the bank before or after the other creditors of the stores were paid.

"We meant that before we should be paid, Mr. Siegel and myself, the creditors of the corporation, for merchandise, and the banks, for money borrowed on commercial paper, should be paid."

"Did you give any instructions as to how records should be kept in the books of those companies of loans made by Henry Siegel & Co., bankers?"

"I don't think I gave any particular instructions," said Mr. Vogel. "If I did it was to the effect that they should be carried as loans by Henry Siegel and F. E. Vogel."

In the course of the examination Joseph M. Proskauer, of counsel for Henry Melville, receiver for Henry Siegel & Co., questioned Mr. Vogel, and learned from him that he personally had never borrowed money from the private bank, but that large sums of money were loaned to the Siegel stores, as follows: "Account No. 1," the Simpson Crawford Company, $1,449,000; "Account No. 2," Fourteenth Street Store, $698,000; and "Account No. 3," Henry Siegel Company, of Boston, $363,000.

At the request of Mr. Rosenberg Mr. Vogel gave a complete history of his connection with the Siegel enterprises.

"My investments must have been at least a million and a quarter."

"In actual money?" inquired the attorney for the receivers.

"In real money," said the witness with emphasis.

Mr. Vogel said he was indebted personally to Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago to the extent of $34,000, to the Simpson Crawford Company $1,200, to the Fourteenth Street Store $1,000, and to Henry Siegel Company of Boston $8,000. His assets consisted of a balance of $700 in the Union Exchange Bank, $1,161 in the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and $130 in the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago. He said he had no cash or money held in trust.

"Have you any stocks, bonds, or securities?"

"No."

Vogel later recalled that he had twenty-five shares in the Union Exchange National Bank, of which he could not tell the value, and "five or ten" shares in a safety deposit company, the name of which he did not remember. He was instructed to turn over the things he enumerated to the court.

According to Mr. Vogel, the Fourteenth Street Store had not declared dividends in the last three years. The profits of the Simpson Crawford Company were sufficient to pay part of the dividends on preferred stock. Asked what were the approximate yearly profits of the Simpson Crawford Company, Mr. Vogel said $90,000, but that this figure was subject to correction.

The profits from Siegel Cooper & Co. of Chicago, Mr. Vogel said, were approximately $828,000 a year. Only common stock in that concern had been issued, and most of it was owned by the Siegel Stores Corporation. However, Siegel Cooper & Co. had loaned about $1,000,000 to the Siegel Stores Corporation, and at present the witness said he was making preparations for an issue of $1,000,000 preferred stock in that concern to cover the loans made by it. Most of this stock had been subscribed for as follows:

Miss M. L. Rothschild, (Vogel's niece)	$100,000
Julius Rosenwald, (head Sears, Roebuck & Co.)	100,000
A. G. Becker, (Chicago)	110,000
National Bank of the Republic, (Chicago)	100,000
Central Trust Company of Illinois	100,000
Estate of L. Z. Leiter, (Chicago)	150,000
I. Levy, (Oppenheim & Collins)	100,000
J. Siegel, (Detroit)	100,000
A. Siegel, (New York)	80,000
Friends of Henry Siegel	60,000
	$970,000

At the afternoon session Mr. Vogel testified that for all the Siegel enterprises the assets over liabilities would amount to more than $6,000,000, if there should be a liquidation. The total sales of the stores annually he estimated at $15,000,000 or $16,000,000, but this, he explained, included the Chicago store, the sales of which amounted to between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000. The net worth of the Chicago store over and above its debts, and including good-will, he said, was about $2,400,000. The assets of the Simpson Crawford Company, he testified, exceeded its liabilities by $2,500,000.

John P. Murray, representing the committee of the depositors, asked the witness if it was not true that he would get back the $1,250,000 he had invested in the Siegel enterprises, with interest, in the event that a liquidation was called for, and his share was 25 or 30 per cent. Mr. Vogel said that was correct.

Mr. Vogel explained a special account of $16,000 which, he said, was created from Dec. 22 to Dec. 28, 1913, to secure the depositors against loss. After his examination was completed he was dismissed with the understanding that he would appear for examination again at the end of two weeks or sooner if necessary.

Henry Siegel will be examined this morning.

$5,596,024,000 IN ANIMALS.

Value of Farm Livestock Increases $443,750,000 in a Year.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The annual livestock report of the Orange Judd Farmer, made public here to-day, showed a farm wealth in this form of property that eclipsed all records. The increase in value in twelve months was placed at $443,753,000, while the total value of all classes of farm animals reached $5,596,024,000. The total value of horses is $2,185,555,000; mules, $529,389,000, and milch cows $1,032,960,000. By way of comparison the total value represented 50 per cent. more than the total money in circulation in this country and was almost equal to all deposits in the 7,400 national banks.

The number of meat producing animals, however, showed a decrease, beef cattle recording a falling off in numbers of 1,762,000 head, or 5 per cent.; hogs a decrease of 4,082,000, or 7 per cent.

STEEL PENSIONS $422,815.

More Than 2,000 Former Employes Average Over $20 a Month.

Pensions to retired employes paid out of the joint fund established by the United States Steel Corporation and Andrew Carnegie amounted to $422,815 last year, as compared with $358,780 in 1912, and $281,457 in 1911. The annual report issued yesterday showed that in the Pittsburgh district alone $133,985,of was paid to retired employes; in the nearby coke regions, $51,130.21, and in other parts of Pennsylvania, $32,558.98. The Cleveland district received $40,739.20, and other parts of Ohio, $38,427.56. Employes in Chicago received $14,548.59, while those in other parts of Illinois received $16,532.44. The iron ore region benefited to the extent of $19,996.16, and $32,698.12 was paid to those who had been employed in plants at Worcester, Mass.

There are now more than 2,000 former employes on the pension roll, with an average monthly pension, for those added in 1913, of $20.85.

FEARS WEST COAST WILL BE A LAGGARD

Prof. Bingham Warns Merchants Here of South American Conditions.

CALLS IMPRESSIONS FALSE

Many Natural Obstacles, He Says, Preclude a Boom Following the Opening of the Canal.

Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale University, who has made several expeditions into the interior from the west coast of South America, was the chief speaker yesterday at the monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Whitehall Club. Prof. Bingham's subject was "The Economic Future of the West Coast of South America."

Prof. Bingham said there was much misapprehension among American manufacturers and exporters as to conditions on the west coast. He asserted that there was an unjustified optimism on the part of American business men, as well as on the part of the business men of those South American countries which border upon the Pacific, as to the commercial opportunities which would follow the opening of the Panama Canal.

Prof. Bingham was not disposed to belittle the mineral resources of the west coast, but asserted that there were many obstacles in the way of rapid commercial development. His desire, he said, was to correct the false impressions fostered by inaccurate press dispatches from Washington, many of which apparently were of official origin. Prof. Bingham said that for many years to come the eastern coast of South America, because of natural advantages and agricultural resources, must remain the favored seaboard of the Southern Continent.

"The economic future of the west coast, as I see it," he said, "depends upon the geographical and ethnographical conditions of the country and upon the psychological effect of the opening of the Panama Canal."

Chile would benefit greatly by the opening of the canal, Prof. Bingham asserted, because of its vast deposits of nitrates and copper ore. These nitrates, he said, were sent to Germany and the opening of the canal would shorten the distance by water by 3,000 miles.

Turning to the ethnological difficulties which, he said, would retard the economic development of the country, Prof. Bingham asserted that most of the inhabitants were non-Spanish speaking Indians.

Because of the great possibilities of the East Coast, Prof. Bingham said, American manufacturers and exporters had been led to expect that equal opportunities would be found on the Pacific Coast.

"In Buenos Aires," the speaker said, "there are 3,000 licensed taxicabs, which is more than can be found either in New York or Chicago. This does not mean, however, that the city of Lima will offer the same market for automobiles."

The psychological effect of the opening of the canal, both upon American merchants and manufacturers and upon the people of the West Coast of South America, according to Prof. Bingham, undoubtedly would be the greatest factor which would make for progress.

"Americans," he said, "are natural travelers, but they prefer to travel in the easiest possible way. As soon as it becomes possible for tourists to take a steamship in New York and visit the West Coast there will be thousands who will avail themselves of the opportunity.

"This will create new wants among the South Americans which the United States must be ready to meet and eventually there will come about an increased commerce and more extensive trade relations. In the wake of this progress will come the gradual development of the great mineral resources of the country."

FEIN FACES ANOTHER TRIAL.

"Dopey Benny" May Get 19-Year Sentence—Eight Years for Roth.

Benjamin Fein, "Dopey Benny," the east side gangman, who was convicted early yesterday morning before Judge Malone of General Sessions of assault in the second degree upon Police Sergt. Patrick E. Sheridan, still faces trial on another charge, which may result in a sentence of fourteen years in Sing Sing, in addition to the five years' sentence which he will probably get on the assault charge. The charge is carrying a loaded revolver in violation of the Sullivan law.

Fein was indicted on Oct. 14 on the Sullivan charge. It is alleged that on Sept. 16 the weapon was found on his person when he was in Forsyth Street, near the scene of the assault for which he was convicted yesterday. Fein charges a "frame-up," and says that for fear of the police planting a revolver on him he had had made a suit in which there were no pockets, so that it would have been impossible for him to have carried a revolver.

Judge Malone yesterday fixed the date of trial for Tuesday. It is doubtful, however, whether it will be reached at that time. Fein is to come up for sentence to-morrow on the assault conviction.

Another blow was dealt to gangmen when Abraham Roth, known on the east side as "Little Rothy," was sentenced by Jurge Crain in General Sessions to not less than eight years and three months nor more than sixteen years and six months in Sing Sing. On Dec. 6 Roth and four other gangmen entered a restaurant in East Twelfth Street and, drawing revolvers, lined up the patrons and robbed them. Samuel Krumholz of Springfield, Mass., from whom was taken money and jewelry to the amount of $125, was the heaviest loser.

Three alleged gangsters were held in $2,000 bail each for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court on a charge of felonious assault brought by Joseph O'Rourke, 21 years old, of 12 Pelham Street. O'Rourke is in Gouverneur Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in his leg which he received on Jan. 18 at Cherry and Pike Streets. The three men who, O'Rourke says, were among those who shot him, are Morris Galary, 18 years old, of 230 Cherry Street; William Friedlander, 17 years, of 274 Cherry Street, and Rubin Weinberg, 19, a driver, of 34 Henry Street.

Cashier Morgan Held for Grand Jury

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Edward Morgan, who robbed the First National Bank of this city of $14,000 five weeks ago and misused trust funds in his hands as cashier of that bank amounting to $100,000, was brought back to Chautauqua County to-night from Cleveland, where he was arrested last night. He waived examination before Judge Frank S. Wheeler at Mayville and was committed to the county jail, there to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Net Goods Not Always Curtains.

Importers of Nottingham net goods were troubled yesterday when they learned at the Custom House that the Treasury Department has issued an order to the Customs officials throughout the country fixing the duty under the new tariff law on goods of this kind in the piece at 60 per cent. ad valorem. In some quarters fear was expressed that the Treasury's order will have the effect of reviving the feud which existed for many years between importers and the Government, and which resulted in almost continuous litigation for more than a decade.

The instructions issued by Assistant Secretary Hamlin are said to be based on reports received at Washington that shippers of Nottingham nets in the piece are describing the goods on the invoice as "unfinished curtains," "cotton curtains by the yard," or "cotton unfinished curtains by the yard," with the intention of claiming them dutiable as window curtains under paragraph 250. In this way importers have hoped to pass the fabrics through the customs at 35, 40 or 45 per cent. ad valorem, according to the number of points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch.

The Assistant Secretary expresses the opinion that Nottingham nets in the piece, not having distinct lines of demarkation or design specially adapting the nets for use as window curtains, pillow shams, or bed sets, are properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as nets under paragraph 358 notwithstanding the action of importers in invoicing the goods as unfinished curtains. The impression prevailed among importers that the Treasury's ruling will be contested before the Board of General Appraisers and the Court of Customs Appeals.

GOLDEN WEDDING DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hutkoff Honored by Children and Friends.

Seated in a bower of lilies of the valley, surrounded by their children, grandchildren, one great-grandchild, and over 200 of their oldest friends, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hutkoff celebrated last night their golden wedding anniversary in the east ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

The Board of Directors of the Beth Israel Hospital by Joseph H. Cohen, their President, gave a gold loving cup to Mr. Hutkoff in recognition of his service to the institution. He was one of its founders and its first President, and he is now the oldest of its Directors.

Before dinner was served the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Hutkoff marched around them, carrying staffs of flowers, and saluting as they passed. Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions was the toastmaster, and among the speakers were the Rev. M. M. Kaplan, Congressman Goldfogle, Justice Finelite of the City Court, William T. Woods, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company; Charles E. Chambers, Harry Fischel, S. Jarmulowsky, and Alfred B. Hall.

The members of Mr. Hutkoff's immediate family present were his four sons, Isaac, Samuel, Louis and Alfred, and his four daughters, Mrs. William J. Hirschfeld, Mrs. William Hepner, Mrs. M. Jesse Henry, and Mrs. William Goodman. Their one great-grandchild, Dorothy Hirschfeld, two and a half years old, the daughter of Clarence E. Hirschfeld, was the object of much attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutkoff were born and married in Russia and came to America in 1864. Mr. Hutkoff is still the active head of N. Hutkoff & Co. of 34 Hubert Street, plate glass dealers. He is 78 years old and his wife 69.

Society Fishermen Incorporate.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 21.—"The promotion of science and sociability" is given as the purpose of the Grave Point Fishing Club in the papers of incorporation issued by the Secretary of State today to Cornelius Vanderbilt and seven other residents of New York and Newport. The club, which was organized many years ago by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, has headquarters at Brenton's Point, this city.

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MODERN DANCES

The N. Y. Sun, Nov. 28, 1913, says this of the Misses Newman School: "The visitor to the studio finds everything that refined persons can ask for—attractive and artistic furnishings, the cheerful appearance, a highly polished floor that fairly impels one to dance, and music of such high order that it makes instruction both for the teacher and the instructed a great pleasure instead of an enforced labor." Private tuition 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
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UNCLE GEORGE
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600,000 miles
"Uncle George" Olney is the dean of commercial travelers. He has just retired from the road after a salesman career of fifty-eight consecutive years. He is now 79 years of age; ruddy cheeked, clear eyed, a strong voice and a warm-hearted handshake. Despite his more than half a century of miscellaneous brands of country hotels, Uncle George's digestion is perfect. Read his complete story in The New York Times next Sunday. It has some pointers on salesmanship worth pasting in your hat.

Bugle Call of the S.A.
The Salvation Army is sending from 2,000 to 3,000 officers and men and women to battle for Christianity against the sins of the Orient. The bugle call and drumbeat will be heard in India, in Japan, in China, in Persia and in other Eastern countries. It is to be a war against Oriental wickedness and misery rather than a war against Oriental religions. Men and women are being drafted for the service from all English-speaking countries. The complete story of the movement may be read on Sunday in The New York Times.

POISON IN MINNESOTA IS PURE FOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA
The food laws of the United States are fearfully and wonderfully made. There are forty-seven sets of State laws and one more or less complicated Federal law and a score of municipal laws governing the things we eat and drink. Imagine a grocery store with a State boundary line running down the centre. Dozens of articles which could be sold legally from one counter would make the grocer liable to arrest and punishment if sold from the opposite counter. This is not only absurd; it is decidedly unfair. Add to this the complications of required weights and measures and we have a "restraint of trade" which is grievous to be borne. This is the subject of an exhaustive and intensely interesting article which will appear on Sunday in
THE NEW YORK TIMES
PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY

A PROTEST FROM THE BIG STORES

They Object to the Label Which the Campbell Bill Would Impose.

The so-called "pure fabric" legislation, now under discussion at Washington by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, has brought out a vigorous protest from the National Retail Drygoods Association. This protest has been voiced in a dispatch just sent by Mr. F. Colburn Pinkham, Secretary of the association, to Mr. Barkley, the Chairman of the House Committee.

There are three bills before the committee, known as the Palmer, Lindquist and Campbell bills, from the names of their respective sponsors. They provide, among other things, for the labeling of goods so as to indicate what these are made of, and what, if any, adulteration is indulged in. This much is not objected to by any one. But, coupled with these, are other provisions which, in the estimation of merchants, seriously threaten the proper conduct of department stores. The most objectionable of these is a requirement that the name and address of the manufacturer be printed, embossed, or stenciled on the article, or if this is not practicable, that they be placed on the wrapper or package containing it.

This apparently innocuous provision, borrowed from the Pure Food law, was intended in that legislation to fix responsibility on the maker of things intended to be eaten or drank, so as to provide legal recourse against unscrupulous persons who made unwholesome food or drink, instead of compelling the retailer to bear the brunt of prosecutions. In such cases the retailer is merely the agent of the manufacturer, and has no means of knowing what a package contains other than what the label shows. When it comes to goods for ornament or wear a different condition exists. The retailer is willing to assume all the responsibility for what he sells, and this is generally recognized. If a customer is displeased with a purchase he goes to the store where he obtained it and gets back his money. He can, as a rule, not get to the manufacturer, who may be a thousand or more miles away from the place of purchase.

Again, in the case of most of the large department stores, the manufacturer is merely the agent of the owner of the store. The latter dictates as to the kind and quality of goods he wishes to get, and, in many cases, the store owner wants his own name put on the goods. The department store very often puts a trademark of its own upon wares and sees to it that these are kept up to a certain quality which is guaranteed by the store. If the manufacturer does not keep up the quality, the store is apt to get another manufacturer in the same line to do this. And this applies to all kinds of articles from pianos to shoes.

In some instances, moreover, the stenciling, &c. would be impracticable or useless, according to the dealers. With certain kinds of fabrics, they say, the only way of marking would be on the outside of the roll. The moment this was cut off, which would be as soon as sales began, there would be no marking whatever to indicate the maker. Then, too, there are many small articles in notions and jewelry for instance, where there is not room to put on the maker's name and address. The container having this information might be lost or mislaid in handling and then there would be trouble.

Unscrupulous dealers could at any time change containers and, on discovery of the fraud, pretend it was accidental. Reputable merchants would, of course, not do this any more than they would resort to any other fraudulent device. They have a reputation to maintain and could not afford to act otherwise than honestly. Sooner or later, it would resolve itself down to the matter of the standing and reputation of the retailer and that is just where the thing rests now.

Mr. Pinkham, in his dispatch to Mr. Barkley, summarizes some of the arguments above given and adds that the Campbell bill if enacted would cripple the retail trade by making it less independent of manufacturers and would throw upon the latter the entire responsibility for quality giving the retailer no opportunity to put his own good name behind articles handled. It would also necessitate the carrying of much larger stocks by retailers to satisfy the future demands of customers for specially advertised things, and this would, in turn, increase the cost of retailing and thus increase the cost of goods to the consumer.

Incidentally, a number of the stores decidedly object to letting their competitors know where they obtain their goods. This would, of course, happen if the manufacturer's name had to appear on all goods.

HARD LUCK FOR TEXAS.

Unseasonable Weather and Floods Help to Make It Bad for Salesmen.

The Mexican situation is causing trouble for the business men in the border towns of Texas in that it is taking away a large part of the trade that formerly came from across the border. This is especially true of Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Laredo and El Paso, according to a textile salesman who has just returned from that part of the country.

The most serious damage to the Fall and Winter business of the Texans, however, was done by the warm weather prevailing in the State. This has left stocks of heavyweight merchandise rather full on the shelves of most of the retail stores and has had a tendency to sharply curb purchases of Spring goods. In cases where stocks are not full they have been moved at a sacrifice, and this has left the merchant in a non-buying mood.

In the southern and southwestern parts of the State the recent floods have handicapped business to a considerable extent. Wharton, Columbus, Bay City, and other towns in that locality were cut off from the outside by high water, and the travelers were unable to make them. This also helped to keep the Spring sales down. In San Antonio it was said there were four feet of water in the principal streets at one time and that a trip between Houston and that city, which ordinarily takes about seven and one-half hours, took seventy-two hours when the floods were at their highest point.

In the opinion of some of the old Texans the floods have left a moisture in the subsoil of the district that should be instrumental in producing the best cotton crop which that part of the State has ever seen. Despite this anticipation the salesman in question thinks that the number of Texas buyers who will come to the New York market for Spring goods will show a sharp reduction from the number which was here last Fall.

Built 87 Vessels in December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Eighty-seven sailing, steam, and unrigged vessels were built in the United States in December, 1913, official figures show. Their gross tonnage aggregated 22,881 tons. For the six months ending with Dec. 31 the number built totaled 644, with a gross tonnage of 163,849.

2-Cent Train Fare Law Invalid.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 21.—Federal Judge Willard filed a decision here today holding valid the two and one-half cent rate of railroad passenger fares in South Dakota. He held the law for a two-cent rate unconstitutional in that it would be confiscatory. The decision ended several years of litigation.

Louis Martin, Inc., Sold.

Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, sold yesterday the restaurant business of Louis Martin, Inc., at 1,825 Broadway, near Sixtieth Street, as a going concern for $9,100, and it is understood that it was purchased for Louis Martin. The Creditors' Committee, it is said, bid up to $7,500.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port last week were valued at $479,351. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $302,495 worth of merchandise, went to China. The second largest amount, $63,-986 worth of goods, was shipped to Haiti.

A. B. Loder, the Chicago representative of the J. A. Moseley department of F. Vietor & Achelis, is now in this market. Mr. Loder will probably be here for a week or ten days.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Yesterday ....4¼ to 4½% for the best names.
Tuesday.....4¼ " 4½% " " " "

Appeals in Customs Cases.

The National Association of Importers has passed a resolution favoring the enactment by Congress of an amendment to the Customs Administrative act giving importers the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from decisions of the Court of Customs Appeals. The Secretary of the association was directed to write to the proper committees of Congress informing them of the action of the organization. The following directors have been elected for the ensuing year: I. Osgood Carleton, Phillip R. Corell, John T. Gillespie, George S. Knapp, Edward H. Peck, Louis Ruhl, Townsend Rushmore, Arthur E. Winter, and H. S. Chatfield.

Green Cloth Taxed as Waterproof.

The Treasury Department has served notice on importers that at the expiration of thirty days, Customs officers will exact duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the new tariff on so-called green cloth, which it has been decided is a waterproof fabric. Goods of this character will be classified under paragraph 254, as cotton cloth filled or coated. Similar cloth was the subject of litigation under the old law between importers and the Government, and, as some question arose recently concerning the rate to be imposed under the present law, the Department took the matter under consideration.

Inkstand Prevents Evaporation.

A low compact inkstand, having a rotary vulcanite cover which screws into a porcelain plunger that can be raised or lowered by the rotary movement of the cover, thereby regulating the quantity of ink in the dip-cup, has recently been put on the market. The rotary cover also regulates the level of the ink in the dip opening, always keeping it at a proper level to sufficiently ink the pen. The base of the stand is beveled off at the edge, which forms an inclined face to facilitate inserting the pen at an angle. The dip opening extends at an angle into the stand, the manufacturers assert, is durable, and has but three parts. Evaporation of the ink in the stand, it is said, is reduced to a minimum.

Name Fall Gingham Prices.

The J. A. Moseley department of F. Vietor & Archelis yesterday named prices on these lines of ginghams for Fall delivery: Palms, Aurora, Pinafore, Rosmlyn, and Beachwood. On all of these fabrics but the Roslyn line, which was new, prices were made at last year's levels. The 1914 figures were net in all cases, and were not given out. These fabrics are all 27 inches wide. Prices will be named to-day on the following lines: Durabelle, Spotlight—both 32 inches wide—and Waverly, which is 36 inches wide. It was said that a good part of the production of the goods on which prices have been made had already been covered by tentative orders from the jobbing trade. It was too early to get information regarding confirmation of these orders.

Like Design Bill.

Copies of the bill recently introduced in Congress to provide for the registration of designs of manufactured articles have been received in this city. Details of this bill were obtained from private sources a few days ago and were then set forth in THE TIMES. Merchants who have had an opportunity of studying the bill are greatly pleased with its provisions, and hope for its speedy enactment by Congress. It represents a radical but much-needed change in the protective policy of the United States Patent Office, they say, and one which will doubtless bring to an end one of the greatest evils that has ever been practiced in American business. The bill, which was introduced by Senator James and Representative Oldfield, has been referred to the Committee on Patents.

Better Tone in Exports.

A decidedly better tone has been noted in the export end of the market for domestics and cotton duck in the last two weeks, and business has picked up considerably. Buyers are covering both spot and future requirements. A good steady demand is reported from the various countries of South America, but trading with merchants in the Red Sea district is quiet, being practically confined to orders for goods Chinese dealers are placing little new business. One of the prominent selling agents said yesterday that previously ordered goods were now being sold in China at lower figures than the American houses could sell them. Prices now quoted on duck are at about the same levels that have ruled in the last few weeks. Goods of printcloth construction, however, have been advanced ⅛ to ¼ cent a yard. Brown mill meetings and drills are being held firmly.

Spring Shoe Demand Good.

The business outlook for Spring with local shoe wholesalers is reported bright, and the business done to date has been satisfactory. A heavy advance business has been booked on men's and women's rubber-soled goods. Tans are being featured principally in shoes having the English last, the wide heel and shank and the narrow toe, but the demand for both men's and women's goods of this character seems limited to Bals and Oxfords. Little interest is being shown in women's tan boots. Patent leather boots and low cuts for women are reported especially strong. Gunmetal varieties are selling well for both sexes. A good demand is reported also for misses' and children's white boots. This variety in women's boots, however, is receiving little attention, but in the low-cut varieties, made of white canvas and buck, the demand for women's, misses, and children's footwear is said to be excellent.

Arlington Serge Prices Cut.

William Whitman & Co. of this city, selling agents for the Arlington Mills, have made prices on eight of their principal lines of plain blue serges for the Fall season. These fabrics have been found to be the best sellers, and other numbers included in the original line have been discontinued in order that the looms may be diverted to the manufacture of the most popular goods. A lower level of prices has been made on the eight lines retained. The new prices, with comparative figures, follow: Line 2,000, 70 cents, was 72½ cents at original opening, and 90 cents last year; line 2,222, new, was $1, now 95 cents; line 2,248, new, was $1.02½, now 97½ cents; line 2,230, new, was $1.07½, now $1.02½; line 2,020 last year $1.37½, originally $1.10 for Spring goods now $1.07; line 2,232, new, was $1.27½, now $1.22½; line 2,226, new, was $1.32½, now $1.27½; and line 2,034, last year, $1.82½, originally $1.55 for Fall, now unchanged. It was said yesterday that the idea in re-making these prices was to clarify the present condition of the market, and that the next move of prices would obviously be upward.

Duty on Artificial Aigrettes.

The action of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday in affirming the local customs authorities in the assessment of a high duty on artificial aigrettes imported under the old tariff was regarded by importers as a probable forerunner of similar classification under the new law.

The Judsons & McCormick Co., of this city, imported artificial aigrettes of horse hair and millinery ornaments in the form of aigrettes made of spun glass. Collector Malone classified the articles as artificial or ornamental feathers under paragraph 438 of the act of 1909, and exacted duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. The firm went before the board with the claim that the glass aigrettes are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. under paragraph 108, as manufactures of glass, while the aigrettes of horse hair were alleged dutiable under paragraph 135 at not less than 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The testimony was that the horse hair aigrettes are worn on women's hats, while the glass ornaments are for the adornment of the hair. Judge McClelland held that based on the record before him the articles were properly assessed. The protest was accordingly overruled. In view of the new tariff's prohibition against the importation of natural aigrettes, importers are anticipating a heavy demand for artificial substitutes.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Sustained in Two Silk Elastic Belt Cases.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday granted lower duty on silk elastic belts with fancy metal buckles ornamented with steel points or studding. The merchandise was returned as silk and india rubber wearing apparel and was assessed by the Collector at New York at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 390, Tariff act of 1897.

Wiener Bros., the importers, claimed the goods were properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 193 as articles or wares not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel or other metal. Judge Howell decided that such of the goods as were invoiced at a net price of not less than 36 francs per dozen are in chief value of metal, and entitled to enter at the rate claimed. The balance of the belts are held dutiable as assessed.

The board found that there had been an incorrect return by the Custom House authorities on silk elastic belts imported by Gross, Engel & Co., New York. They were returned under paragraph 401 of the old law, at 60 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the rate should have been 50 per cent. under the same paragraph. A Government report stated that through an inadvertence, the higher rate had been imposed. Reliquidation on the basis of 50 per cent. duty was ordered by the board.

The W. H. Horstmann Company, Philadelphia, was sustained in a contention which turned on the count of threads per square inch in woven flax fabrics. Duty was collected at the rate of 6 per cent. per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 357, of the old act, while the importers claimed a tax of 2¾ cents per square yard and 30 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent. ad valorem under the same paragraph. The testimony showed the Government's return to be erroneous.

BRADY TAX $2,584,000.

Inheritance Assessment Figured on $70,000,000 Valuation.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—A check for $2,584,000 in payment of the inheritance tax on the estate of the late Anthony N. Brady was received to-day by State Controller Sohmer.

The tax was figured on an estimated valuation of approximately $70,000,000 for the estate. By paying within the six months' limit, which expires to-morrow, the executors saved the estate $136,000, a 5 per cent. discount.

Pushing Grand Trunk Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—The gap in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the mountains has been reduced to 142 miles. Forty miles of road were built last month. At the present rate of progress the road will be completed next June.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat worked slowly upward yesterday, closing with net gains extending from ⅛ to ⅝c. a bushel. Corn and oats were heavy, the former receding from ¼ to ⅝c., and the latter ⅛c. Cotton displayed firmness, and some options rose into new high ground for the movement. Final prices showed net gains of from 3 to 8 points. Cotton oil was firm, and provisions moved heavily, however, by the bullish character of spot news from the South.

Good sales were reported in several of the leading spot markets and prices were unchanged to ⅛c higher, most of the markets being higher. Japan and China were said to have been good buyers of spot cotton in the Western belt during the past week. The tone for spot cotton was steady and 10 points 5 points higher at 13.05 for middling upland; sales, 600 bales; delivered on contract, 1,200 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

WHEAT.

A very firm undertone pervaded the wheat market and closing prices were ¼ to ⅝c higher. The volume of business was not large and values did not hold all the early advance, but there was an absence of heavy selling pressure and sentiment seemed to favor the buying side on all depressions.

The foreign markets were generally higher notwithstanding predictions of large world's exports for the week, and holders here were further encouraged by sales of cash wheat loads for export, including both No. 2 hard Winter wheat and durum. The weather in the West was colder, and as the snow map showed that a large part of the area covering over the Winter wheat belt had disappeared during the recent warm spell, there was some apprehension felt regarding the safety of the Winter crop. Receipts at primary points were somewhat in excess of last week, and the domestic cash demand was only fair.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 97⅝c, cost, insurance, freight, to arrive; No. 2 red, $1.01⅛, nominal, elevator; No. 1, Northern Manitoba, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	99⅝	99 1-16	99⅛	99	99 5-16
July	97⅝	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	97¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	92⅜	91⅛	92	91⅝	93
July	88	87⅜	87⅞	87¼	90⅝

CORN.

Reports of a more or less conflicting character regarding less favorable crop conditions in Argentina, as well as an advance in the Rosario market there, caused a moderate upturn in the corn market during the early operations, but the domestic cash situation was weak and prices eased off and closed at a net decline of ¼c to ⅝c. Receipts at interior points were slightly larger and cash markets were generally lower.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 70c c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Corn—					
January	....	....	60¼	60¾	....
May	65⅝	65¼	65¼	65⅝	52⅝
July	64⅞	64¼	64¼	64½	55¼

OATS.

Trading in the oats market was inactive, and prices were influenced largely by the action of corn, closing at ⅛c net decline.

The local market was quiet; standard white quoted at 44½@45c; No. 2, 45@45½c; No. 3, 44@44½c; No. 4, 43½@44c; ordinary clipped white, 44@46c; fancy clipped white, 45½@47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	39¼	38¾	39¼	39¼	34¼
July	39¼	38¾	38¾	39	34⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier under selling by packers and prompted by liberal receipts of hogs at Western points and lower prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 47,000; estimated for Thursday, 33,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	11.56	11.05	11.07	11.10	10.17
May	11.37	11.25	11.30	11.32	10.30
Ribs—					
January	11.52	11.50	11.50	11.57	10.15
May	11.70	11.62	11.67	11.70	10.12
Pork—					
January	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.70	....
May	21.75	21.62	21.72	21.80	18.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market developed renewed firmness and during the day was more active, with good buying by shorts, as well as for outside account. The near positions were particularly firm and closing bids were 19 points higher for January and 8 to 7 points higher for the other positions. The crude market was firm and much of the advance was based on the fact that crude oil was not being pressed for sale.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.05@7.90	6.95
January	7.18	7.12	7.14@7.17	6.95
February	7.21	7.15	7.18@7.22	7.12
March	7.31	7.29	7.29@7.30	7.22
April	7.38	7.33	7.35@7.38	7.22
May	7.48	7.44	7.46@7.48	7.42
June	....	....	7.56@7.58	7.53
July	7.69	7.63	7.66@7.67	7.61
August	7.78	7.73	7.76@7.76	7.70

COTTON.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, with most of the active months making new high ground for the movement on reports of a continued active spot demand, and rumors that trade interests were buying here to cover hedges against sales of actual cotton in the South. The market closed steady and from 8 to 8 points net higher.

Trading was very quiet early in the day, and after opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points the market showed little feature until shortly after midday, when spot house brokers became rather more active buyers. This started rather a more active general demand, and cheaper crop positions sold 6 to 9 points net higher in the late trading. May contracts touched 12.84, or 64 points above the recent low level, and last prices were within a point or two of the best.

The opening decline was in sympathy with rather easier cables. Offerings were checked,

NO FACTS TO GO ON.

Where No Decision Was Possible in a Customs Case.

The lack of a specific provision for insulators in recent Tariff acts is regarded by importers as regrettable owing to the uncertainty attending the classification of this line by Customs officers. In the absence of specific designation in the old acts, as well as in the present law, insulators have generally been relegated to the provision covering manufactures of china and earthenware. It was said yesterday that it happens frequently that the question of classification depends upon the material of chief value in the make-up of the goods.

It is claimed that the classifying officials often err in their returns, and that when the case is presented to the Board of General Appraisers the result of the Government analysis is unsatisfactory. Complaints are heard that the official analyses are often carelessly made, and the chemist's accompanying report too meagre for the Board of General Appraisers to form a proper judgment as to the actual composition of the insulators.

An instance of this kind was disclosed yesterday when the board handed down a decision in the protest case of the W. H. Allison Company, of Detroit. Duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem was taken on the firm's importations of insulators as manufactures of china or earthenware not specially provided for under paragraph 96. The importers claimed duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 480 of the old law, as unenumerated manufactured articles, or 35 per cent. as earthy or mineral substances, under paragraph 95.

The protests were submitted to the board with a request for an analysis. This was performed by the Government chemist at the laboratory connected with the Appraiser's office at this port. The result of the test was filed by the chemist in a report which simply stated "talc and iron wire." Judge Hay in his decision for the board promptly overruled the claims with the brief comment that "upon such a record it is impossible to determine the proper classification of the merchandise in question."

Shoe Trade Is Good, Despite Tariff.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—John S. Kent, President of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said at the annual meeting of the organization that, notwithstanding the tariff legislation, which had been expected to prove a detriment, the shoe business in New England was in a satisfactory condition. He urged the association to use its influence in defeating the so-called "pure goods" bill now before Congress, saying that such legislation would advance the price of shoes to the wearer and offer a serious menace to the manufacturer.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again narrow with a quiet trade, total sales amounting to 42,250 bags. At the outset prices were 9 to 17 points lower owing to weakness in Europe and on continued large receipts at Brazil, but while there was a further decline of a few points for the active positions, at no time were offerings heavy and when bulls became aggressive at the close the market advanced quickly and closed firm with prices 4 points net lower to 1 point higher. Receipts at Santos for this season are the largest since 1910, when the movement was about 1,500,000 bags larger than at present and the Santos crop turned out to be nearly 15,000,000 bags. The cost and freight market was barely steady, with Santos grades offered at unchanged to 5 points below Tuesday's quotations, but there were very few Rios being offered, probably being due to the storms on the coast. The Havre market closed at a net decline of ¾ franc and Hamburg was ⅜ to 1 pfennig lower. There was a holiday in Rio and Santos spots were quiet and unchanged, while futures opened 25 to 75 reis lower.

The local spot market was inactive, but about steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½ cents. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
January	....	....	9.10@	9.12
February	....	....	9.16@	9.18
March	9.19	9.13	9.20@	9.28
April	....	....	9.38@	9.40
May	9.52	9.40	9.51@	9.52
June	....	....	9.61@	9.62
July	9.68	9.62	9.71@	9.72
August	....	....	9.81@	9.82
September	9.91	9.79	9.91@	9.92
October	....	....	9.96@	9.97
November	....	....	10.01@	10.02
December	9.95	9.93	10.06@	10.08

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,308 packages. Besides the domestic arrivals there were 2,000 boxes of creamery from Argentina. Buyers held off and the market broke badly on nearly all grades of creamery. Creamery, extras, 30¼@31c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23@24c; held, extras, 30¼@31c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c. State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 24@25c; process, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; factory held, 20¼@22c; current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 21c; thirds, packing stock, held, 20½@21c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; No. 3, 18@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts to-day, 756 boxes. Feeling generally firm. Movement moderate, but holders are not disposed to force business on any grade of whole milks. Skims quiet and no higher. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17¼@17¾c; average fancy, 17¼@17½c; State, whole milk, fresh, specials, 17¼@17½c; average fancy, 17c; undergrades, 14½@16¼c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17¼c; State, whole milk, Young Americas, held, fancy, 17½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fancy, 17¼@17¾c; twins and flats, fancy, 17¼@17½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, Young Americas, fancy, 17¼@17½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; held, good to choice, 11@12½c; fresh, specials, 12@12¼c; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10¼@11¼c; skims, poor to fair, 6@10c; skims, full skims or badly defective, 3@5c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 6,019 cases, domestic; 198 cases, 120-dozen cases, foreign. The market shows a further decline of 1c on most grades of fresh eggs under continued inability to move the moderate offering. Storage eggs, fully as much changed. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 34@35c; extra, firsts, 33½@34c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30c; dirties, 26@28c; checks, 24@25c; refrigerator, firsts, 29¼@30c; seconds, 26@29c; lower grades, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery whites, fine to fancy, large, 39@40c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 38@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, mixed, fair to good, 36@37c; small or otherwise defective, 35c; Western, gathered white, 35@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery brown, 34@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@33c; fresh, foreign, 120-dozen cases, good to prime, 27@30c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, poor to good, 22@27c; limed, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 24@30c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no change yesterday.

SUGAR.—There was a fair demand for refined sugar, but prices were unchanged. The raw sugar market was firm, but no sales were reported. The London beet sugar market was quiet and prices were barely maintained.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a fair demand for grocery grades of molasses, but prices were unchanged. Syrups were quiet and unchanged.

RICE.—Domestic grades of rice were in good demand from local distributors and prices were unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The firm undertone in wheat yesterday had a stimulating effect on the flour market. An improvement was noted in the demand, but prices showed no change.

OILS.—Refined petroleum was steady and unchanged. Rosin was unchanged, but the undertone was firm in sympathy with the South.

NAVAL STORES.—There was a fair jobbing demand for turpentine yesterday and prices were higher. The commodity was advanced to 49½c. Rosins was unchanged, but the undertone in the market was firm in sympathy with the South. Tar was quiet and unchanged.

CAN UNDERSELL FOREIGNERS

Growing Confidence in Textile Trade—Cotton Goods Market Better

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"There has been a more or less general improvement in the cotton goods market during the past week and many distributors and manufacturers state that they expect the conditions will improve gradually and that a much more satisfactory distribution will occur.

"A feeling of confidence is growing in regard to the possibility of foreign competition. It is found upon investigation that domestic made fabrics can be sold at a much lower price than those of foreign manufacture and in most instances are a much more desirable material from a domestic user's standpoint. Importers are manifesting no little interest in the administrative features of the new tariff bill, and it is very probable that former classifications will have to be materially revised, as under the old tariff a material difference in duty was made between grades of cloth upon which, under the new system of average yarn count, the same tariff will be levied owing to improper classification.

"There has been no speculative trading in raw cotton, and the market has developed a firmer tone during the week.

"During the past week there has been considerable activity noted in all divisions of the Boston wool trade. Sales for the week in Boston have been 5,-250,000 pounds, and stocks of domestic wools in dealers' hands have been very rapidly reduced. The openings of overcoatings and staple woolens in the New York market have enabled many of the carded woolen mills to determine definitely just what wools would be required, and many manufacturers have been in the market and secured supplies to cover their needs for some weeks.

"A feature of the market that should be a matter of congratulation for the domestic manufacturer is the distinct superiority of the home-made merchandise. This is not alone true of the higher-priced fabrics, but is perhaps even more noticeable in the lower-priced goods."

HUGE PACKING INCREASE.

Business of Chicago Concerns $1,-154,500,000 Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The packing business in Chicago last year involved a gross "turn over" of around $1,154,000,-000, an increase of about $200,000,000 compared with the preceding year. These figures are based upon the official reports of the various companies for their fiscal years ended Nov. 1.

While the indicated increase in sales is an unusually large one, it must be remembered that a vast part of the gain was due to absorption of the National Packing Company's business into that of the corporations reporting. The National Company, a joint selling agency of the big packers, was liquidated as a means of conforming to the Government's requirements under the Sherman act.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Forecasts: N. and S. Carolina—Fair Thur.; colder in e. Fri. fair; mod. n. w. to n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thur.; colder in s. e. Fri. fair; mod. w. to n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thur.; colder in s. Fri. fair; warmer in n. w.; lt. to mod. var. winds, mostly w. and n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thur.; Fri. fair, warmer; lt. n. w. winds, bec. var.

La.—Fair Thur.; Fri. fair, warmer; lt. var. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thur., Fri. fair; warmer in interior; lt. var. winds.

Tex.—Fair Thur. and Fri.

Utah—Cloudy, prob. local snows Thur. at night and on Fri.

Okla., Ind.—Fair Thur.; Fri. fair, warmer.

Ark.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; warmer Fri. in n. w.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair Thur. Fri. fair; warmer in w.

Ohio—Cloudy Thur.; colder in e. Fri. fair; warmer; mod. w. winds, bec. var.

Ind. and Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri. in w.; mod. n. winds, bec. var.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thur., except snows near Lake Mich. Fri. fair, warmer; mod. n. winds, bec. var.

Wis.—Fair Thur. Fri. cloudy, warmer; mod. n. to n. w. winds, bec. var.

Minn.—Fair Thur. Fri. unsett. and warmer.

Iowa.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; warmer Fri.

Mo.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; warmer Fri. in n. and w.

S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Thur.; snow or rain in w. at night or Fri.; warmer Fri. in central and e.

Neb.—Fair Thur. Friday unsett., prob. rain or snow; warmer in e.

Kan.—Fair Thur. Fri. cloudy, warmer.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—C. Ifeld Co.; A. Stern, dry goods, notions, laces, men's furn. goods; 75 in demand.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. I. Rich, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.

AUSTIN—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; J. C. Lynch, dry goods, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Grotzean-Loeb Co.; B. Makover, woolens; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; E. Rosenfeld, plushes; 116 W. 29th; Netherland.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.

BOISE—The Mode; M. Oberdorfer, cloaks, suits, waists; Wellington.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; B. Adelberg, laces, handkerchiefs; 116 W. 32d; Latham.

BOSTON—Henry Siegel Co.; Miss Mahoney, corsets; 6th Av. and 20th.

BOSTON—W. S. Butler Co.; Miss Francis, infants' wear; 55 White.

BOSTON—Henry Siegel Co.; Miss A. Goldine, waists; 6th Av. and 20th.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. Morrissey, cotton waists; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, silk waists; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; Miss M. Jones, children's millinery; Miss R. P. Minshall, corsets; Miss R. Mahoney, ladies' skirts; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—C. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, cloaks, suits; Miss Hankap, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. E. Hochwiter, hosiery, furnishing goods; 320 Church.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery gloves, furn. goods; 2 Walker.

CANTON—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; C. W. Zollinger, corsets, ladies' infants' wear; C. T. McClure, dry goods; 60 W. 33d.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; B. G. Newton, house furn. goods; 39 W. 32d; Gregorian.

CHATTANOOGA—C. Rosenthal Co.; S. Meyers, lobs, Fall suits; 1,181 B'way.

CHICAGO—Mandl Bros.; Miss Curtis, stationery; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; R. E. Bernhard, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. H. Manning, millinery; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; T. McKinnon, upholstery goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. Metzenberg, jewelry; 438 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Kahn Brothers; L. Kahn, sweaters; 78 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mullen & Co.; D. M. Fitzgerald, woolens; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; J. Gallagher, furn. goods; 51 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Klein, Lichtenstadler & Co.; H. Klein, furn. goods; 60 Franklin.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. J. Foley, wash goods; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; E. Miller, lighting fixtures; 20 West 22d.

DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. A. Patrick, domestics; 43 Leonard.

ELMIRA—N. J. Thompson & Co.; V. S. French, hosiery, underwear, laces, notions, ribbons; Bristol.

EVANSVILLE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. R. Duncan, notions, ready to wear, furn. goods; 1,124 Broadway.

FORT SMITH—Boston Store D. G. Co.; H. Kaufman, ladies', infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.

FORT WORTH—Burton D. G. Co.; J. Gans, ladies' ready to wear; 239 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; Mr. Woods, mdse. mgr.; 214 Church.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Paris D. G. Co.; Miss J. Cunningham, millinery; 129 W. 23d.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meyer-Arnold Co.; L. S. Meyer, ladies' ready to wear; M. Meyer, millinery; 17 W. 28th.

HOUSTON—Levy Brothers D. G. Co.; Miss G. Taylor, ready to wear; 148 W. 23d.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; H. E. Stein, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; G. Blass, dry goods; J. G. Blass, dry goods; C. Stachle, dry goods; 148 West 23d; Cumberland.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—D. Purcell Co.; Mr. Taylor, dry goods; 70 Franklin.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss Hogden misses' suits, dresses, muslin underwear, infants' wear, 95 Madison

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ill. Div. 1-4s, 1949
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Sinking Fund 4½s, 1936
Lake Shore Deb. 4s, 1928
Seaboard Air Line Atlanta-Birmingham 1-4s, 1933
N.Y., Lack. & West. 1-6s, 1921
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line First 4s, 1953
Greenbrier Railway 1-4s, 1940
Milwaukee Gas Light 1-4s, 1927
St. Joseph Ry., Light, H. & P. 1-5s, 1937
Syracuse Light & Power 5s, 1954
United Electric Co. of N.J. 1-4s, 1949
St. Paul Gas Light 5s, 1944
Lackawanna Steel Co. 5s, 1950

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Eastman, Dillon & Co.
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100 Republic Railway & Light Com. & Pfd.
100 Tennessee Railway, Light & Pow. Com.
100 Utah Securities
100 Western Power Common & Preferred
200 Ward Baking Common & Preferred
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
30 Broad St., New York.
Private Wireless to Boston and Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise Vigorously—Great Success of State Bond Sale an Important Factor.

Buoyancy such as the Stock Exchange has not of late been accustomed to was shown in the stock market yesterday, and no less noteworthy were the increased activity and advances in prices in the bond market. The public had a chance yesterday to express in the stock market the favorable impression created by the President's message t o Congress, which those closer to the market had reflected on Tuesday. The more confident sentiment prompted by recent Washington advices and by the delivery of the special message was supplemented yesterday by the signal success of the New York State bond issue. Hopefulness regarding the future relations of Government and business and the unmistakable signs of a remarkable broadening in the investment demand for securities went hand in hand to produce yesterday's most favorable security market record.

The breadth of the investment demand indicated by the enthusiastic response to the State bond offering goes to the very fundamentals of the situation and holds out encouragement in all matters dependent upon appeals to the investment market. The unexpectedly favorable price realized by the State very naturally resulted in a brisk forward movement in New York City issues and found reflection, too, in further improvement in the railroad bond market. This tonic to the bond market as a whole may be expected to have far-reaching effect.

This improvement is closely associated with the world-wide easing in money since the beginning of the year. Of the universality of this movement and of the vigorous proportions which it has assumed further evidence was afforded yesterday. Discount rates in London got down to 3 per cent., the level now prevailing in Berlin, and the general rate of discounts in the Paris market receded a small fraction. That movement is significant beyond the mere extent of the recession in rate. Taken together with the slight upturn in sterling exchange in Paris after the sharp decline which had occurred in that index of international money relations, the lower Paris rate suggests that that market, too, has reached the turning point which will lead to increased ease. Another indication of this reassuring probability was offered in the fact that Paris was a buyer in this market yesterday of high grade short term securities.

The money markets expected confidently a reduction in the English bank rate to-day from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent., as well as a lowering of the German rate which now stands at 5 per cent. The tendencies now at work should before many more weeks lead to a reduction in the French rate as well as from the existing 4 per cent. The gold which we are sending to Paris will aid materially in this direction, the indications being that the French market will be better able than it was last year to retain the gold sent from the United States. In our own market abundant evidence is afforded that we are sharing and even leading in the movement toward plentiful ease in money. One or two institutions which had been holding their renewal rates at 2½ per cent. lowered it yesterday to 2 per cent., and some call loans were again made at 1½ per cent. Short term commercial paper was being placed at 4 per cent., and 4¼ per cent sufficed to command purchasers for longer time commercial paper of the highest grade. The lending of five months' money on Stock Exchange collateral at 3¾ per cent. is another tangible reflection of the present drift in the money market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 1¾@2 per cent.; last loan 2 per cent.; renewal rates 2 per cent.

Time money 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3¾ for ninety days, 3¼@3¾ for four and five months, and 3¾@4 for six months.

Six months' commercial was quoted at 4¼@4½ per cent. for the best names. Four months' paper was quoted as low as 4 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges, $382,263,618; balances, $18,045,787; Sub Treasury debit balance, $1,642,917.

The local banks have lost $1,597,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3½ per cent.; in Berlin, 2¼ per cent.; in London, 3 1-16@3¼ per cent. for short bills and 3¼@3 3-16 for three months' bills. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 22c. The Berlin check rate was 20 marks 49 pfennigs. Money was 2@2¼ per cent. in London and 1½ per cent. in Berlin.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand—Sterling, high, $4.8640; low, $4.8630; last, $4.8640.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable,	$4.8670; demand $4.8640.
Paris—Cable,	5.18¼ plus 1.64; check, 5.18⅛; less 3-64.
Berlin—Cable,	95 plus 1-64; check, 94 5-16 plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable,	5.18⅜; check, 5.18⅝ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable,	40.27; check 40.23.
Belgium—Cable,	5.21¼ less 3-64; check, 5.21⅛ plus 1-64.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers',	60 days, $4.88⅛; 90 days, $4.82½.
London—Commercial,	60 days, $4.88⅛; 90 days, $4.82¼.
Paris—Bankers',	60 days, 5.21⅛; 90 days, 5.23⅛.
Paris—Commercial,	60 days, 5.21⅜; less, 1-16; 90 days, $5.23⅝ plus, 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers',	60 days, 94½; 90 days, 94⅛.
Berlin—Commercial,	60 days, 94 5-16; 90 days, 94 1-16.
Amsterdam—Commercial,	60 days, 39.85; 90 days, 39.70.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 78⅛c premium.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26½d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 57⅛c per ounce, unchanged.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued quiet. Copper was unchanged, while tin was firm at an advance of ¼c.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	(Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
Standard Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot		14.50		14.50
January		14.50		14.50
February		14.50		14.50
March		14.50		14.50
Spelter	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Zinc	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30
Lead	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.10
Tin	37.95	38.25	37.70	38.00

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Tuesday, follow:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Copper, spot	64	15 0	64	12 6
Copper, futures	65	0 0	64	17 6
Pig tin, spot	173	10 0	172	5 0
Pig tin, futures	172	15 0	172	10 0

The market finished firm. Spanish lead, £20 7s. 6d., unchanged. Spelter, £21 15s. 6d., up 2s. 6d. Cleveland, 5os. 6d., up 1½d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Work for Many Clerks.

Passage of the income tax law and the efforts of the corporations to comply with its provisions have furnished employment to a great many thousand extra clerks. The New York office of a Western railroad normally giving work to five men has found it necessary to take on two extra clerks to handle the detail work added by the new law's workings, and the older employes have had to work longer hours. If the same ratio holds for all corporations having stock and bonds out, and for the banks and trust companies accepting coupons for payment, the supply of unemployed clerks must be greatly reduced. Much of the labor to which the corporations have been put is due to carelessness on the part of their security holders, who return incomplete or erroneous statements in applying for exemption. In these cases it is necessary to write the applicant, showing him in what respects his return is faulty.

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Big Day for Brokers.

The favorable interpretation put upon the President's message and the unexpectedly successful outcome of the New York State bond sale were the two most noticeable factors in bringing about yesterday's big upturn in the market. Bond sales on the Stock Exchange totaled $5,556,000, making the best day's business in that department since Jan. 25, 1912, almost two years ago. Stocks were likewise much more active than they have been recently. Sales of stocks totaled 626,231 shares, the largest single day's business done since June 10, 1913, when the total was 880,177 shares. On that occasion the market was falling rapidly, and many issues touched their lowest point for the year. Brokers say that there has been evident lately a much wider public interest in securities.

***

Rise in the Averages.

Despite the large amount of bearish talk which has filled the air since the tariff law was passed, stocks and bonds have been gaining slightly, although frequent reactions have carried prices back almost as much as they have gained on each spurt. At the close yesterday the average price of the rails and industrials was 72.06, a level which had not been reached previously since Sept. 15, 1913. In the meantime the average went down to 65.10 in December. The bond average was 88.67 yesterday, this highest level since the end of April, 1913, when it hung around 88.70.

***

Steel Trade Sentiment.

While the improvement of conditions in the steel trade during the month appears to be confined more to a cheerful sentiment regarding the future than to an increase of orders, the actual betterment of buying has been enough to bring considerable satisfaction to manufacturers. As far as reports in iron and steel circles go to show, the orders recently booked have not been secured at a sacrifice of quotations. In fact, in particular lines there have been indications this week of price advances. The demand for wire products has improved, as is usually the case at this season of the year, to a point where wire makers talk about lifting the quotation a dollar a ton or so.

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B. & O. in December.

The Baltimore & Ohio in December earned a gross income of $7,909,925, a decrease of $393,173 from the record of the same month in 1912. The operating department was able to reduce costs to the extent of $176,000, as compared with the preceding December, but not enough to prevent a decline of net revenue of $217,367. Net profits were $2,107,112. The company exercised efforts toward retrenchment in the maintenance accounts, the expenditure for upkeep of road and structures being $863,417, a decrease of $83,801, and for maintenance of equipment $1,239,905, a decline of $241,284. In the first half of the fiscal year, which ended with December, the company's total operating revenue was $52,653,964, an increase of $203,626 over the same period of the previous year. Operating expenses of $38,067,183 were $1,642,074 higher, and net income of $14,586,781 displayed a falling off of $1,437,448. Transportation expenses aggregated $20,063,104, an increase of $1,869,290 over the first half of 1912. For maintenance of way and structures $304,982 less was expended than in the preceding year, and $291,419 less was expended for maintenance of equipment.

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Mr. Vail on Economy.

President Vail of the Western Union Telegraph Company has never been known as a man to express his views on any subject without due thought. The respectful attention which was accorded in financial circles to a statement issued by him on Western Union conditions this week was evidence of this quality. Mr. Vail narrated a number of extraordinary expenditures made in the last few years to improve the property, and estimated that it would require further heavy outlay for no more than two and a half or three years longer to place the company in a strong position. "The benefits of the work that has been done," said he, "are beginning to be realized in the improvement of the spirit and feeling on the part of employes toward the company, and in efficiency and economy of management. If these benefits continue under existing conditions, based on the experience of the last three months of 1913, it is expected that at the very least $1,000,000 a year will be saved in operation."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Heavy Trading and Sharp Advance in New York State Bonds the Feature.

The feature of the outside security market was the heavy trading and sharp advance in the New York State 4½'s, when issued, coincident with the opening of the bids for the bonds, over $1,000,000 changing hands at prices ranging from 106¼ to 107⅞, with the last price at 107⅝. The oil shares were notable for their strength, and advances occurred in them ranging as high as 15 points, with Prairie Oil & Gas gaining the largest amount. Standard Oil of California rose 14 points, Atlantic Refinery 12, and Vacuum Oil 10 points.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	B.-A. Tob....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
200..	B.-A. T., new.	24	24	24	24
400..	Houston Oil..	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
25..	K. Spring. T.	49½	49½	49½	49½
10..	K. S. Tire pf.	114	114	114	114
75..	Manhat. Tr...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700..	Marconi of A.	5½	5½	5	5⅛
550..	Mex. M. com.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
360..	Mex.M.1st pf.	27	28	27	27½
1,000..	Mays Oil....	18	18	18	18
375..	P. S. & R....	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,500..	Riker-Hegе..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100..	Un. Cigar St. Co. of Am..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
95..	Willys Over...	62	62	60	60½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,500..	†A.-A. O., new ..	14⅝	14	14⅛
45..	Atlantic Ref.. ..	815	789	800
90..	Buckeye P. L. ..	181	179	180
65..	Crescent P. L. ..	64	62	64
60..	Galena-S. Oil. ..	183	179	181
50..	Indiana P. L. ..	143	141	142
200..	National Tr.. ..	44	43	44
100..	Ohio Oil..... ..	158	152	156
80..	Pierce Oil..... ..	90	80	87
70..	P. Oil & Gas. ..	448	433	445
15..	Solar Ref..... ..	375	368	370
40..	South. P. Oil. ..	288	286	288
200..	Stan. O., Cal. ..	284	271	284
1,250..	S. O., rts. ..	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
100..	Stan. O., Ind. ..	461	449	455
5..	Stan. O., Neb. ..	480	480	480
125..	Stan. O., N.J. ..	419	413	417
200..	Stan. O., N.Y. ..	186	181	185
20..	Stan. O., O.... ..	380	375	380
150..	Union T. L.... ..	99½	98½	99
60..	Vacuum Oil.... ..	208	202	207

RAILROAD.

3,500..	U. P. rts. ex. $3 cash div.	28½	30	28½ 29

MINING STOCKS.

4,000..	*Big Four....	13	13	13 13
200..	Boston Mont.	5¾	5¾	5¾ 5¾
3,000..	Braden Cop..	7⅞	7⅞	7½ 7⅞
200..	Brit. Col. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼ 2⅜
985..	Buffalo M....	2¼	2¼	2¼ 2¼
1,150..	*Caribou Cob.	68	68	68 68
500..	Cop. M. Con.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ 2⅞
9,700..	*Florence	45	59	45 59
400..	Goldf. Con..	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝ 1⅝
900..	Gr.-Can. new.	35¾	40	35¾ 40
1,200..	*Greenwater..	5	6	5 6
1,300..	Kerr Lake...	5	5	5 5
800..	La. Rose Con.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝ 1⅝
100..	Mason Valley.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ 3⅜
1,500..	McK.-Dar....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
1,500..	*New Hills....	36	36	34 35
2,500..	Nip. Min. Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞ 8
150..	Ohio Copper..	⅞	⅞	⅞ ⅞
19,000..	*Oro	10	13	10 12
900..	Stand. Sil. L.	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16 1⅝
500..	Stewart	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝ 1 7-16
250..	Ton. Exten....	1⅛	1⅛	1 13-16 1 13-16
4,500..	*Ton. Merger.	57	60	57 60
450..	Ton. Mining..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ 7⅛
1,300..	Tuloross	11-16	⅝	11-16 11-16
700..	Tuolumne C..	⅝	11-16	⅝ 11-16
2,750..	*W. E. Con..	1⅝	1 3-32	1⅝ 1⅝
2,500..	W. E. Ext...	3	3	3 3

BONDS.

$10,000..	A. Can. 5s.	94	94	94 94
650,000..	Can. Pac. 6% notes.	102¼	102¾	102¼ 102¾
10,000..	Chi. Elev. 5% notes.	97	97¾	97 97¾
5,000..	Kelly Spgfd. Tire 6s...	68	68	68 68
1,150,000..	N. Y. St. 4½s, w. i.	106¼	107⅞	106¼ 107⅝

*Bell cents per share. †Odd lots.
Note.—Tuesday 500 Caribou Cobalt sold at 66.

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Bid and asked quotations of those issues not traded in:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 21.		Jan. 20.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	8¼	9	8¼	9
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	185	195	180	190
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	8	8½	7⅞	8
Tob. Prod. pf.	84	86	85½	86
U.C.S. Co. of A. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. Light & Heat.	5	6	5	6
U. S. Light & H. pf.	20	25	20	25
Willys Overland pf.	90	..	90	..

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
Beaver Consolidated	30	32	30	32
Butte-New York	¾	1	¾	1
Canadian Gold Silver	6	8	6	8
Combination Fraction	4	5	5	6
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝
Con. Arizona Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Cop.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2 1-16
El Paso Con.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
First National	3	3½	3	3½
Gold Hill	25	28	25	28
Halifax Tonopah	1 3-16	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Hollinger	17½	17¾	16⅞	17¾
Mines of America	2	2½	2	2½
Tri-Bullion	1-16	3-32	1-16	3-32
United Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
United Mass.	3	5	3	5
Wettlaufer Silver M.	7	9	7	9
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Hing. & Gar. R. R. 6s.	107	108	107	108
Braden Copper 6s	142	148	142	148
N. Y. City 4½s, '62	99½	99¾	99½	99⅞
N. Y. City 4½s, '60	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
Western Pacific 5s	71	72½	71	72½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	14¾	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛
Atlantic Refining	795	800	785	790
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	180	183	178	180
Chesebrough Mfg.	675	680	675	680
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	61	63	62	65
Cumberland Pipe L.	85	89	85	89
Eureka Pipe Line	337	343	332	337
Galena-Signal Oil	180	185	178	180
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	130	134	130	134
Indiana Pipe Lines	140	143	140	143
National Transit	43	45	42	44
New York Transit	320	325	320	325
Northern Pipe Line	124	127	126	128
Ohio Oil	154	156	151	153
Prairie Oil & Gas	433	437	430	435
Solar Refining	368	376	363	375
Southern Pipe Line	248	252	249	252
South Penn. Oil	288	292	288	292
South Penn. Pipe L.	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil (Cal.)	268	275	268	270
Standard Oil (Ind.)	455	460	450	455
Standard Oil (Kan.)	455	465	465	475
Standard Oil (Ky.)	665	675	660	670
Standard Oil (Ky.) new	..	..	220	225
Standard Oil (Neb.)	480	490	460	480
Standard Oil (N. J.)	417	419	411	413
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	185	187	180	182
Standard Oil (Ohio)	375	380	370	380
Swan & Finch	290	300	290	300
Union Tank Line	97	99	97	99
Vacuum Oil	205	207	200	203
Washington Oil	58	63	57	60
Waters-Pierce Oil	3000	..	3000	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	143	150	142	146
American Cigar pf.	90	92	90	92
Am. Machine & Fdy.	70	74	70	74
British-American	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
British-Am. new	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24¼
Conley Foil	280	290	280	290
Johnson Tin & Mi.	170	185	170	185
U. S. Young	140	150	140	150
McAndrews & F.	183	188	180	190
Porto Pi'co-Am. Tob.	225	235	225	235
P. R. A.-M. 6% scrip.	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	235	240	243	248
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	102	100	102
Tobacco Products pf.	84	86	84½	85¼
United Cigar Stores.	93	93½	92¾	93¼
United Cigar St. pf.	112	115	108	112

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400..	Am. Can.....	34½	33¾	34¼
150..	Am. Can pf....	95½	95	95¼
50..	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	87	86	86
50..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121½	121½	121½
10..	Booth Fisheries....	49½	49½	49½
10..	Booth Fisheries pf..	81½	81½	81½
230..	Chi. Pneu. Tool....	100¾	100¾	100¾
25..	Chi. Ry. Series 1...	96¾	96¼	96¼
598..	Chi. Ry. Series 2...	33⅞	32¾	33
176..	Common. Edison....	135	135	135
183..	Diamond Match.....	135	133	135
305..	Illinois Brick.....	64½	63	64½
357..	Lindsay Light.....	3	3	3
238..	Lindsay Light pf....	8¾	8¾	8¾
245..	Mont. Ward pf.....	100¾	100¾	100¾
25..	Nat. Carbon.....	156	156½	155½
10..	Public Service.....	79	79	79
85..	Public Service pf....	93	93	93
730..	People's Gas.....	124½	123¾	124⅛
1,025..	Sears-Roebuck.....	188½	186¾	188
25..	Street's Stable Car..	4½	4½	4½
106..	Swift	106½	106¼	106½
230..	U. S. Steel pf.....	51¾	51¾	51¾
180..	Union Carbide.....	148¼	148	148

BONDS.

$10,000..	Am. Can 5s.....	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000..	Armour 4½s.....	91¼	91¼	91¼
11,000..	Chicago Ry. 5s....	99⅜	99	99⅜
6,000..	Chicago Ry. 5s....	87¾	86¾	87
2,000..	Chicago Ry. inc....	50¾	50¾	50¾
15,000..	Chi. City Ry. 5s...	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000..	Edison 5s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾
8,000..	Morris 4½s.....	90¾	90¾	90¾
12,000..	Pac. Gas rel. 5s....	99¾	99¾	99¾
25,000..	Swift 5s.....	100¾	100¾	100¾

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Jan. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,138,496	$14,226,396	$172,894,814
Int. rev. ord.	756,423	15,038,706	179,137,920
Corp. tax	12,714	20,275	2,328,622
Miscellaneous	225,981	2,676,902	20,328,567
Tot. r'c'ts	$2,132,615	$32,130,279	$374,289,921
Expenditures	1,936,517	28,698,410	405,461
Surplus	386,379	3,431,869	
Deficit	.....	5,816,023	18,171,539

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha Con.	.02	.03	Justice	.05	.06
Andes	.04	.05	Kentucky Con.	.04	.05
Belcher	.05	.06	Mexican	1.15	1.20
Best & Belcher	.05	.06	Occidental Con.	.70	.75
Caledonia	1.40	..	Ophir	.18	.20
Challenge Con.	.11	.12	Overman	.30	.31
Chollar	.02	.03	Potosi	.01	.02
Confidence	.37	.38	Savage	.09	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	.19	Seg. Belcher	.07	.08
Con. Imperial	.03	.04	Sierra Nevada	.08	.09
Crown Point	.41	.42	Union Con.	.02	.03
Gould & Curry	.02	.03	Utah Con.	.02	.03
Hale & Norcross	.07	.08	Yellow Jacket	.29	.30

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.70	7.80	
Jim Butler	.93	.95	
McNamara	.10	.11	
Midway	.03	.04	
Mizpah Exten.	.34	.35	
Montana	1.12½	..	
North Star	.40	..	
Rescue Eula	.11	.12	
Tonopah Exten.	1.85	..	
Tonopah Merger	.60	..	
West End	1.35	..	

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.16	.17	
Booth	.03	.04	
C. O. D.	.04	.05	

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	6½	Jackpot	5¼	5½
Elkton	50¼	50⅝	McKinney	56	58
El Paso	213	230	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	2	3	Portland	100	103
Gold Dol.	6¼	7	Vindicator	70½	88
Isabella	9¼	10	R. B. H.	2½	3¼

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
24..	A. C. L. of Conn..	255	255	255
40..	Augusta & Aiken pf	65	65	65
25..	Citizens' Bank	42¾	42¾	42¾
10..	Cons. Power	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
988..	Elkhorn Fuel	21	20	20
25..	Fidelity & Deposit..	149½	149½	149½
715..	Houston Oil cfs...	15¼	14⅞	15
95..	Houston Oil pf. cfs.	59⅝	59⅝	59¾
15..	Marine Bank	41½	41½	41½
1..	Maryland Casualty.	87	87	87
3..	Mercantile Trust..	167½	167½	167½
10..	Northern Central ..	115½	115½	115¼
340..	United Ry. & Elec..	25⅝	25¼	25⅝

BONDS.

$1,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s....	99	99	99
10,000..	City Balt. 4s, '61...	97	97	97
5,000..	City. B. 4s, '61, D.L.	97	97	97
200..	City B. 4s, '61, S. L.	97	97	97
4,400..	City B. 4s, '58, W.L.	97	96⅞	97
3,000..	City & Sub. Balt.5s.	102½	102½	102½
1,000..	City & Sub. Wash.5s	99½	99½	99½
2,000..	Cons. Coal ref. 5s..	89½	89½	89½
12,000..	Cons. Coal 6s.....	100½	100½	100½
7,000..	Cons. Power 4½s..	88¼	88¼	88½
500..	Dan. & Charleston 6s	100	100	100
26,000..	Elkhorn Fuel 5s....	93¼	93¼	93½
1,000..	G. B.-S. Brew. 4s...	89½	89½	89½
1,000..	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s.	103½	103½	103¾
17,500..	Hous. Oil div. cfs..	78	76¾	78
6,000..	Maryland Elec. 5s..	98	97½	98
1,000..	Minn & St. P. jt.5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000..	Mt. V.-W. Cot. D. 5s	40	40	40
2,000..	Mt. V.-W. Cot. D. 6s	40	40	40
5,000..	Norf. & Atl. Term.5s	93	93	93
3,000..	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	82¾	82¾	82¾
5,000..	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	63½	63	63½
1,000..	Un. Ry. & E. ldg.5s	87	87	87
700..	Un. Ry. & E. ldg. 5s, small	88	88	88
15,000..	Wash., B. & A. 5s..	84¼	84	84¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90..	Adventure	1½	1½	1½
6,245..	Alaska Gold	23¾	22½	23¾
25..	Algomah	1½	1	1
200..	Allouez	28	27½	27¾
1,805..	Amalgamated	76

TOBEY & KIRK

Will Buy

Amer. Surety Co.
Amer. Thread Pfd.
Bordens Milk Common
Buffalo Ry. Consol. 5s
Childs Co. Pfd.
City Investing Com. & Pfd.
H. B. Claflin 1st Pfd.
Grand Rapids & Indiana 4½s
Mississippi Glass
Otis Elevator Common
Remington Typewriter 1st
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Ward Baking Co. Common

Will Sell

Am. Bank Note Com.
Am. Advertising Com. & Pfd.
Am. Typefounders Com.
Cent'l States Electric Pfd.
Detroit City Gas P. L. 5s
Durham Duplex Razor Pfd.
Harlem River & Pt. Chester 4s
County Mora (New Mex.) 5s
Remington Typewriter 2nd
Riverside Traction 5s
Steinway Ry. 6s
Texas Power & Light Pfd.
Union Ex. Bank
Ventura Co. Power 6s

KERR LAKE

Market Price.....$5.00
Dividends.....$1.00 a year payable quarterly

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Broadway at 75th St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, Jany. 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. Febry 2 next to stockholders of record of Jany. 19, 1914. The transfer books will be closed to Febr. 1, 1914.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 21	$5,556,000
Same day last year	1,799,500
Total year to date	49,680,900
Same period last year	37,096,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	88.67 +.37
Same day last year	92.01 +.03

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	88.67	Jan. 21	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.28	Jan. 9	91.86	Jan. 2
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

City of Tokio 6s		6,000	77⅞
2,000	86⅜	10,000	77⅞
5,000	86¼	81,000	78
11,000	86½	I R T 1st & ref 5s	
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1		10,000	98½
6,000	89	10,000	98⅝
24 Series		Internatl Nav 5s	
1,500	88	25,000	76½
1,500	88¼	Int Paper cv 5s	
5,000	88½	2,000	83
Rep of Cuba 5s		Int Stm Pump 5s	
1,000	100⅛	1,000	66¼
Va 6s, def, Brown		5,000	67
Bros & Co ctfs		Iowa Cent ref 4s	
8,000	58¼	2,000	86
1,000	59½	1,000	58½
N Y City 3¼s, 1954		Kan C So 5s	
10,000	85¼	1,000	96¼
25,000	85¾	Kan City So 3s	
3¼s, 1955		4,000s20f	69
5,000	85¼	Kan City Ter 4s	
4s, 1957		3,000	93½
8,000	96⅜	3,000	94
12,000	97	Lack Steel 5s, 1915	
4s, 1958		10,000	98
11,000	97	5,000	98¼
1,000	97¼	12,000	96½
4s, 1959		1923	
14,000	96⅜	18,000	93
10,000	97	1950	
10,000	97⅛	2,000	74
4½s, 1960		4,000	75
6,000	100⅝	Lacl G Lt of St	
3,000	101	L 1st 5s	101
4,000	101¼	L E & W 2d 5s	
4½s, May, 1967		5,000	95
4,000	105⅝	L S & M So 4s,	
4½s, 1963		1928	94
10,000	104⅝	18,000	92
20,000	104⅝	1,000	92¼
30,000	104⅝	1931	
5,000	105	1,000	91¼
21,000	105⅛	2,000	91¼
15,000	105	Ligg & Myers 7s	
6,000	105⅛	temp bonds	
10,000	105⅜	17,000	120
15,000	105⅝	1,000	120½
20,000	105⅛	Ligg & M 5s	
20,000	105¾	15,000	99¼
15,000	105⅜	5,000	99½
5,000	105⅝	Lorill Co 5s	
20,000	105⅞	6,000	90¼
5,000	106	Lo & N, Atl, K &	
20,000	105⅝	Cin 4s	
13,000	91⅜	20,000	88⅝
11,000	91¼	Louis & N unif	
A, T & S F gen 4s		4s	
2,000	94⅜	6,000	94
3,000	94½	Man Con 4s	
500	94⅝	10,000	90¼
500	94⅜	tax exempt	
13,000	94½	2,000	90
2,000	94¼	Mer Marine coll tr	
6,000	94⅛	4½s	
500	94¼	4,000	61
adj 4s, stpd		Mich Cent deb 4s	
5,000	86⅛	1,000	86
conv 4s, 1960		Minn & St Louis	
50,000	97½	1st & ref 4s	
11,000	98¼	1,000	57⅜
25,000	98	1,000	58¼
25,000	97⅝	7,000	58
23,000	98⅛	M, St P & S S	
At, T & S Fe 5s		M 1st con 4s	
1,000	101¼	1,000	92½
Calif-Atl 1st &		Mo, K & T s f	
ref 4½s		4½s	
1,000	97¼	5,000	83¼
Atl Coast L, Lou		Mo Pac 4s	
& Nash col 4s		1,000	65¾
20,000	93½	Mobile & Ohio, St	
15,000	93⅝	L & C gtd 4s	
B & O gold 4s	94	1,000	89⅝
7,000	94	Nat Tube 5s	
1,000	93½	2,000	93½
9,000	94	1,000	93⅝
12,000	94¼	5,000	93⅝
4,000	94⅜	5,000	93⅝
conv 4½s		N Y Central gen	
1,000	93	3½s	
41,000	93¼	10,000	83½
2,000	93¼	L S col 3½s	
24,000	93¼	8,000	80¾
23,000	93¼	11,000	80⅝
215,000	93½	N Y Gas El Lt H	
80,000	93⅜	& P 5s	
P, Lake E &		10,000	75¾
West Va 4s		N Y Rys ref 4s	
12,000s10f	86¼	1,000	77⅜
Beech Creek 4s		1,000	77⅝
5,000	95½	15,000	77¼
Beth Steel 5s		20,000	77⅛
5,000	97	30,000	77⅜
1,000	97½	38,000	77⅝
1st & ref 5s		10,000	77⅞
5,000	84⅝	N Y Rys ref 4s	
Br T gold 5s	87½	1,000	77⅜
6,000	103¼	15,000	77⅛
5s, 1918		20,000	77¼
36,000	97⅜	20,000	77⅜
13,000	97⅞	38,000	77⅝
ref conv 4s		10,000	77⅞
7,000	89⅜	N Y Rys ref 5s	
1,000	89⅞	1,000	77⅜
2,000	89⅝	1,000	77⅝
31,000	90	5,000	77⅞
1,000	90¼	5,000	78
6,000	90⅛	N Y Rys ref 6s	
2,000	90⅜	1,000	78
1,000	90⅝	N Y Susq & W	
16,000	89⅜	1st ref 5s	
6,900	90⅜	1,000	78
Bklyn U El 1st 5s		1,000	78
1,000	100¼	1,000	78
Canada So con 5s,		5,000	78
Ser A		1,000	78
5,000	105¼	5,000	78
Carolina, Clinch		2,000	78
field & Ohio 5s		20,000	78
2,000	98½	6,000	78
Cent Leather 5s		2,000	78
3,000	98¼	5,000	78
11,000	98⅛	40,000	78
C of N J gen 5s		35,000	78
2,000	115⅜	5,000	78
4,000 c	115⅛	17,000	78
8,000	115⅜	Green Bay & Wn	
Central N E 4s		deb ctfs B	
10,000	88	2,000	18⅜
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Hock Val 1st 4½s	
5,000	92¼	10,000	100
6,000	92⅛	4,000	99⅝
2,000	92¼	Ill Cent 3½s, 1952	
12,000	92¼	1,000	79
5,000	92⅛	Ill Steel 4½s	
10,000	92¼	Indiana Steel 5s	
10,000	92⅜	5,000	100⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s		5,000	101
10,000	81⅝	2,000	101¼
23,000	81⅜	2,000	101¼
45,000	81⅞	3,000	101⅝
10,000	82¼	Insp Con C cv 6s	
48,000	82	10,000	98
41,000	82¼	Inter-Met 4½s	
4,000	82¾	2,000	77¼
50,000	82⅝	20,000	77¼
52,000	82⅜	11,000	77¼
70,000	82⅝	10,000	77⅜
10,000	82½	1,000	78

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Jan. 21, 1914	626,231
Same day last year	324,332
Total year to date	5,681,602
Same period last year	5,919,678
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	71.82 +.80
Same day last year	76.90 +.79

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	72.06	Jan. 21	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Jan. 21, 1914	2	1¾	2	$4.8640	$4.8630	$4.8640
Same day last year	2¾	2½	2¾	4.8755	4.8750	4.8755
Year's range to date	10	1¾	...	4.8695	4.8550	.....
Same period last y'r	5	2½	...	4.8755	4.8570	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23½	23¾	17,200	Alaska Gold Mines	23⅝	23⅞	22½	23⅝	+1
11⅝	12	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
45	46½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	45	45	45	45	−1½
76⅞	76⅞	35,100	Amalgamated Cop	75⅝	76½	75⅜	76¼	+1
55⅛	55½	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	52⅝	55⅛	52½	55⅛	+2¼
94½	95	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	95	95	95	95	+1
27	27⅛	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜	+⅛
33⅞	34	27,000	Am. Can	33⅛	34⅜	33⅛	34	+⅞
94½	94⅝	2,000	Am. Can pf	94½	93⅝	94½	93⅝	+⅞
49	49¼	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	48	49¼	48	49	+1
63⅜	63⅝	200	Am. Cities pf	63⅜	64½	63⅜	64½	+⅛
42⅝	43	2,800	Am. Cotton Oil	41	43	41	43	+2⅜
107½	110	100	Am. Express	108	108	108	108	+2
23½	23⅝	800	Am. Hide & L. pf	23⅜	23¼	23	23½	+¾
25⅞	25¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	25	25¾	25	25½	+¾
11	11⅛	900	Am. Linseed	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
35½	35⅝	1,900	Am. Locomotive	35	35⅝	35	35	+½
100½	101	565	Am. Locomotive pf	100	100	100	100	+½
68⅝	68¾	2,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68¾	69	68½	68⅝	+½
83	85	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	84½	84½	84½	84½	−1
162	166	100	Am. Snuff	164	164	164	164	+1
100		100	Am. Snuff pf. new	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1⅝
30	34	100	Am. Steel Fdries	34½	34½	34½	34½	+½
106	107	300	Am. Sugar Refin	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+½
122¼	122⅝	2,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	122¼	121⅝	122¼	+½
243	245	350	Am. Tobacco	243½	244¾	243½	244¾	+1½
16½	17½	150	Am. Woolen	17	17	17	17	−1¼
16	17	250	Am. Writing P. pf	17	17	17	17	+2
35⅞	36	3,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¾	36	35¾	36	+⅝
98⅜	99	4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	98	99¼	98	98⅝	−⅛
124	125	400	Atlantic Coast Line	123	124¾	124	124¾	+1
43	44½	500	Baldwin Loco	44¼	45	44¼	45	+1⅛
94	95¼	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	94	95¼	94	95	+1¼
82	82	500	Baltimore & O. pf	82	82	82	82	+⅛
171¾	172	14	Bank of Commerce	171¾	172	171¾	172	...
36¾	36⅞	900	Bethlehem Steel	36¾	37	36¾	37	...
75½	76	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	76	76½	76	76	+⅞
91¼	91⅝	8,830	Brook. Rapid Tran	90	91⅞	90	91½	+1⅛
126		100	Brook. Union Gas	124½	124½	124½	124½	+2
26½	27¼	100	Butterick Co	27½	27¾	27¼	27¼	−1¼
27½	28¾	1,300	California Petrol'm	28½	28	28	28	−⅛
65¼	66¼	725	California Pet. pf	66½	66½	66½	65⅝	−⅛
213⅞	215	7,400	Canadian Pacific	218	218¾	212⅜	215⅞	+1
27	28	2,200	Central Leather Co	27⅞	28⅜	27	27	−⅛
96⅛	96¾	500	Cent. Leather Co pf	96⅝	96¾	96½	96¼	−⅛
104	106	20	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+1
66¾	67	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	65½	67	65½	66⅞	+1⅝
14	14⅜	600	Chicago Gt. West'n	14	14⅜	14	14⅛	+⅛
32½	33	290	Chi. Gt. Western pf	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+⅛
104⅞	105	5,210	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	103⅞	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	+⅝
140	140	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	140	140	140	140	...
133⅞	134	1,800	Chi. & Northwest'n	133⅞	134	133⅞	134	+½
40	41¼	14,150	Chino Copper	40	41¼	40	41¼	+1⅛
32½	33⅛	2,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	32½	33⅞	32½	33	+⅝
28¾	29	100	Col. & Southern	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+¼
134	135½	1,600	Consolidated Gas	134	135½	134	134	+¾
11⅞	11⅝	5,100	Corn Products Ref	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
68	68	10	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	68	68	68	68	...
98½	98¾	110	Deere & Co. pf	98½	98¾	98½	98½	+¾
390	395	100	Del., Lack. & West	395	395	395	395	+5
19	19¼	200	Den. & Rio Grande	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
30¾	31	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30¾	+1⅛
18	18½	2,000	Distillers' Secur	17½	18⅝	17½	18	+⅛
31⅛	31⅝	16,400	Erie	30⅞	31⅝	30⅞	31½	+⅝
47½	48⅜	4,100	Erie 1st pf	47¼	48¾	47¼	48⅜	+1
39½	39¾	400	Erie 2d pf	39	39¾	39	39⅝	...
107½	107⅝	25	Gen. Chemical pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1⅜
146	147⅜	1,100	General Electric	146	147⅜	146	147⅜	+1⅜
45¼	45¾	100	General Motors	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+⅝
84⅞	84⅞	200	General Motors pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+⅜
21¼	22	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	21¼	22	21¼	22	+⅜
83¾	85	500	Goodrich pf.	83¾	84½	83¾	84½	+⅜
129½	129¾	2,500	Great Northern pf	128½	129¾	128½	129½	+⅛
38¼	38⅝	3,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	38	38⅝	38	38⅜	+⅛
47¾	47⅞	4,800	Guggenheim Explor	46⅝	48	46⅝	47⅝	+⅛
114	114	100	Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	+⅛
15⅜	15⅝	2,700	Inspiration Copper	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
15⅝	15⅝	1,910	Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
61¼	61⅝	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf. v. t. ctfs	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	+1
109¼	110	300	Int. Harvester, N. J.	109¼	110	109¼	110	+⅞
108¾	109	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	+⅞
9	9¾	2,200	Int. Paper	9	9¾	9	9¾	+⅛
38½	40	800	Int. Paper pf	38½	40	38½	40	+1½
97	97¾	475	Int. Steam Pump	97	97¾	96¾	97¾	...
7½	7¾	100	Iowa Cenetal	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
26¾	27	3,200	Kan. City Southern	26¾	27	26¾	27	+⅛
60¾	61¼	700	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	61¼	60¾	61	+⅛
103	103½	100	Kreege (S. S.) Co.pf	103	103½	103	103½	+1½
97	97	100	Laclede Gas	97	97	97	97	+⅛
8	8	100	Lake Erie & West	8	8	8	8	+⅛
19	19⅝	905	Lake Erie & W. pf	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
153¾	155	9,800	Lehigh Valley	153¾	155	153¾	154⅝	+⅝
221½	222	1,125	Liggett & Myers	221½	222	221½	222	+1
31	32	200	Long Island	31	32	31	32	+⅝
139	139¼	1,125	Louisville & Nash	139	139¼	139	139¼	+¾
80	80	200	Mackay Cos	80	80	80	80	+3
130	130	200	Manhattan Elevat	130	130	130	130	...
68	68	50	May Dept. Storcs	68	68	68	68	...
3½	3¾	100	Mercantile Marine	3½	3¾	3½	3½	+⅛
15	15	100	Mercantile Mar. pf	15	15	15	15	...
61¼	61¾	2,500	Mexican Petroleum	61¼	61¾	60	60⅝	+⅝
23⅜	23⅝	3,800	Miami Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	...
15½	15⅝	280	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	...
130½	131	670	M., St. P. & S. M.	130½	130½	130½	130½	+1¼
142¼	142¾	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	142¼	142¾	142¼	142¼	+2⅜
83	83	100	M., St. P.& S.S.M.11	83	83	83	83	+1⅛
22¼	22½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
56	57¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	56	57¼	56	57¼	+2⅛
29¾	29¾	2,800	Missouri Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+⅛
143½	144	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	143½	144	146¾	144	...
125	128	325	Nat. Biscuit Co	127½	127½	126	126	...
50½	51½	600	Nat. Lead Co	49½	51¼	49½	51¼	+1½
105	106	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1½
11⅜	12½	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
16⅝	16⅞	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
87	89	100	New Air Brake	87	87	87	87	...
94⅜	94⅝	6,900	N. Y. Central	93¾	94⅜	93	93¾	+⅛
76⅝	76¾	1,500	N. Y. N. H. & H.	76⅝	77	76½	76½	+⅛
29¾	30	1,350	N. Y. Ont. & West.	28¾	29½	28¾	29¼	+⅛
104⅝	104¾	2,900	Norfolk & Western	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+⅛
71⅝	71⅝	400	North American	71¼	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝	+⅝
114⅝	114⅝	6,900	Northern Pacific	114	115	114	114⅝	+⅛
29	29⅛	1,800	Pacific Mail	28	29	27⅜	28⅝	+⅛
29¼	29½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	29¼	29½	28	29	+⅛
88	89½	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	88	88	88	88	+1½
114¼	114⅞	7,726	Pennsylvania R. R.	114	114¾	113¾	114⅜	+⅛
123	124⅛	1,000	People's Gas Chi.	123	124⅛	123	124⅛	+⅛
87	87⅞	583	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	87	87⅞	87	87⅞	+⅛
20	20⅛	3,000	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	...
88	89	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	88	89	88	88	...
32	32⅜	3,600	Pressed Steel Car	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+⅛
157	157	100	Pullman Co	157	157	157	157	...
27½	27⅝	3,000	Ry. Steel Springs	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+⅛
19	19	4,650	Ray Consol. Copper	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
99,000			Reading	117¾	117¾	117⅝	117⅝	+1
88	88	250	Reading 1st pf	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	...
91¼	91¾	400	Reading 2d pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	+⅛
24¾	24¾	2,580	Rep. Iron & Steel	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+⅛
87	88	900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	86⅝	88	86⅝	87⅝	+⅛
14⅞	15	700	Rock Island Co	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	...
23¾	24	5,800	Rock Island Co. pf	23½	24⅜	23⅝	24	...
16⅞	16⅞	100	Rumely (M.) Co	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½	...
37½	38	500	Rumely Co. pf	36½	37¾	36½	37	+⅝
4¾	5	200	St. Louis & San Fr	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	...
8¾	9	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	9	9	9	9	+⅛
66¼	66¾	100	St. Louis Southw.pf	65⅜	66⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+⅜
18½	18⅝	800	Seaboard Air Line	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+⅛
49	49¼	1,600	Seaboard Air L. pf	49½	49¼	48½	48⅝	−⅛
189	190	100	Sears, Roebuck Co	188	190	189	190	+1
33⅝	33⅞	500	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	33¼	33⅞	32½	33½	+⅛
96¼	96⅜	38,900	Southern Pacific	96	96⅜	95	96⅛	+⅛
		3,125	Southern Pac. tr. rs	100½	102¾	100½	102⅝	+2¼
		500	So. Pac. tr. r. 1st pd	100½	100½	100½	100½	+2½
28¼	28⅝	5,000	Southern R'way ext.	25⅞	28⅜	25⅞	28⅛	+⅞
81⅞	82¼	1,000	South. Ry. pf. ext.	82	82¼	82	82	+⅛
34½	36	200	Standard Milling	30	34½	33	34½	+2½
65	65	10	Standard Milling pf	65	65	65	65	...
34⅜	34⅞	2,000	Tennessee Copper	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅝	...
141½	142⅞	1,500	Texas Co	141½	142⅞	141½	142	+1
16	16⅜	700	Texas & Pacific	16	16⅜	16	16	+⅛
43¾	43⅞	2,200	Third Avenue	43¾	43⅞	43	43¼	+⅛
110	110	150	Twin City Rap. Tr.	108½	108½	108½	108½	−⅜
25¼	25½	200	Union Bag & P. pfs.	25	25	25	25	...
160	160	47,000	Union Pacific	159⅝	160⅝	159½	160	+1
84⅝	85	750	Union Pacific pf	84½	84

SUGAR TRUST HEAD EXPLAINS PROFITS

Competition Severe, Chairman Atkins Says in Government Dissolution Suit.

REFINING COST 0.65 CENT

This Left 0.122 Cent a Pound in 1913 to Pay $6,300,000 Dividends to 18,000 Stockholders.

Edwin F. Atkins, Chairman of the American Sugar Refining Company, continuing yesterday his testimony for the defense in the Government suit for its dissolution, explained the differential of 15 cents in the price paid for Louisiana raw sugar, which is the basis of a number of suits brought by planters against the company.

Mr. Atkins said it had long been customary to pay for Louisiana raw sugar on the basis of 15 cents less than New York prices, and that this was the rule with independent refiners as well as the trust. The differential, he said, was about the cost of freight to the Northern refiners.

The amount purchased by his company, about half of the supply, was far beyond the capacity of the Chalmette refinery in New Orleans, and much of it had to be shipped North. The differential was also made necessary, he said, by the fact that Louisiana planters would not hold their raw sugar until it was needed, but insisted on immediate sale, with the result that a large part of it had to be stored until the refineries were ready for it at a cost of 3½ cents a month per 100 pounds.

The price of raw sugar also declined in the Winter months, and Louisiana sugar bought in November and December was often worth 40 or 50 cents per 100 pounds less when it was used in January or February than when it was bought.

A similar custom, he said, existed in regard to Hawaiian sugars, which were paid for on their arrival in New York at 10 cents under the New York price, because the refiners had to take them on arrival whether needed or not. No complaint had been made by Hawaiian producers on account of this custom.

In the afternoon Mr. Atkins took up the price of refined sugar and the margin over the price of raw sugar that represented the earnings of the refiner.

Ever since he had been connected with the American Sugar Refining Company, he said, competition had been very severe. Independent refining companies, particularly the National, Arbuckle, Warner, and Federal, sold immense amounts of refined sugar annually in competition with each other and with the American, so that the prices of the refined article were kept at the lowest possible level, and not infrequently refined sugar was for a short time sold by refiners below its cost. In addition to this, the beet sugar companies, which now manufactured and sold over 600,000 tons of granulated sugar annually, competed with all the cane refineries, selling generally throughout the East as well as in the Middle West.

The prices of refined sugar, he said, under the conditions of competition followed closely the variations in the price of raw sugar. During the last five years, the difference between the two prices had varied between 75 and 90 cents a hundred pounds, from which had to be deducted the cost of refining and selling and loss in the refining process, the sum of which cost and loss varied with the price of raw sugar, but had certainly not averaged less than 65 cents.

Mr. Atkins presented a table showing that from 1879 to 1913, raw sugar had declined in price from 7.423 cents a pound to 3.506 cents, refined sugar from 8.785 cents to 4.278 cents, and the margin for the refiner from 1.362 cents to 0.772 cent. Figuring the cost of refining at 0.65 cent, only 0.122 cent a pound was left out of which to pay $6,300,000 dividends to 18,000 stockholders on $90,000,000 capital and to provide for surplus, &c.

The hearing will go on to-day.

ST. LOUIS WANTS BIG AREA.

Presents Plea for Regional Bank as Centre of Ten States.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Plans for a regional bank district embracing the Lower Mississippi Valley from the northern border of Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico and extending as far west as Western Kansas and Western Texas, and as far east as Eastern Kentucky and Southern Indiana, and touching or covering ten States, were presented at the Federal reserve bank hearing here to-day.

It was urged by men who appeared before Secretaries McAdoo and Houston that St. Louis be made the centre of this district, but on this point the witnesses were not unanimous, some saying the banks of their towns preferred to be in a district of which Kansas City was the centre.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE WEST RUPERT LUMBER COMPANY, a New York corporation, with offices at 61 Park Row, engaged in timber, land and lumber selling at West Rupert, Vt., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $11,652, and assets $26,000.

JOSEPH C. LEVY, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 201 West 125th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $6,238, and assets $1,811. Judge Mayer appointed Joseph C. Levy receiver, bond $750, with authority to carry on business five days.

SPERO & BERLIN.—A petition has been filed against Spero & Berlin, merchant tailors, 326 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Max Falk & Sons, $369; Lee & McCracken, $536, and Albert Witting, $524.

SAMUEL DAVIS.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Davis, dealer in gas and electric fixtures, 2,640 Broadway, by these creditors: Manhattan Brass and Electrical Company, $143; S. K. Plaum Company, $84, and New York Lighting Fixture Manufacturing Company, $472. The liabilities are said to be $8,500, and assets $1,000.

MARY W. GIATRAS.—A petition has been filed against Mary W. Giatras, florist, 238 Columbus Avenue, by these creditors: Growers' Cut Flower Company, $1,745; Gerard Dreyer, $99, and Herman Weiss, $15.

HATTIE MULLIN, residing at 286 West 149th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $542, and no assets.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN of 85 Hester Street, who is employed in the office of the Superintendent of Election, has filed a petition with liabilities $5,342 and no assets.

ECONOMY MAIL ORDER HOUSE, INC.—The Economy Mail Order House, Inc., at 114 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $10,021 and assets $3,440.

LA SPINA CUT STONE COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed George H. Carey receiver for the La Spina Cut Stone Company of 135th Street and Canal Place, bond $2,500. The liabilities are $10,000 and probable assets $5,000.

ROTH & BERGMER.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition against Roth & Bergmer, fur manufacturers, 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 10 cents in two notes.

JULIUS HABER.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition against Julius Haber, dealer in men's furnishings goods, 181 Orchard Street, on a settlement at 15 cents on the dollar.

SAM CARMEL, dealer in dry goods and woolen goods, 169 Orchard Street, has made an assignment to Litman Antonier.

WEISSMAN & WEINSTEIN.—Jacob Weissman and Meyer Weinstein, who compose the firm of Weissman & Weinstein, wholesale dealers in fruit and produce, Attorney Street, have made an assignment to Nathaniel H. Kramer.

SMITH, GRAY & CO., a corporation, dealer in clothing, with two stores in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are estimated at $450,000 and the assets at $325,000 book value. A petition in bankruptcy was filed in Brooklyn by these creditors: Executors of Willard Smith estate, $2,500; Brooklyn Union Publishing Company, $5,477, and H. E. Nicolay, $235. Oscar A. Lewis was appointed receiver in Brooklyn by Judge Veeder under a bond of $50,000 and ancillary receivers in Manhattan by Judge Mayer under a bond of $25,000. He was authorized to keep on business for thirty days.

ROREBECK IN TRUST CO.

Several Changes in Officials of Financial Institutions.

Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company made some changes in the officers yesterday, but did not fill the Presidency, which has been vacant since the retirement of Gen. Brayton Ives some time ago. It is understood that a selection has been made, but the election will not be held for two or three months, in order to allow time for the man the Directors have in mind to wind up other work on which he is now engaged.

Anton A. Raven retired as First Vice President yesterday and was succeeded by Beverly Chew, heretofore Second Vice President. Edwin F. Rorebeck was elected to Mr. Chew's old place.

Mr. Rorebeck was until recently National Bank Examiner in this city and is now Secretary of the Van Tuyl Commission to revise the State banking laws. He will assume his duties as Vice President of the Metropolitan Trust on Feb. 1, when the Van Tuyl Commission is to make its report to the Legislature.

The Directors of the Equitable Trust Company yesterday elected Samuel Armstrong Assistant Secretary. The other officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

At the annual meeting of the Guaranty Trust Company these Directors were re-elected to serve three years: George J. Gould, Edward J. Berwind, Walter S. Johnson, Augustus D. Juilliard, Thomas W. Lamont, William C. Lane, Charles A. Peabody, Daniel G. Reid, John D. Ryan, and Albert H. Wiggin.

David A. Morrison, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Washington Trust Company before that institution was merged into the Corn Exchange Bank, became a Director of the Corn Exchange, and Francis H. Page, President of the Trust Company, was elected a Vice President of the Corn Exchange.

Eli H. Bernheim was chosen as a Director and Vice President of the Columbia Bank.

J. L. Williams and A. E. Van Doren were elected Assistant Cashiers of the Irving National Bank.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Max—W. Aronstein, $111.
Beveridge, Alven—H. W. Biggs, $548. Same—Same, $1,017.
Iracavelo, Stephen—W. Luckhardt, $475.
Boyer, Charles H.—J. Leitner, $116.
Berkley, Frederick M.—W. G. Boschen, $283.
Blick, Samuel—European American Bank, $1,555.
Castrogiovannis, Louis, guardian—C. Barber, $177.
Clark, Harlow C.—T. V. McMahon, $235.
Collenberg, Henry G.—O. Hanan, $216.
Cohen, Max—H. Jacobs, $112.
Darcy, James, executor—W. Sohmer, costs, $125.
Deady, Daniel J., and Catherine A.—North Side Savings Bank, $2,918.
Everall, George H.—W. W. Astor, $963.
Ligen, William—L. Castagnetta, $103.
Meier, Abraham—A. J. B. Willis, $373.
Freeman, Harry—Rock Island Butter Co., $948.
Fontana, Carolina—G. J. Guidici, $254.
Gerhardt, Joseph—Colonial Rubber Specialties Co., $131.
Golb, Sarah—M. Kasten, costs, $108.
Garofano, Mariantonis—G. P. Duffy, $595.
Genevese, C. Luigi—J. Sisca, $316.
Gardner, William, and Irving Cox—H. C. Pierce, costs, $668.
Hirsch, Eleanor—B. Bashwitz, $534.
Hilands, Lotta—L. Brady Co., $214.
Hutchings, Wm. R.—Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., $109.
Herman, Gussie—H. Peicyger, $452.
Herman, Jadar J.—Jaklar Mills Co., $1,021.
Hartnagle, Otto, and Peter Wild—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $246.
Hirshberg, Isador—N. Rendano, $104.
Harras, Otto H.—F. Koppell, $200.
Herman, Isidore J.—J. Winter, $146.
Isele, Amelia, or Amelie, and Amalie—North Side Savings Bank, $1,004.
Jenks, Omar A.—Nassau Lumber Co., $927.
Kozarek, Raphael—28 East 10th Street Corp., $119.
Kohn, Samuel—Schneider & Dieffenbach, $292.
Kammann, Karl—Henry M. Robinson Co. of N. Y., $1,000.
Lockhart, Louis H.—Pratt, Read & Co., $215.
Ludlam, Henry—Fox Chase Bank, $455.
Lippman, Wm. J.—J. A. Stitt, $229.
Lobegeier, Emanuel and Kate—A. C. Salmon et al., $2,357.
Lewis, Joseph—L. Klein, $248.
Latino, Antonio, and John G. Sardi—Waumbek Mfg. Co., $670.
Linch, Geo. W., rec'r—R. Supple, $115.
Metzger, Charles—A. Hell, $277.
Murcullano, Luciano—E. Buonglorne, $135.
Moore, Chas. J.—Donigan & Neilson, Inc., $231.
McMahon, Patrick—Eureka Mower Co., $115.
McCarthy, Daniel P.—J. J. Doyle, $127.
Margolies, Edward, and Lew M. Fields—W. Cohen, $5,413.
Meyers, Ralph—Bunting Bull Co., $393.
Proud, Taylor I.—U. S. Trust Co., $1,892.
Powell, James C.—Pure Oil Co., $152.
Peet, Everett—G. O. Peet, $278.
Pollak, Sam and Meyer—I. Adler, $191.
Rowe, Elizabeth H.—F. Schumacher & Co., $1,254.
Rosenthal, Nettie—S. Wasserman, $950.
Rosello, Michael—P. Banks, Sr., $1,127. Same—P. Banks, Jr., $8,628.
Root, William G.—J. Pearson, $4,095.
Smith, C. Imdrie—J. Spektorsky, $823.
Stein, Henry—F. E. Peters, $279.
Szelep, Felix, adm.—C. Belsky, $139.
Stiles, Edmond—A. Thomson, $343.
Shepherd, John A.—Cowens, Inc., $109.
Steinhardter, Moritz—R. Pasaull, $586.
Sill, William R.—W. P. Byrne, $868.
Stewart, Robert G.—C. S. Hanau, $1,389.
Thomas, Oscar—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $211.
Vercillano, Noboli—A. Weinstein, $200.
Van Zile, Edw. S.—H. L. Herbert et al., $100.
Vinson, Newell E.—Marbrick Realty Corporation, $494.
Walker, Sam—P. Jaffe, $184.
Winkler, Charles—F. E. Peters, $186.
Abcedo Auto Co., Inc.—H. N. Steinfeld, $200.
Horse Aid Society—E. Weir, possession of chattels or $135.
Herman Saegli—City of N. Y., $808.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—R. Bluth, $804.
I. Laitin Co.—N. Annis, $123.
Jaeger Miniature Lamp Mfg Co—City of New York, $262.
Messmore Co.—H. M. Spence, $397.
Mercadante Impor. Co.—J. Dupont, $1,083.
N. Y. Railway Co.—C. J. Callen, $196.
Park Engineering Co.—Patton Paint Co., $155.
R. H. Howes Construction Co.—H. Thornton et al., $1,800.
Sunlight Cloak Co. and Tobias Korn—E. V. Lane, $187.
James L. Robertson & Sons, Inc.—City of New York, $146.
Pepe, Jos.—Same, $125.
Ridgway Supply Co.—Same, $179.
Ryan, Samuel—Same, $125.
Root, Edwin R.—Same, $839.
Rosen, Jacob—Same, $880.
Radio Battery Co.—Same, $125.
Riley & Corrigan—Same, $125.

In Bronx County.

The first name is that of the debtor.

Booker, William—H. C. Cook, $173.
Cheur, Kai—Henry Nile, $620.
Hanway, Joshua A.—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., $114.
Heitman, John—M. A. Harrison, $121
Neiberg, Benjamin—Harlem River Truckmen and Riggers, Inc., $116.
Rothelm, Joseph—J. B. Beaver et al., $187.
Saitta, Philip S.—Murray & Hill Co., $458.
Stubbemann, Henry—George Ringler & Co., $331.
Austin Stone Works—A. Marino, $416.
Bing Construction Co.—George Colon & Co., $119.
Nelson-Black Construction Co.—M. N. Cohenno, $861.
White Fuel Co. and Philip Saitta—The White Co., $5,242.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Royal Mail Packet Co.—W. L. Gallagher, Feb. 26, 1913, $5,141.
Rodgers, J. Kearney, and Charles H. Baldwin —F. P. Hildreth, June 4, 1897, $132.
Smoot, Edgar R.—F. H. Bonner, Jan. 16, 1914, $427.
Speth, Jacob—F. Jepsen, Feb. 16, 1910, $904.
Tack, Theodore E.—T. F. Fitzsimmons et al., Feb. 7, 1914, $114.
Elliott, Samuel—Guardian Trust Co. of N. Y., Dec. 6, 1913, $2,062.
Forty-second St. Manhattan & St. Nicholas R. R. Co.—R. M. Annunsiata, Dec. 20, 1913, $700.
Same—F. Annunsiata, Dec. 22, 1913, $50.
Lowenthal, Moses S.—A. C. Wills et al., July 18, 1901, $120.
Myers, Walter P.—Bank of Metropolis, Jan. 13, 1913, $3,237.
Marlton, Samuel—S. Spector, Nov. 2, 1910, $185.
Margolies, Samuel—S. Goldstein, Dec. 1, 1913, $397.
Myers, Walter P.—Germania Bank, Jan. 9, 1913, $3,839.
New York Rys. Co.—C. Rodenbach, Dec. 10, 1913, $900.
Obery, Salena and Michael—A. Cleric, Dec. 30, 1913, $274.
Carpenter, Charles L.—E. Welf, Oct. 19, 1912, (reversed,) $3,500.
Hoehn, Frederick—Ferdinand Munch Brewery, Jan. 15, 1914, $110.
Leissner, Barbara and John J.—S. Campbell, July 8, 1912, $410.
Commercial Advertiser Association—W. B. Masterson, May 24, 1913, $1,129.
Siegelstein, Bennett E.—Public Bank of N. Y. City, May 23, 1913, (vacated,) $219.
Jaeger, Theodore—City of N. Y., Jan. 17, 1908, (vacated,) $236.
Same—City of N. Y., Jan. 4, 1911, (vacated,) $624.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

SUPREME COURT—J. B. Golden and G. H. Breviller of N. Y. were admitted to practice.

195—James P. Allen, pltf. in error, vs. H. H. Oliver.—Dismissed, with costs.

180—Tex. & Pac. RR, pltf. in error, vs. Am. Tie & Timber Co., Limited.—Argument continued.

181—Wm. A. Paine et al., appels., vs. Copper Belle Mining Co. of Ariz.—Submitted for appellants; no appearance for appellee.

182—Argument commenced.

Call for Jan. 22: Nos. 182, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 192, 194, 196, and 197.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.

USA Holland Am L. In re Tanenhous
Marquese Ins Co of N A.
Kline Bros Co L'pool Ins.
US Le Yo Wing.
US NY & Oriental SS.
Olsen US Shipping.
US Oceanic Nav.
McKinnon West Dev.

DISTRICT COURT, (Jury.)—Hand, J.

USA Marshall.
Sharon Mason & HCo.
Barnes Firem'n'sFICo
Brothers L'wood Mfg.
Halstead NY, NH, &c.
Sykes Agratl.
Crane 1510 Bway Cor.
In re Oregon Aparts.

DISTRICT COURT, (Equity.)—Hunt, J. Case on. Hennessey Wine G Assn. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. Case on. Colansky L V Coal Co. No day calendar.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Dickinson Wolverton.
Darcy Presby Hosp.
Francis Rycroft.
Sutphen U S Trust.
King Hud Riv Rlty.
Callahan Greis & ano.
Kavanaugh McIntyre, unpleaded.
Chilcott Bway Brew.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Hotchkiss, JJ.

Douglas Smith Ore Grand Mines.
Same Same.
Same Same.
Same Same.
Longworth ERNatBk
Uvalde Asphalt Pav Co CNY.
H Mahler Co Mahler.
People Gruts.
Near Int R T.
Little Martin.
Liebler Shubert.
People Gilman.
Brokaw Sherry.
Faber CNY.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions.

McDevitt Gil-spie & Co.
Ex rel Cortese Fassn.
Ex rel Mistretta Same.
Hulst Epstein.
Vesell Slater.
Sarli Sarli.
Porter Dubbs.
Creighton S B Auto L
Ahlers Same.
Dalton Same.
Master of Solomon.
Benisch Mandelsb'm.
Same Same.
Haessler Brainer.
Bronsky Newman.
Brant Watterson.
Verbicki Levin.
Matteson Shearman.
Thompson Atkinson.
Meurer Kischbaum.
People Trust Co Stavenhagen.
Col Mach & S Corp H Koehler.
Cameron Feist Rlty.
Hoyt Stoutenberg.
Schlag Dammann.
Weyell W chesterBrw CNY Molinari.
Doktor Ball.
Somborn Eur F Film.
Hancox Hancox.
Doktor Ball.
Gennert Bronner.
Gerhardt, Joseph—Colonial Rubber Specialties Co., $131.
Golb, Sarah—M. Kasten, costs, $108.
Garofano, Mariantonis—G. P. Duffy, $595.
Genevese, C. Luigi—J. Sisca, $316.
Gardner, William, and Irving Cox—H. C. Pierce, costs, $668.
Hirsch, Eleanor—B. Bashwitz, $534.
Hilands, Lotta—L. Brady Co., $214.
Hutchings, Wm. R.—Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., $109.
Herman, Gussie—H. Peicyger, $452.
Herman, Jadar J.—Jaklar Mills Co., $1,021.
Hartnagle, Otto, and Peter Wild—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $246.
Hirshberg, Isador—N. Rendano, $104.
Harras, Otto H.—F. Koppell, $200.
Herman, Isidore J.—J. Winter, $146.
Isele, Amelia, or Amelie, and Amalie—North Side Savings Bank, $1,004.
Jenks, Omar A.—Nassau Lumber Co., $927.
Kozarek, Raphael—28 East 10th Street Corp., $119.
Kohn, Samuel—Schneider & Dieffenbach, $292.
Kammann, Karl—Henry M. Robinson Co. of N. Y., $1,000.
Lockhart, Louis H.—Pratt, Read & Co., $215.
Ludlam, Henry—Fox Chase Bank, $455.
Lippman, Wm. J.—J. A. Stitt, $229.
Lobegeier, Emanuel and Kate—A. C. Salmon et al., $2,357.
Lewis, Joseph—L. Klein, $248.
Latino, Antonio, and John G. Sardi—Waumbek Mfg. Co., $670.
Linch, Geo. W., rec'r—R. Supple, $115.
Metzger, Charles—A. Hell, $277.
Murcullano, Luciano—E. Buonglorne, $135.
Moore, Chas. J.—Donigan & Neilson, Inc., $231.
McMahon, Patrick—Eureka Mower Co., $115.
McCarthy, Daniel P.—J. J. Doyle, $127.
Margolies, Edward, and Lew M. Fields—W. Cohen, $5,413.
Meyers, Ralph—Bunting Bull Co., $393.
Proud, Taylor I.—U. S. Trust Co., $1,892.
Powell, James C.—Pure Oil Co., $152.
Peet, Everett—G. O. Peet, $278.
Pollak, Sam and Meyer—I. Adler, $191.
Rowe, Elizabeth H.—F. Schumacher & Co., $1,254.
Rosenthal, Nettie—S. Wasserman, $950.
Rosello, Michael—P. Banks, Sr., $1,127. Same—P. Banks, Jr., $8,628.
Root, William G.—J. Pearson, $4,095.
Smith, C. Imdrie—J. Spektorsky, $823.
Stein, Henry—F. E. Peters, $279.
Szelep, Felix, adm.—C. Belsky, $139.
Stiles, Edmond—A. Thomson, $343.
Shepherd, John A.—Cowens, Inc., $109.
Steinhardter, Moritz—R. Pasaull, $586.
Sill, William R.—W. P. Byrne, $868.
Stewart, Robert G.—C. S. Hanau, $1,389.
Thomas, Oscar—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $211.
Vercillano, Noboli—A. Weinstein, $200.
Van Zile, Edw. S.—H. L. Herbert et al., $100.
Vinson, Newell E.—Marbrick Realty Corporation, $494.
Walker, Sam—P. Jaffe, $184.
Winkler, Charles—F. E. Peters, $186.
Abcedo Auto Co., Inc.—H. N. Steinfeld, $200.
Horse Aid Society—E. Weir, possession of chattels or $135.
Herman Saegli—City of N. Y., $808.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—R. Bluth, $804.
I. Laitin Co.—N. Annis, $123.
Jaeger Miniature Lamp Mfg Co—City of New York, $262.
Messmore Co.—H. M. Spence, $397.
Mercadante Impor. Co.—J. Dupont, $1,083.
N. Y. Railway Co.—C. J. Callen, $196.
Park Engineering Co.—Patton Paint Co., $155.
R. H. Howes Construction Co.—H. Thornton et al., $1,800.
Sunlight Cloak Co. and Tobias Korn—E. V. Lane, $187.
James L. Robertson & Sons, Inc.—City of New York, $146.
Pepe, Jos.—Same, $125.
Ridgway Supply Co.—Same, $179.
Ryan, Samuel—Same, $125.
Root, Edwin R.—Same, $839.
Rosen, Jacob—Same, $880.
Radio Battery Co.—Same, $125.
Riley & Corrigan—Same, $125.

In Bronx County.

The first name is that of the debtor.

Booker, William—H. C. Cook, $173.
Cheur, Kai—Henry Nile, $620.
Hanway, Joshua A.—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., $114.
Heitman, John—M. A. Harrison, $121
Neiberg, Benjamin—Harlem River Truckmen and Riggers, Inc., $116.
Rothelm, Joseph—J. B. Beaver et al., $187.
Saitta, Philip S.—Murray & Hill Co., $458.
Stubbemann, Henry—George Ringler & Co., $331.
Austin Stone Works—A. Marino, $416.
Bing Construction Co.—George Colon & Co., $119.
Nelson-Black Construction Co.—M. N. Cohenno, $861.
White Fuel Co. and Philip Saitta—The White Co., $5,242.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Royal Mail Packet Co.—W. L. Gallagher, Feb. 26, 1913, $5,141.
Rodgers, J. Kearney, and Charles H. Baldwin —F. P. Hildreth, June 4, 1897, $132.
Smoot, Edgar R.—F. H. Bonner, Jan. 16, 1914, $427.
Speth, Jacob—F. Jepsen, Feb. 16, 1910, $904.
Tack, Theodore E.—T. F. Fitzsimmons et al., Feb. 7, 1914, $114.
Elliott, Samuel—Guardian Trust Co. of N. Y., Dec. 6, 1913, $2,062.
Forty-second St. Manhattan & St. Nicholas R. R. Co.—R. M. Annunsiata, Dec. 20, 1913, $700.
Same—F. Annunsiata, Dec. 22, 1913, $50.
Lowenthal, Moses S.—A. C. Wills et al., July 18, 1901, $120.
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Jaeger, Theodore—City of N. Y., Jan. 17, 1908, (vacated,) $236.
Same—City of N. Y., Jan. 4, 1911, (vacated,) $624.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S. Estate of:

Jake Kreemon.
Wills for probate:
Adolph Chapek.
Wm L Bull.
Ferdinand G Loeb.
Harriet B Barrow.
Henry Knaust.
Zelina Koff.
Edwin A Farce.
Mary Kelly.
David Dubiner.
Mary B Day.
France Gosling.
Catherine B Van Sicien.
William T Henry.
Parthenia J Elmore.

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S. Contested will: Timothy J Kiely.

City Court.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.

Ralt Carpenter.
Marx White Co.
Gustafson Mayer.
Shay NY Rys.
Hart Court.
Shapiro 3d Av R R.
Barnet Oberbagan.
Goldstein 182d St Rty.
Magizenick Int R T.
Mona Armstrong.
Same Same.
Same Same.
Elio Eidlitz.
Vogt NY Rys.
Phelps Bros Co Hogan.
Jolley Ledener.
Husick G A Fuler.
Coblentz Goldstein.
Worrall Smith.
Nickernovitz P Cont.
Dreyfuss Int RT.
Grosanigo Int RT.
Goldberg Ruppert.
Goldowitz Schrager.
Hodges Smith.
Ehrgod Hulse Mfg.
Siedel Studios Fields.
Lowenstein Abberbad.
Unasby C. L. Smith.
Schwab Jolline.
Coleman Weed.
Same—28 E. 10th St Co.
Same—Hamilton Dist.
Geyrod Land Co Maintenance Co.
Chacken Int R T.
Weintraub Linden.
Schkeerman N Y Mail.
Frankel Elec Magnet.
Weisberg-Baer Co Faultless Const.
Miller T Guar & Tr.
Simmons Elker.
Goldhagen Int R T.
Stamfanidi Nat C Bk.
Bloom Wildstein.
Schwartz Linch.
Bresel Shulsky.
Mirabelli Caruso.
Behn Schultz.
Same Same.
Hawkins Int R T Co.
CRR, &c Shamrock T.
First Cong S J Ch Shuff.
Rofalend NY Rys.
Steiner Cons Title, &c.
Bosh Co Denzer.
Lenanoff O'Connor.
Reid Whisten.
Gold Gross.
Thaler N Y Edison.
Levy Lawrence.
Badette Ries.
Seaman Savoy Holdg.
Case on.

PART II.—Green, J.

Polonsky Win.
Oppenheim La Cros.
Meyerson G Lodge SB
Rosenthal Liberman.
Egert SN Katz Rlty.
Frank Peterson.
Covino Same.
Fox Payton.
Dee R Co Lewis.
Feldman Doktor.
Bartsch Woods.
Miller Katcher.
Bkl Parlor S Co Sobel
Benedict Hotel T Gar.
Cohen Finegold.
Levine Goldig.
Zlotcher Schreyer.
Frank Toucey, Pub Mut Film.
Kahar Am Un Rlty.
D'Angelo Mestanis.
Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Fannie W Phyfe John B Furey—D Phoenix Ingraham, Seabury, J. Julius Mendelson Abraham S Davis—Wm B. Walker.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Levy Jones—H C S Stimpson. Himowich Granta—H C S Stimpson. Trull Warwick R & C Co—Henry Smith. Giegerich, J.—Wright Pernetti—John G. Safe. Hasbrouck Friedman—Charles L. Hoffman. Averill Hennessy—Algernon S Norton. Montague Pfizer, Jr—Lester Lazarus. Kohn Schmidt — Edward L Farris.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Manning, J.

Olsen Olsen
Kirkpatrick NYSBk.
Weiss Ernst.
Silverstone Barringer.
Callahan Callahan.
Hogle Selinger.
McCrystal Fitzgerald.
Lacker Lacker.
Fisher Fisher.
Bishop Decker.
De Kalb Holding Co Madison Theat Co.
Manufacturers Co.
Benedict Benedict.
Reliance Fireproof D Co CNY.
Caristi Caristi.
Isaacson Isaacson.
Berlin Pearlberg.
Judson Edwards.
Traub Miller.
Cohn Reid.
Rogers Rogers.
Haeberle Haeberle.
Highest number reached, 650.
Keyman Wallace.
Mason Mason.
Wunderlich Wunderlich.
Cohen Cohen.
Magilcano Hum C Co.
London Ryan.
Christman Christman.
Fein Fein.
Bisk Teichholtz.
Lawyers Realty Co Pirmeiez.
Sandi Rodriguez.
Glanferrara Gianf'ra.
Nowak Dubraff.
Tice Taylor.
Klingenback Heissenbuttel.
Rodgers Falcione.
Muskrat Muskrat.
Harris Harris.
Horrocks Horrocks.
Woolley Stewart.
Eliman Slater.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; II., Aspinall, J.; III., Kelby, J.; IV., Benedict, J.; V., Kelly, J.

Madero Waterbury Co.
Kellman Hyde & Sons.
Howard B Wire F.
Thomas Kane.
Ferraro Kron & Olden.
Patterson Ryan.
Harrelson CNY.
Kelly Nassau RR.
Graff Hunter & T Co.
Levy South B Ry.
Lynch Nassau RR.
Block Pacific Bev.
Mulvehill Nassau RR.
Melnick Schlussel.
Tabachnick Schlussel.
O'Donnell Nassau RR.
Lillian B. Un El RR.
Murphy Mitchell.
Jarvis Nassau RR.
Weinstein Liebmanns Bwy.
Black B, Co & SRR.
Grill Nicholas.
Lesser B H RR.
Phoenix Beam & Co Filtrine et al.
Holman Castle Color.
McFadden Stan O Co.
Danger Danger.
Danf Rubenstein et al
Farrell Robins D D.
Fagan At C L RR.
Flinn Dady.
Berkoff Bleifstift.
Geneas Dalury & ano.
Seifter Am Bond Co.
Dent Dent.
Connolly Steeple Co.
Lenz L I Elec RR.
Lindsay B, Co & SRR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Haysman Fitzpatrick.
Raymond Concrete P Co Thatcher & Sons.
Conway Salv Army.
Spierer B H RR.
Fitton Un El L & P.
Yellow Pine Co Kelly et al.
Reinhard Conron Bros
Tanzshein Joline etal.
Smith Stone Con Co.
McLaughlin Wurster & Co.
Patterson Ryan.
Geleski Nassau RR.
Good Cohen.
Vargo Weinstock.
Parretta Un Dr Beef.
Hansen Wemple Co.
Maigliori N Y Tel.
Kolacki Am Sug Ref.
Lehrman BW Rlty.
Rothenberger Sucker.
Highest number reached, 2,886.
Ervin CNY.
Connelly Schiffen'k'r.
Siegler Fire Ass. Phil
Conway Salv Army.
Gluns Ross.
Hoffman Burkard.
Griffin Hallock.
Randall Elliott Ano.
Scott Woolworth Co.
McGrath MBerg Rlty.
Connolly Bloch.
Kerr B H RR.
Illinger CNY.
Barnett Huber Brew.
Hann Waterbury.
Rosenblum Todd.
Wolf Bradley Cont.
Cohen NY Rys.
Nicholson CNY.
Malgrem Nathan.
Wigle Fowler et al.
Bromberg Cohen.

SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Litigated motions.

Woolley Strauss & Co.
In re Alabama Av.
Brueggner Brueggner.
Bensonhurst Co Jones et al.
Skouger Skouger.
Schachner Dunait et al.
Fostowsky CB, Q C & S.
In re Willow & 6th Sts
Hyde Hyde.
Lynch Mutual Life.
Nicholas Rose, CB H RR Co.
Heines Same.
Miller Same.
Augustin CB, Q C & S.
Napolitana Tran Dev.
Ryan B H RR Co.
Weisman CNY Rys.
Ravold Same.
Walker Same.
Lasker Same.
Munech Terry & T.
Donohue McGrath.
Landaff Pskill Light
Fletcher CNY, NH, &c.
Banker Cooley.
Kolker Bowman.
Saladino NY, NH, &c.
Flunket Same.
Kein C R Transit.
Hofacker Same.
Alpert D Scharman Brewing Co.
Dietz Dietz.
Cusano Atl St'doring.
Brugnone Brugnone.
Marshall et al Tuft et al.
Chester Fritz et al.
Lauder Patise.
In re Hatfield Place (Michaisk.)
In re Hatf'd Pl (Lee.)
In re Tehama St.
In re 12th St.
In re Roberge Place.
In re Avenue C.
In re Clara St.
In re Bennett's Lane.
Whitcomb Hill & ano.
Allaire Allaire.

SPECIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Part VII.—Jaycox, J.—William Willett.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS.—Ketcham, S.

Martin Murphy. Samuel Smyth.

Accounting in the estates of—

Andrew Wilson. Josephine Forrest.
Jane Cahill. Augustus Rauppen.
Caroline Kelsey. Nora Sadlier.
J Ruthkowski. Robert Lee.
Jeremiah Underhill. William Vaughan.
Wilhelmina Hatesaul. Edwin V Buskirk.
Estates of
Mary Hannaband. Frederick Hauck.
Helen Fitzsimmons. Florence Worthy.
William Brothers.
Contested calendar—Wills of:
James McMahon. Timothy Rafferty.

County Court.

CRIMINAL CAL.—Part I.—Fawcett, J.

Peter Peterson. Charles Frish.
Andrew Johnson. Edward Valentine.
Charles Stein. Joseph J Hayes.
Samuel Stein. Joseph Amberg.
Peter Stanlewicz.

PART II.—Dike, J.

Herbert Rainey. Clarence Hall.
Wilhelm Weiden. Benjamin Silver.
George Williams. Daniel Crawford.
Jacob Polise. Hugh Bell.
Samuel Kivowits. Marie Farro.
Raymond Place.

PART III.—Addington, J.

William Conkley. Samuel Liptschits.
Pincus Messer. Abraham Brown.
William Conrad. William O'Grady.
William H Earle. Pauline Torge.

PART IV.—Andrews, J. Civil calendar.

Scanlon Cornelius. Miller Casimo.
Bowdlear B H RR. Goffman Casino.
Massino McManus. Finkelstein Ward.
Ruddy Nas El RR. Carr Nas El RR.
Howell

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The storm that was over Lake Erie Tuesday night has moved to the New England Coast, and pressure has risen decidedly westward to the Missouri River and also in the South.

General snows occurred in the upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, the Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and in Northern New England the snowfall was heavy. There was also rains Tuesday night in the South Atlantic States.

In the West the weather remains fair except over the middle and northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, where general rains and snows continue.

It is decidedly colder east of the Mississippi River, and temperatures are now below seasonal east of the Rockies except in the Southwest, but no unusually cold weather prevails over any section and west of the Mountains it is somewhat warmer.

The weather will be generally fair east of the Mississippi Thursday and Friday, although light, scattered snows are probable Thursday from the Lakes eastward.

It will be colder Thursday in the Atlantic States and warmer in the Northwest, and it will be warmer Friday over central portions of the country.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk to high west and northwest, diminishing Thursday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and colder Thursday with diminishing northwest winds, Friday, fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy and colder Thursday, with brisk to high northwest winds Friday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, colder Thursday; diminishing northwest winds. Friday, fair.

Western New York—Local snows Thursday. Friday, generally fair; moderate west winds, becoming variable.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday, except local snows in Maine. Friday, fair; brisk north and northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	50	33	4 P. M.	35	35
6 A. M.	42	34	6 P. M.	34	34
9 A. M.	38	36	9 P. M.	30	32
12 M.	35	42	11 P. M.	29	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36, at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature 44 degrees at 1 P. M., minimum 22 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity 91 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.40 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.60 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—837 10 Av.; Henrietta Dugan	Slight
6:20—3,256 Hull Av.; Wm. Herman	Slight
10:45—59 E. 99 St.; Mrs. Moran	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—1,761 Bathgate Av.; B. Nicholsberg	Slight
1:20—528 10 Av.; Max Buck	Slight
3:30—883 6th Av.; W. Pell	Trifling
4:10—Pier 11, 44 St., L. Gilman	Not given
4:20—279 Monroe St.; Barner Cramer	Slight
6:05—955 Whitlock Av.; Martin Cooper	$300
7:10—119-121 W. 89 St.; not given	Not given
7:56—132 E. 88th St.; F. Waterbury	Slight
8:15—839 W. 12th St.; Daniel Dooley	Slight
8:30—857 9th Av.; not given	Slight

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAMBERG, BENEDICTUS, (died Jan. 15;) left more than $1,000 realty and more than $20,000 personalty; uncomputed amounts to Esther Bamberg, his wife; Lawrence W. Bamberg, his son, and Florence S. Bamberg, his daughter; $500 each to Louisa and Virginia Bamberg, his nieces; $3,000 Wallace Bamberg, his brother; $2,000 to Flora V. Hecht, his sister; $10,000 in trust to Adelaide Beckman, his sister.

BERGMAN, JACOB, (died Jan. 8;) left more than $5,000 personalty to relatives and friends.

FOX, JOHN, (died Jan. 16;) left more than $100,000 realty and more than $25,000 personalty; details of will published perviously in THE TIMES.

GOVERN, HUGH, (died Dec. 10;) left $2,800 realty and $2,700 personalty; $7,800 to Anna T. Simpson, his daughter; $500 to Frank Govern, his son.

JACOBS, CHARLES, (died Jan. 10;) left more than $5,000 personalty in uncompleted amounts to Clara, Belle Jacobs, his wife; Fannie Goeller, his sister; Irene Jacobs, his niece; Harold W. Jacobs, his nephew; Belle Simon and Rhea Aronstein.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, (died Jan. 15;) left $1,500 personalty to Elizabeth J. Wilson, his wife.

Trustee Named for H. C. Merritt.

John L. Hayes of Yonkers was yesterday appointed Trustee of the Henry C. Merritt Construction Company by Stephen E. Thayer, referee in bankruptcy. Merritt is under indictment for a shortage in his accounts as Supervisor of the Town of East Chester. He returned a few days ago and gave himself up. Hayes was an official of the construction company, which is alleged to have assets of $35,000 and claims against it of more than $69,000.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made public the competitive eligible list for law clerk, Grades 1 and 2. There are 159 names on it. The candidates who obtained a rating of more than 80 per cent. are as follows:

Pascal, Joseph L., 89.90; Livingston, Henry H., 89.80; Morrell, Gerald, 89.50; Berkowitz, Benjamin, 88.80; Fireder, Joseph L., 88.60; Hamerman, Joseph, 88.00; Aaron, Mark, 88.40; Levy, Benjamin J., 87.80; Fliederbium, Harman J., 87.00; Siegel, Theodore D., 87.00; Jablin, Robert, 87.00; Lemler, Samuel, 86.40; Flanagan, James A., 86.20; Goldsmith, Ira I., 86.00; Miller, Isador, 85.50; Goldenberg, Charles, 85.50; Rosen, Louis W., 85.30; Blumberg, Charles, 85.30; Solomon, Jacob S., 85.10; Schamroth, Charles W., 85.10; Fullen, William G., 85.00; Driscoll, Thomas L., 84.80; Augenmeyer, W., 82.60; Cohn, Robert, 83.60; Rosenthal, Morton, 83.40; Jacobs, Joseph J., 83.10; Orchard, Harry B., 83.10; Flatto, Harold, 83.00; Kane, Francis S., (N. Q.,) 83.00; Cohen, Bernard, 83.00; Archee, Michael E., 82.90; Boleman, Austin P., 82.80; Hastings, Harold W., 82.80; Lessen, Harry, 82.70; Weyl, Samuel L., 82.50; Aaronson, Alexander, 82.40; Graesser, Charles, 82.40; Meaney, Joseph J., 82.30; Frail, Reba L., 82.10; Karliner, Bernard L., 82.10; Naftal, Bernard W., 82.00; Blue, James P., 82.00; Fulkin, Joseph S., 81.90; Stone, William C., (N. Q.,) 81.70; Goldmann, Samuel, 81.70; Horstmann, Charles N., 81.60; Newmark, Ira I., 81.50; Harwood, Homer H., 81.50; Flatto, William, 81.10; Hohenstein, Jacob F., 81.00; Charles, Thomas J., 81.00; Leonard, William J., 80.90; Jones, Alfred W., 80.80; Abrams, Nathan, 80.50; Hauben, Bol S., 80.50; Kozinn, Joseph J., 80.40; Mehl, Emanuel 80 30; Gorlitser, Benjamin, 80.10.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for next Monday an open competitive examination for expert needlewoman to fill a vacancy in that position in the United States Military Academy at West Point at $3 a day. The duties pertain to the repair of flags of great historic value in the possession of the Museum of the Revolutionary period, the Mexican war, and the civil war These flags have become so torn and shredded, due to the deterioration of the material of which they are made, that it is necessary to make extensive repairs before they can be displayed. Some of the older flags have become so extremely brittle that it handled the material would be reduced practically to a powder. The work will require great care, skill, and patience. Applicants must state all the experience they have had in handling and repairing flags, or lace, or delicate fabrics, or similar work requiring delicacy of touch and workmanship. They will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on their training and experience as shown in their completed applications, and by corroborative evidence. Persons whose only experience is that of an ordinary seamstress are advised not to apply for this examination. Age, 20 or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will have a reception instead of the annual dinner at the Waldorf this year. The reception will be held some time in April.

The local school board of District 26, the Bronx, has again recommended to the Board of Education that the local school boards in that borough be reapportioned. It says that Supt. Joseph S. Taylor, to whom is assigned the supervision of Districts 25 and 28, has too large a territory to attend to properly. The local school board of District 26 also recommends that the powers of the local school boards be enlarged. It says that they should be empowered to try charges against teachers, their decisions to be subject to appeal to the Board of Education. It also says that the local school boards ought to be consulted in the selection of school sites in their respective districts.

The domestic science class of Public School 4, the Bronx, has been opened at the Model Flat of the Bronx House, at 465 East 172d Street. The aim is to teach the older girls the economic, artistic, and sanitary care of the home. This class is the only one of its kind in the Bronx.

Eugene Vandeberg has been transferred from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and assigned to duty as janitor-engineer of Public School 72, Queens.

Twenty-five names have been certified to the City College for the position of first grade clerk, because of declinations and certifications to other departments.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers.—Lieut. G. A. Kauff, 68 Prect., to Det. Div. Sergt. P. G. Sheridan, 13 Prect., to Det. Div. Patrol. P. Challan, 51 Prect., to Det. Div., as Sergt; Harry J. Young, Traf. D., Subdiv. B, to Det. Div. as Act. Sergt. From prects. indicated to Traf. Div.: Subdiv. A, Albert Breunig, 15; Ed. Collins, 18; Thos. Slattery, 25; F. J. Brossmer, 65; E. J. Shannon, 65. Subdiv. B, Clarence Martineau, 37; J. B. Barry, 65; Geo. Wagner, 68. Subdiv. C, E. R. Erickson, 65; W. H. Hopkins, 65; C. E. Muller, 163. Subdiv. D, A. H. Zittel, 152; H. W. Jarrell, 154; Frank Lawless, 157. Mtd. Patrol., Subdiv. A, Alfred Blass, 63; E. Stoll, 169. Subdiv. C, G. J. Frisch, 63; W. H. Helmus, 65. Det. Div., Act. Capt. F. T. Gallagher, 14, to 7 Dist.

Assignments.—Det. Div., Lieut. G. A. Kauff, to com. 14 Dist., from noon Jan. 21, 1914.

App. as Spl. Patrol. Revoked.—With Dept. of Docks, J. F. Vines, Frank Stapleton, J. J. Dunne, J. J. Rohan.

Fire Department.

Advancement in grade, 4th to 3d grade: C. T. Blettee, Eng. 7; C. R. Giese, Eng. 26; E. M. Plumer, Eng. 31; C. S. Riley, Eng. 212; Denis McCarthy, H. & L. 7; W. J. Anderson, H. & L. 20; H. C. W. Bills, H. & L. 24; P. V. Buckman, H. & L. 25; C. A. Wellington, H. & L. 118.

Retired, Capt. Hy. Carlin, Eng. 257, after 20 yrs., $1,250 a yr.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:18|Sun sets..5:05|Moon rises..4:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:15	5:00	10:55	10:32
Governors Island	4:38	5:26	11:20	11:20
Hell Gate	6:28	7:16	1:06	1:06

Arrived—Wednesday, Jan. 21.

SS Laurent, Havre, Jan. 8.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
SS Le Coq, Belalia, Dec. 31.
SS Niagara, Havre, Jan. 10.
SS Ardoybe, San Nicholas, Dec. 15.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Port Antonio, Jan. 14.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, Jan. 18.
SS Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Jan. 14.
SS Lampasas, Mobile, Jan. 18.
SS Camaguey, Progreso, Jan. 18.
SS Pastores, Port Limon, Jan. 14.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Jan. 19.
SS Ancona, Philadelphia, Jan. 20.
SS Vinland, Turks Island, Jan. 12.
SS Santiago, Cienfuegos, Jan. 13.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Jan. 16.
SS Clan Tirso, Tuxpan, Jan. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Berlin	Palermo	Jan. 10
Perugia	Naples	Jan. 1
Algonquin	S. Domingo	Jan. 10
Koenig Albert	Bremen	Jan. 10
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 5
Edenhall	London	Jan. 7
Hudson	Bilboa	Jan. 9
Stampalia	Palermo	Jan. 9
Cincinnati	Genoa	Jan. 10
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Jan. 6
Ulidia	Hamburg	Jan. 10
San Guglielmo	Palermo	Jan. 17
Caracas	San Juan	Jan. 20
Arcadian	Bermuda	Jan. 18
Metapan	Santa Marta	Jan. 17
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 19
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan.

DUE TO-MORROW.

Majestic	Southampton	Jan. 15
Kurt Arns	Palermo	Jan. 11
Neckar	Bremen	Jan. 10
Memphian	Manchester	Jan. 10
Wickerie	Paramaribo	Jan. 14
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	Jan. 9
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 20
El Dia	Galveston	Jan. 15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 20

DUE SATURDAY.

Savoie	Havre	Jan. 17
Campania	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Comanche	Manchester	Jan. 17
Cadric	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Oscar II	Christiansand	Jan. 10
Lindenhall	Lisbon	Jan. 9
Campanello	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Orion	Antwerp	Jan. 16
Mayaro	Trinidad	Jan. 16
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 21
Colorado	Galveston	Jan. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close,	Vessels Sail.
Laconia, Madeira	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Strathcarron, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Scharnhorst, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica		12:00 M.
Berwin, Arroyo		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saramacca, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Anna, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saguenay, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Columbia, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Madawaska, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Ceame, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Siam, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Barbados	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Niagara, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Russia, Libau		2:00 P.M.
Madonna, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Minnewaska, London		9:00 A.M.
Kaiser Franz Josef, Trieste		2:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan		12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampico		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, JAN. 21.

SS Cincinnati, Genoa to New York, was 465 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 22d, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Graf Waldersee, Hamburg to New York, was 668 miles S. at 9 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Berlin, Genoa to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5:30 P. M.; due 22d, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Carpathia, Fiume to New York, was 275 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 22d, afternoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 210 miles E. at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 263 miles E. of Tampico at 7 P. M. 20th.

SS Colon, Cristobal to New York, was 646 miles N. of Colon at noon 20th.

SS Rayo, Baton Rouge to New York, was 200 miles E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 388 miles N. E. of Havana at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 235 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 204 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 162 miles S. at 9 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 425 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Everett, Port Arthur to New York, was 100 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 307 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 102 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 5 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Barbarossa, at Bremen, Jan. 21.
SS Canada, at Naples, Jan. 20.
SS Ferndene, at Marseilles, Jan. 17.
SS Irish Monarch, at Cuxen, Jan. 18.
SS Lutetian, at Cette, Jan. 19.
SS Honduras, at Havre, Jan. 20.
SS Kurak, at Rotterdam, Jan. 20.
SS Gordon Castle, at East London, Jan. 18.
SS River Orontes, at Bagra, Jan. 20.
SS Adriatic, at Algiers, Jan. 21.
SS Exeter City, at Bristol, Jan. 21.
SS Anna, at Punta Arenas, Jan. 21.

Sailed.

SS Olympic, from Southamptop, Jan. 21.
SS Christopher, from Barbados, Jan. 20.
SS St. Patrick, from Singapore, Jan. 20.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Christiania, Jan. 21.
SS Dorothy, from Montevideo, Jan. 10.
SS Buffalo, from Hull, Jan. 20.
SS Marmonides, from Barbados, Jan. 19.

Passed.

SS San Fraterno, New York for Sheerness, passed Dover.
SS Kentucky, New York for Manila, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ..... Jan. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Jan. 22
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ..... Jan. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... Jan. 24
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... Jan. 29
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... Jan. 29
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... Jan. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Dec. 31; Manila, Jan. 1; Shanghai, Jan. 3, and Yokohama, Jan. 6—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Minneapolis, have been forwarded east at 11:35 P. M. Jan. 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Jan. 30.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 22, 25 St. Louis.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 22, 25 St. Louis.
Austria—Close at 11:00 A. M. Jan. 24, 28 Kaiser Franz Josef I.
Hungary—Close at 5:30 A. M. Jan. 22, 25 St. Louis.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 22, 25 Noordam.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 24, 28 Kaiser Franz Josef I.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOGGIANO, BENNEDETTA, (died July 11, 1913;) net estate, $8,757.02; bank accounts, $7,960.04; bond and mortgage, $2,000; due from estate of Rachel Boggiano, $519.87.

CANTON, THOMAS M., (died March 13, 1913;) net estate, $31,406.99; premises 206 E. 16th St., $19,000; premises 472 E. 143d St., $6,000; premises 474 E. 143d St., $4,500; total realty, less dower, $25,086; bank accounts, $7,268.29; personal effects, $135.

CUNNINGHAM, MARY M., (died Aug. 6, 1912;) net estate, $367,416.95; left $1,000 to the New York Diet Kitchen Association and $2,000 to the New York Y. W. C. A.; premises 109 E. 69th St., $90,525, (mortgage and taxes, $36,157.25;) cash, $1,182.43; note, $1,014.33; rebate on steamer tickets, $197.50; household and personal effects, $15,490; stock, $309,-631.88; 25 shares American Manufacturing Company, 85 shares Birmingham Light, Heat and Power Company preferred, 35 American Car and Foundry preferred, 200 Pressed Steel Car preferred, and 3,054 Cunningham Realty Company.

DIETZ, FREDERICA, (died June 11, 1911;) net estate, $4,796.17; premises 545 E. 169th St., $8,700 (mortgage, $3,184.12;) bank accounts, $20.24.

ENGEL, THERESA, (died June 27, 1913;) net estate, $5,905; premises 606 W. 114th St., $19,000, (mortgage, $12,145;) wearing apparel, $100.

FARMER, MARY A. F., (died July 30, 1913;) net estate, $26,887.75; left $5,681.74 each to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, St. Joseph's Seminary at Baltimore, St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, N. Y. and the College and Commissariat of the Holy Land; bank accounts, $4,397.35; furniture, $65.30; bonds and mortgages, $24,-606.56; personal effects, $17.50.

GRAY, MICHAEL, (died March 30, 1913;) gross estate, $3,000; bank account, $3,000; no deductions.

HAIGHT, EDWARD, (died Sept. 20, 1913;) net estate, $80,449.46; bank account, $6,-804.96; stock, $7,745.50; 5 shares Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 3 Anaconda Copper, 40 American Smelting and Refining preferred, seat on New York Stock Exchange, $49,000.

HOGAN, WILLIAM, (died April 9, 1895;) no discoverable assets.

JACKSON, JOSEPH C., (died May 22, 1913;) net estate, $122,608.14; 2¼ acres in Quogue, N. Y., $5,000; 6 acres in Southampton, N. Y., $6,000; one-half interest in 60 acres in Sagaponack, N. Y., $3,000; one-half interest in 25 acres in Bridgehampton, N. Y., $1,250; 20 acres in Bridgehampton, N. Y., $2,000; total realty, $17,250; bank accounts, $3,328.87; stocks, $110,828.87; 13 shares General Electric, 3 Bankers Trust Co., 24 Guaranty Trust Co., 18 Louisville & Nashville R. R., 45 Reading R. R., 124 Great Northern, 68 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Ry., 10 Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., 12 Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., 210 Lehigh Valley Ry. Co., 6 United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 2 Brooklyn Union Gas Co., 5 Morris & Essex R. R. Co., 1 Metropolitan Trust Co., 16 N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R., 86 American Express Co., 9 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., 4 National Bank of Commerce in N. Y., 9 Rochester Railway & Lighting Co., pfd., 80 Reading 2d pfd., 5 Delaware & Hudson Ry., 5 Minn. & St. Louis Ry. Co., 10 Great Northern pfd., 4 American Exchange National Bank, 35 Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. common, 21 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., 8 Lackawanna of N. J., 108 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., 10 Bank of Manhattan Co., 17 Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

McKEON, BRIDGET, (died Jan. 7, 1908;) net estate, $885.55; bank account, $749.52.

PERRY, NANCY A., (died May 5, 1903;) net estate in New York, $3,123.07; 20 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Co. stock, $4,200.

PROVERBIE, LAWRENCE W., (died March 21, 1912;) net estate, $6,895.36; bank account, $868.08; furniture, $30; insurance, $2,995.80; claims, $3,424.15; 5 shares Great Northern R. R. stock, $675.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—As a retiring board, meet at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Col. J. Garrard, 15 Cav.; Col. R. D. Reid, unassigned; Maj. C. J. Manly, Maj. P. D. Lochridge, 13 Cav.; Maj. W. P. Wilson, M. C. Recorder, 1st Lt. B. P. Johnson, 20 Inf.

These officers will appear before the board: Lt. Col. J. F. Kreps, Inf.; Capt. A. La R. Christie, 23 Inf.; Capt. T. Tillman, 27 Inf.

Maj. W. M. Weigel, 23 Inf., is detailed as instructor with N. Y. Militia.

2d Lt. L. A. McLaughlin, C. A. C., is detailed to appointed Am. Mil. Acad. at Ft. Dade, Fla., vice 2d Lt. W. K. Richards, C. A. C.

Capt. A. L. Fuller, C. A. C., 89 Co., to unassigned list.

This board: Maj. B. J. Edger, Jr., and Maj. F. H. Albright, 14; Capt. E. R. Stone, Capt. G. A. Herbst, 14 Inf., and 1st Lt. L. A. Lavanture, Med. Res., to meet at Ft. George Wright, Wash., Feb. 4, to examine applicants for com. in vol. forces.

1st Lt. O. S. Albright, 22 Inf., 1 mo. leave.

Navy Orders.

Ens. C. C. Gordon, retired, Jan. 15, from disability.

Ens. T. H. Winters, Birmingham, to the Maine.

Ens. T. E. Van Metre, C-1, to fitting out the N. Y. and on board when in com.

Asst. Surg. W. P. McClelland, M. R. C., to N. Y., Charleston, S. C.

Boatswains transferred: Daniel Dowling, the Colo., to orders; Anderson, rec. ship. Fugot Sound, to the Colo.; C. T. Goerig, Oaceola, to temp. duty the Wyo.; J. L. Kelley, A. M. Smith, and Gunner T. C. Wester, to retired list through disability.

Gun. C. Kenne, the Ohio, to orders.

Gun. T. J. Bristol, the Illinois, to the Ohio.

Mach. G. T. Veth, to the Birmingham.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Parker, at Del. B'water; Monaghan, Sterrett, and Flusser, at Savannah; Glacier, at Tiburon; Mich., at N. Y., and Denver, at Santa Barbara.

Sailed—Md., Masatlan, for San Diego; Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, and E-2, Jacksonville, for Key West; Stewart, Mare Island, for San Diego; N. Orleans, Ensenada, for Masatlan, and Wilmington, Amoy, for Shanghai.

The destroyer Benham was placed in com. Jan. 20.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Mid-Winter Cruise
Panama Canal
West Indies
By the World-Famous Steamer
"Grosser Kurfuerst"
29 Days—February 12—$175 Up
SPRING CRUISE
21 Days—MARCH 19—$160 Up
Write for Booklet, "To the Canal and Caribbean"
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Average yearly temperature 70°. While the North is shivering in Winter's cold grip, the happy throng of American visitors now in Bermuda are arrayed in the lightest of clothing—playing their favorite games—attending the brilliant parties and dances at the palatial hotels, or resting the mind and body amid glorious scenic surroundings. Come to these islands of enchantment now—the special Winter vacation rates hold throughout January—act quickly if you wish to reap the benefits.
Authorized by Department of Bermuda Government.
3 Sailings Weekly—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable.
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HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda. The leading hotel. Capacity 400. For booklet write N. Y. Office, 389 5th Av.
ST. GEORGE HOTEL in quaint old town of St. Georges. Address M. Dallman, Bermuda.
PRINCESS HOTEL, Bermuda. Accommodates 140 guests. Location and service unexcelled.
SHORE-HILLS HOTEL, Bermuda. Literature and Bookings N. Y. Office, Resort Bureau, Hotel McAlpin.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
*Scharnhorst ..... Jan. 22
†George Washington ..... Jan. 31
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm ..... Feb. 17
†Kronprintzessin Cecilie ..... Feb. 21
*Barbarossa ..... Feb. 26
†Kaiser Wilhelm II ..... Mar. 10
†Gneisenau ..... Mar. 13
†Sails at 1 A. M.
Steamers marked (*) indicate One Cabin (II.) to Bremen direct.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. One Cabin (II.); Wednesdays.
Sailings on SATURDAY for THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin ..... Jan. 31
Princess Irene ..... Feb. 14
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to and FAR EAST
South America Via Europe.
Independent Trips, starting any time. Around the World. First class throughout $620.65 & up
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CUNARD
Liverpool Service
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
NEXT SAILINGS
LUSITANIA, Feb. 11, 1:00 P.M.
MAURETANIA, Feb. 25, 1:00 A.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania, Jan. 23, 1 a.m. | Lusitania ..... Mar. 11
*Carmania, Feb. 4, 1 p.m. | Mauretania ..... Mar. 18
*Campania, Feb. 18, 1 a.m.
*Carmania, Mar. 4, 3 p.m.
*Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT
"AQUITANIA"
Great Britain's Largest Ship
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania"; an Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.
Sailing JULY 1, JULY 29, AUGUST 26
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
CARPATHIA..Feb. 7 | SAXONIA.....Feb. 28
ULTONIA....Feb. 19 | PANNONIA..March 7
Special Winter Cruises
RIVIERA-ITALY-EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco or Genoa (for Naples), Alexandria. Sailings noon.
LACONIA ..... JAN. 23
CARONIA ..... JAN. 31, MAR. 17
FRANCONIA, Omits Alexandria...FEB. 24
Round the World Trips, $474.85 and up. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard tours.
Agents for PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Frequent sailings for India, China, Japan, Australia. P. & O. cruises NORWEGIAN FJORDS, etc., June 13 and 30, July 17, August 7. Itineraries now ready.
Piers, foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N.R.
"OLYMPIC"
For LONDON PARIS Feb. 4
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OTHERS SAILINGS:
*MAJESTIC..Jan. 28, 10 A.M. | OCEANIC....Feb. 18
*ST. PAUL..Feb. 13, 10 A.M. | *NEW YORK..Feb. 27
*American Line Steamer, Pier 62.
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Noon
CEDRIC ..... Jan. 27 | MEGANTIC ..... Feb. 12
TOYMPIC ..... Feb. 7 | CEDRIC ..... Feb. 28
†Cymric carries only ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $55 UP.
ST. LOUIS ..... Jan. 23 | PHILADELPHIA ..... Feb. 6
*MAJESTIC ..... Jan. 30 | *ST. PAUL ..... Feb. 13
*White Star Line Steamer, Pier 59-60, carrying First, Second, and Third Class Passengers.
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VADERLAND..Jan. 28 | FINLAND ..... Feb. 11
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Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.
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For particulars apply to
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co. Ltd.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

*Cuba—Jamaica—Panama
21 Tours incl. other West Indian Ports. Next Sailing, Cruise, Jan. 31st.
Largest, Finest, and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
22 Days New York to Valparaiso
SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador
Special through rates from New York to
*†‡Brazil and the Argentine
For particulars apply to
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
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The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

ANCHOR LINE
From Pier 54, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via QUEENSTOWN
Columbia, Jan. 24, n'n | Caledonia, Feb. 7, n'n
Cameronia, Feb. 14, n'n | California, Feb. 21, n'n
GLASGOW via

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Construction Company Buys Washington Heights Plot for Improvement with Apartment House—Demand for Private Dwellings Shown in Quick Resale on Madison Avenue—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

A number of sales in different parts of the city imparted a tone of general activity to the realty market yesterday. On the upper west side, in the Washington Heights district, where several good apartment house transactions have lately been closed, a vacant plot was sold in 153d Street which will soon be improved with a five-story building.

One of the most interesting features of the market, however, was shown on the east side in the steadily increasing demand for private residences, one of the deals being a quick resale of a Madison Avenue house. This was the four-story dwelling at 529 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street.

It was sold two days ago through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Anne L. Puls to the Swan-Brown Company, and the latter have just sold it at a substantial profit through the same brokers to an investor. The plot is 20 by 80 and was held at $75,000. An indication of the demand for property in the locality is seen from the fact that since the first sale four or five inquiries have been made regarding the property.

A few blocks to the north in the Lenox Hill residential section the five-story American basement residence at 44 East Seventy-fourth Street was sold by Irving I. Kempner, a realty operator, to Junius Parker, counsel to the American Tobacco Company. The house is between Park and Madison Avenues, occupying a plot 20 by 102.2 near the middle of the block.

Builders Buy on Upper West Side.

In the Washington Heights section of the upper west side the vacant plot 60 by 99.11 on the north side of 153d Street, 240 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, was purchased by the Alexander Grant Construction Company from the City Real Estate Company.

The sellers acquired the property at foreclosure sale in July, 1912. The new owners are having plans prepared by the architects, Schwartz & Gross, for a five story apartment which will be arranged in small suites. The selling company has made a building loan for the projected operation.

Lexington Avenue Hotel at Auction

Stephen H. Jackson, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings against the Hotel Avon, a twelve-story structure on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, bought in the property at auction yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom. He got the property at plot 43.10 by 100, for $396,000. The incumbrances aggregated about $385,000. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

Tenements for Investment.

John McKee has purchased for investment, from the estate of G. Badarraco, 242 East 128th Street, a five-story double flat, on a plot 26 by 100 feet. George W. Bretell and James Henry negotiated the transaction.

Irene Schlossbach sold to a client of Henry K. Goldenback, 249 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Borough.

The estate of John S. Rummansky has sold to Frederick Trede, for investment, 635 East 243d Street, a two-family house, on a lot 25 by 100 feet. F. W. Eggert and A. B. Romen negotiated the transaction.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold 776 Tremont Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 40 by 100, near Prospect Avenue. Title to the house and lot 4632 Bronx Boulevard, recently sold at auction by Joseph P. Day, was closed yesterday in the offices of Sayers Brothers, attorneys for the seller, the purchaser being Thomas McLaughlin of this city.

Smith & Phelps have sold the second mortgage of $9,500 covering the six-story apartment situate at the southwest corner of 156th Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

Long Island.

The Rickert-Finley Realty Company has sold, at Kensington, 10,000 square feet, to Olive Callingham; at Norwood, two lots to Walter C. McMillan; at Westmoreland, three lots to Mary Farmer; two lots to Mary Conroy; two lots to James Brady, and four lots to Ellen Pederson.

For the purpose of further increasing its plant, the New York and Queens County Electric Light and Power Company has purchased two lots at Lawrence Street, Flushing, between Broadway and Pine Street, 146 by 300 feet, from John McAuliff, William McIntosh and Giovanni Boccia. This is the third tract recently purchased by the company to enlarge its plant.

$221,494 for Queens Buildings.

Building operations in the Borough of Queens for the week according to plans filed with the building bureau show a total estimated cost of $221,494, in which there were 32 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $22,168, 42 applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $183,800 and 43 applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $15,726.

Applications were made for the erection of 20 bungalows in the Rockaway section. Mathilda Carisling applied for permits to build ten on Undine Avenue, south of the Boulevard, at a cost of $350 each, and James Dalton applied for permits for the same number of the same design to be erected on Neptune Avenue, south of the Boulevard, at a cost of $400 each. Since the close of last season permits were given for the building of over 250 bungalows in the Rockaway section.

$40,000 Theatre for Jersey City.

The Lignot estate has sold to Stephen Hoff as a site for a $40,000 moving picture theatre the two lots at 178 and 180 Ocean Avenue, in the Greenville section of Jersey City. It will be three stories in height, of fireproof construction, having a frontage of 57 feet and a depth of 106 feet.

The price secured for the lots was $6,000. County Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth acted for the Lignot estate in the transaction, while N. George & Son acted for the buyers.

Ground will be broken for the new playhouse at once.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, sold for Mrs. Alice Blauvelt a farm of 30 acres on Midland Avenue, near Ridgewood. F. E. Tether of Florida, N.Y., was the purchaser.

The Heald estate of Brooklyn sold to a syndicate of New York and Philadelphia investors the stretch of land lying between Atlantic City Inlet and the Brigantine Inlet and including the city of Brigantine. It is planned to develop the property, the entire operation involving upward of $5,000,000.

Westchester County.

The American Real Estate Company has sold in the recently opened Lawrence tract at South Yonkers about six lots to Frederick A. Bergane of Manhattan, who will erect two-family houses.

Suburban.

Victor Herbert has purchased through Allen & Feldstein the four-story and basement mercantile building on Main Street, Lake Placid, N. Y., from Matthew Hurley.

New Apartments Planned.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for two high-class apartment houses to be erected on a plot 100 by 114.7 on the northwest corner of President Stret and Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, for the Aldent Corporation, as owner. The cost will be $100,000 and the buildings will be high class in every respect.

Maximilian Zipkes has completed plans for two six-story apartment houses to be erected on the northwest corner of 174th Street and Park Avenue at a cost of $100,000. The Co-Free Realty Company is the owner.

T. D. Sullivan Property Foreclosure.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office in an action to foreclose a mortgage for $75,000 made by Timothy D. Sullivan and wife on Dec. 21, 1909, to Abraham L. Erlanger. The property in the action is located at 123 to 127 East Thirteenth Stret, 126 to 130 East Fourteenth Street, 112 West Thirty-fourth Street, and 109 and 111 West Thirty-third Street. The action has been brought by Abraham L. Erlanger against Patrick H. Sullivan, Lawrence Sullivan, and others, executors.

Forecast for 1914 Building.

Nineteen hundred and thirteen has been a satisfactory year in the building field, but 1914 is to be much better, according to confidential reports from representative contractors and builders in every section of the United States and Canada collected by the publishers of The American Carpenter and Builder in its recent investigation or census of subscribers. Great optimism prevails among builders in practically every part of the country. Throughout New York, Pennsylvania, the upper Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast States the outlook is especially bright.

In all of the North Central States without exception, builders expect better business. In the North Atlantic States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, builders predict an increase, while in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island normal conditions are expected. Connecticut builders are dubious or too conservative to say one way or another.

In the South Atlantic States, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, and West Virginia, builders predict an increase. Construction work in Virginia will average about the same. A decrease is expected in Delaware, while in Georgia and South Carolina present prospects do not warrant any predictions as to the future. Reports from the South Central States are encouraging. Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee look forward to substantial gains over last year. Arkansas will have normal business.

The Western States are very optimistic; all except Washington, New Mexico, and Nevada report much better prospects. The Canadians also are confident of the future, the majority of reports from every province predicting an increase in 1914 over last year.

It seems entirely reasonable that the local contractor and builder has his work for the coming year pretty well gauged by this time. Thus, after making all allowances for overconfidence and enthusiasm, these reports augur well for a busy building season this year.

Commercial Leases.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company and Louis Kempner & Son have leased for "Frederic's" the store and basement at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street for a term of seven years to Madam Jaeger for the millinery business.

William R. Moore has leased for a long term of years the two remodeled six-story buildings at 146 and 148 West Forty-fifth Street, for Charles Furst at an aggregate rental of about $127,000, also Charles Bader for a term of years the ground store in 75 West Forty-sixth Street.

Realty Notes.

Judge Mayer of the United States District Court granted the application of Weschler & Kuhn, attorneys for James N. Rosenberg, receiver of the New York Real Estate Security Company, to issue receiver's certificates to the extent of $200,000. The money is for use in making necessary payments on the properties of the bankrupt company to prevent it from going into foreclosure.

The Woodstock Taxpayers' Association of the Bronx will meet to-night at Berger's Casino, 162d Street near Prospect Avenue.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will meet at Helnebund Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street, this evening. Justice Seabury of the Supreme Court has appointed John Z. Lowe, Jr., receiver of the rents of 183 East Ninety-third Street, a four-story brownstone building, pending a suit brought by Christine G. Oppenhym and others, Trustees, to foreclose a mortgage of $20,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, s 61 and 163 ft n corner of 30th St, 43.10x100, twelve-story hotel Avon; S. H. Jackson against Michele Benincasa and others; Menken Brothers, attorneys; H. M. Stevenson, referee; due, $38,524.53; taxes, &c., $14,756.59; subject to prior mortgages of $342,000; to the plaintiff for $396,000.

Cathedral Parkway, 145 to 151 West, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 100x70, one-story garage; leasehold; Autocar Co. against S. Simon and others; Jerome, R. & K., attorneys; M. B. Blumenthal, referee; due, $38,253.84; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

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96th St, 324 West, s s, 266.8 ft w of West End Av, 41.8x100.8, six-story tenement; adjourned to Feb. 4.

By J. H. Mayers.

69th St, 20 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, four-story dwelling; withdrawn.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

214th St, West, s s, 75 ft n w of 14th Av, 383.3x259.11 to 213th St x389.5x259.10, vacant; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Arthur Av, w s, 112.4 ft s of 179th St, 100.8x90, vacant; Tax Lien Co. against D. W. Moran and others; August Weymann, attorney; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $10,309.73; taxes, &c., $1,945.78; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Morris Av, n s, about 140 ft e of Parkview Terrace, 129.4x98.4x117.3x151.4, vacant; Tax Lien Co. against M. J. Burke and others; William Lustgarten, attorney; W. S. Gray, referee; due, $1,804.88; taxes, &c., $390.73; to Peter S. O'Hara for $2,450.

Hughes Av, 2,500, e s, 187.10 ft s of Fordham Road, 25x87.6, two-story dwelling; John Boesing, Jr., and others against Rosa Nuovo and others; Lewis Willis, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $4,940.65; taxes, &c., $124; to Carmine Gerardi for $5,225.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hamilton Place, e s, 249.8 ft s of 138th St, 82.9x44.8x irr.x irr.10, vacant; David Lippmann against Albert Madison and others; Dewing & D., attorneys; G. A. Rogers, referee; due, $3,907; taxes, &c., $828.

136th St, 545 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 27.6x100.11, six-story tenement; M. A. St. Glamont against Rosie Apsel and others; W. M. Powell, attorney; W. G. Brown, referee; due, $4,149.40; taxes, &c., $478.

By Albert S. Dickson & Son.

124th St, 20 West, s s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 22x90.11, five-story tenement; Julius Wolford, attorney; H. M. Stewart and others; A. L. Davis, attorney; R. S. Cumkin, referee; due, $6,455; subject to first mortgage, $15,750.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Tremont Av, 79, w s, 50.1 ft s of lands of Ludlow estate, 50.1x146.11x50x144.1; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against E. V. F. O'Brien and others, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $10,009; taxes, &c., $390.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Thompson St, e s, 73.1 ft s of Grand St; for a three-story bakery and storage house; D. & C. Schwartz, 16 Bible House, owners; R. I. Dodge, 233 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Mayflower Av, w s, 350 ft n of Morris Park Av; for a one-story frame office building, 16x24; Agnes Quinto, Appleton Av, owner; Charles R. Baxter, 3,009 Middletown Road, architect; cost, $650.

Union Av, w s, 64.3½ ft n of 147th St; for a six-story brick tenement, 39.29x88; Cusciculo Realty Co., Peter Cuscuolo, 2,396 Arthur Av, President, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

2d St, 274 to 280 East; to a four and five story synagogue and offices; Austrian Hebrew Free Burial and Orphan Asylum, premises, owner; E. Schoen, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

57th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d av; to a four-story club and dwelling; Federation of Bessarabian Organization, 80 East 2d St, owner; Shampan & Shampan, 772 Broadway, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $6,000.

Orchard St, 70; to a five-story tenement and store; estate of Wolf Sheinker, premises, owner; O. Lowinson, 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, e s, 23.3 ft s of 10th St, a strip 1.10x80; Samuel Weil to Mary Murray, 144 Avenue D, quitclaim; Sam 7; attorney, John H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St..$100

BROADWAY, e s, from 88th to 89th St x-to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road, being land in bed of said old road; William J. Smith, referee, to Metropolitan Improvement Co., 100 Broadway, 23-1,575 interest, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$408

SAME PROPERTY; Alexandra L. Ide to same, all title, quitclaim, Dec. 30; attorney same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna J. von Schweinitz to same, all title, quitclaim, Jan. 9; attorney same.....$1

SAMOS PROPERTY; Emily W. Dix to same, all title, quitclaim, Jan. 20; attorney same.....$1

CATHARINE ST, 22½, w s, 27.6x29.11x27.2x 70; Mendel Alterman to Selick J. Mindes, 28 Stratford Place, Newark, N. J., (mtg $34,000,) Jan. 9.....$100

HAMILTON PLACE, e s, 81.4 ft n of 136th St, runs n 135.8x28.2 to w s of old Bloomingdale Road x s 10.11 to centre line of said road x s w 124.5x w 79 to beginning; Domain Realty Co. to Milo Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $137,500,) Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, 1,753-5, s e corner of 122d St, 100 East, 75x18; Herman Breiting to Mark Savings Bank, 70 Nassau St, (mtg $11,000,) Jan. 20; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

STONE ST, 47, w s, 22.3x33.10 to s s of South William St, 21; Mae B. Wilbur to Dowler Building, Inc., 60 Wall St, (mtg $80,000,) Jan. 20; attorneys, Parks & A., 32 Broadway.....$48,100

WAITER ST, 680, n w corner of Scammel St, 50x24.1x68; Ekehile Sheketoff and others to Morris S. Sheketoff, 67 Canter St, Hartford, Conn., (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 28, 1913; attorney, J. L. Diamond, 87 Nassau St.....$1

19TH ST, 144 and 146 West, s s, 44x230; Eliphalet L. Davis to Charles F. Gardner, at Raymond, N. H., Jan. 9; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

20TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; August C. Schwager to Caroline W. G. Schwager, 125 West 65th St, ¼ part; all title and in S. & S.; Jan. 20; attorneys, Godmek & Wilson, 31 Nassau St.....$1

27TH ST, 519 West, n s, 25x98.9; Ridgewood Estates to William P. McCarthy, 88 Broad St, Ridgewood, N. J., (mtg $19,500,) Jan. 17.....$1

49TH ST, n s, 80.6 ft w of 9th Av, 20.2x 76.3; Edward H. Hydeman to Agron Buchsbaum, 350 West 88th St, B. & S and C. A. G., all liens, Jan. 8, 1912; attorneys, Bandler & Maas, 42 Broadway.....$100

61ST ST, 235 West, n s, 25x100.5; Herbert Fischer to Abraham Leopistat, 396 Grand St, (mtg $10,500;) Jan. 19; to secure note for.....$1,000

105TH ST, 345 East, n s, 25x100.9; Bertha Kaufmann to Therese Well and another, 21 East 82d St, Jan. 15; attorneys, Well & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$1

120TH ST, 113 West, n s, 20x100.11; Matilda Carroll to Kate McGuire, 1,094 Simpson St, (mtg $17,000,) Dec. 12, 1913; attorney, David Vogel, 198 Broadway.....$1

122D ST, 152 West, s s, 19x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst to Beryl P. Ernst, 152 West 122d St, (mtg $11,000,) Jan. 20; attorneys, Ernst & Cane, 31 Liberty St.....$1

128TH ST, 242 East, s s, 26x99.11; Catarina Badaracco and another, executors, &c., of Giovanni Badaracco, to John McKee, 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) Jan. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,500

136TH ST, 517 West, n s, 21x99.11; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustees of William E. Dodge, to Coleta De Crasene, 375 West 48th St, (mtg $5,000,) Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Hopkins Holding Co. to Cooper Realty Co., 26 Exchange Place, (mtg $44,000,) Jan. 20; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.$100

170TH ST, 506 and 508 West, s s, 50x95; Mark New Realty Co. to Herman Breiting, 136 West 91st St, (mtg $35,000,) Jan. 20; attorney, E. Blumenthal, 235 Broadway.$1

173D ST, n s, 37.6x100; Evelyn H. Roberts to Crecie C. Knapp, 15 Ward Place, Caldwell, N. J., (mtg $36,000,) all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, s w corner of land now or late of Blodgett & Tilden, 150x irregular; Henry C. Schrader to Frederic H. Mollinhauer, Ex. Bremer; (mtg $5,500,) June 26, 1908; attorney, H. S. Bird, 230 Grand St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Schrader to same, (mtg $5,500,) May 21, 1903; attorney, same.....$1

CROTONA AV, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x 100; Rea Ford Realty Co. to George A. and Bertha S. Moser, 1,434 South State St, Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 31.....$100

FORDHAM AV, n s, 710 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 74x100; John Oehler to John H. Bodine, 1,427 Madison Av, Jan. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 150.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100x irregular; Jarvis A. Root to Charles H. Roe estate, 391 East 149th St, Jan. 15, 1913, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Henry W. Kiralfy, 149th St, and Melrose Av.....$1

INTERVALE AV, n e corner of 167th St, 81.8x78.6x irregular; Maria O'Connor to Hermann Reiche, Millstone, N. J., Dec. 29, (mtg $53,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 145.5 ft e of Barry St, 50.1x80.7x irregular; also Lots 1 and 2 map of Whitehall Realty Co., to Caroline Fenninger and another to Elizabeth Willetts, 458 Jelliff Av, Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 39, Block 30, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Pasquale Armentano, 293 East 150th St, Dec. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 76, 77, and 78, Waldo Hutchins estate; American Real Estate Co. to Lars G. Jonasson, Waldo Av and 238th St, Jan. 20, (mtg 12,000;) attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av.....$1

MORRIS AV, e s, 110 ft n of 165th St, 20x92.6; Middleboro Realty Co. to James B. Kilshelmer, Jr., Aug. 4, 1909; atotrneys, Dutton & K., 208 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; James B. Kilsheimer, Jr., to Allerwan Co., Aug. 5, 1909; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Allerwan Co. to Mansion Realty Co., Inc., 24 State St., Jan. 15; attorneys, same.....$1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 182d St, 32.8x 90.1x32.6x93.6; Charlotte H. Tulp to Rose C. Keegan, 149 East End Av, (mtg $33,000,) Jan. 5; attorneys, Olcott, G. B. & McManus, 170 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 199.6 ft w of 170th St, 140.3x98.8x irregular; Matilda O. Rhinelander to City of New York, Jan. 8; attorney, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, New York.....$18,000

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x125; Gibraltar Realty Company to Boris Kilban, 1,420 Prospect Av, Jan. 19.....$100

182D ST, s s, 135.3 ft w of Belmont Av, 81x50x irregular; Elizabeth Willettes to Anthony Fenninger, 208 Mosholu Parkway, Jan. 19, (mtg $3,900;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 75.5 ft s of 50th St, 25x 100, leasehold, prior mtg $5,000; Charles Meiszahl to August Venzke, 82 Little 12th St, Jan. 6, 2 years.....H. Moerchen, 165 Broadway.....$1,000

HAMILTON PL, e s, 81.4 ft n of 136th St, 54.8x--; Milo Realty Company to Domain Realty Company, 3,467 Broadway, prior mtg $43,500; due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; Jan 20; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$25,000

MANHATTAN AV, 385, e s, 30.8x75, Sterling Dinkelspiel to Emil Freund, 139 East 61st St, Jan. 21, due as per bond; attorney, L. W. Dinkelspiel, 27 William St.....$1,000

MONROE ST, 49, s s, 25 ft e of Clinton, Goldberg to Henry Cohen, 18 West 111th St, Jan. 20, prior mtg $18,000; 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Bernard Goldberg, 149 Broadway.....$5,000

8TH AV, 2,241, w s, 25x--; Julia Levy to Maurice W. Wolff and another, 205 West 136th St, Jan. 10, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Engel, 309 Broadway.....$2,500

38TH ST, 27 West, s s, 21x98.9; Naradia Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 20, due, &c., as per bond.....$60,000

38TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 6th Av, 11x98.9; James L. Corning to Laura Appel, 102 East 94th St, Jan. 21; 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St..$15,000

61ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; Herbert Fischer to Abraham Leopistat, 396 Grand St, Jan. 19, prior mtg $10,500; one month, 6 p. c.....$1,000

85TH ST, 451 East, 16.5x102.2; Marianne Bierman to Adelheid Loub, 445 East 88th St, Jan. 20, prior mtg $6,000; due July 20, 1915, 6 p.c.; attorneys Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$1,000

186TH ST, 142 West, s s, 11x98.11; Coleta De Crasne to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, trustee of William E. Dodge, Jan. 20, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

158TH ST, 529 and 531 West, n s, 50x99.11; Gross & Herman, Inc., to Valentine E. Macy, at Ossining, N. Y., and another, trustees of Josiah Macy, Jr., Jan. 20, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$53,000

170TH ST, 506 and 508 West, 50x95; Herman Breiting to Mariner Realty Company, 99 Nassau St, Jan 20, prior mtg $35,000; 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway.....$9,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 100 ft n of 139th St, 20x106.6; Eliza J. Williams to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, Jan. 20, due as per bond.....$5,000

ALEXANDER AV, w s, at line between Lots 13 and 14, map of Sections A and B, North New York, 25x--; Rachel E. Blanchard to Charles McConnell, prior mtg $10,000, Jan. 21, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, B. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.$2,000

AUGUSTA PLACE, e s, 168.2 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 25x100; Louis Bausha to Bertha Meitzel, 1,269 Theirot Av, prior mtg $3,400, Jan. 20, due May 20, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Breunich, 1,461 Washington Av.....$1,000

BELMONT, e s, 210.10 ft n of 181st St, 24.2x170; Abraham J. Appel to Frederick E. Clark, 36 Elliot Place, New Brighton, S. I., Jan. 20, due July 10, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Minskian, 132 Nassau St.....$1,000

BROOK AV, 422, e s, 25x100; Jacob Silverman and another to Esther Kaplan, 700 East 156th St, prior mtg $21,000, Jan. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, A. Martinband, 486 East 161st St.....$2,000

LOT 30, Block 30, Map Morris Park; Pasquale Armentano to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, Dec. 29, 1913, due July 1, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.....$540

MARMION AV, n e corner of Elsmere Place, 100x98.3; Defender Construction Co. to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1 year.....$62,500

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, e s, 80 ft n of South Chestnut Drive, 40x100; Francis Taylor to Mary C. Varian Pelham Manor, N. Y., Jan. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. L. Varian, 2,783 Webster Av.....$1,500

ST. RAYMOND AV, s s, 100.4 ft e of Williamsbridge Road, 25x100; Christopher Kenahan to Gustav A. Deuscher, 308 East 125th St, Jan. 1, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, 2,215 Westchester Av.$400

ZEREGA AV, w s, being Lot 26, Block H, map of Dore Lyon; Maria McNulty and another to Peter Braschoss, 947 Morris Av, Jan. 21, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x125; Boris Kilban to Gibraltar Realty Company, Inc., 290 Broadway, Jan. 19, demand, 6 p. c.....$1,000

167TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x 125; Frank Hertel to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 70 Nassau St, Jan. 21, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$24,000

182D ST, 2,174, s s, 50x irregular; Caroline Fenninger to Elizabeth Willetts, 458 Jelliff Av, Newark, N. J., prior mtg $35,000, Jan. 20, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

222D ST, s s, 155 ft w of 4th St, 25x89; Angelo La Porter to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway...$4,800

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

GOERCK ST, 7, store and basement; Carmine De Buona to Joseph Cardinale, 7 Goerck St, from Oct. 1, 1913, to April 30, 1918.....$198

PITT ST, 13, all; Joseph Sperber to Sol Sperber, 15 Pitt St, 2 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, S. Scheck, 132 Nassau St.....$3,000

VERMILYEA AV, 45, store and basement; Warren F. Johnston to Nathan Goden, 269 Audubon Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, F. Volz, 101 Dyckman St.....$600

6TH AV, 476, all; Jane E. Britton to Demetrios Batistatos & ano, 476 6th Av, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1914.....$5,400

6TH AV, 123, all; Wilson Marshall to Louis H. Rorado, 102 6th Av, 2 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Hohn, W. & S.....$3,000

4TH AV, 1,013, all; Cordelia B. Evelin, admx., to Martin J. Martell, 567 West 141st St, 7 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$4,650

7TH AV, 207, s e cor of 22d St, all; Louise Wernert to Peter & Michael McEntee, 207 7th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, J. A. Hardiman, 27 William St.....$8,300

7TH AV, 380, corner store; Coleman Const. Co. to Costas Arconthes, 2,339 3d Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1914; Bernheimer & S. F. Brew. Co., 128th St.....$8,000

97TH ST, 60-62 East, store and basement; Leopold Weiss to Joe Yordin, 64 East 97th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914.....$540

185TH ST, 512 West, all; Hudson Realty Co. to Stark, Spitzer & Co, 203 West 146th St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1914.....$5,119

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 945, corner store; Henry Hollerith to Charles I. Amdurer, 879 Macy Place, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1914..$780 to $900

WILLIS AV, 533, all; Lawrence Davies et al. to George W. Loft, 400 Broome, 20 years from May 1, 1916.....$10,000

3

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE BARGAIN.
Semi-detached brick, 18 rooms, all light; near proposed Subway station; price $4,300; $1,500 less than builder's price; will pay you to investigate. Write or phone for appointment. J. D. RANCK, 110 Av. I, Brooklyn; [illegible]

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain, modern new semi-bungalow at Queens, L. I., N. Y. City, 28 minutes from Manhattan, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, high and healthy, tennis courts; easy terms to good party. Owner, Room 505, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 387H Cortland.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; Mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; price, $2,750; for below value; will accept $100 cash, balance $15 month. Call or write, B. Ackerman, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
20 minutes from New York and Newark; modern mill-constructed, three-story and basement, 27,000 feet of floor space, exclusive of cellar; large sheds and yard; ground area, 200x296 feet; entrance on two streets; 2 blocks from depot and freight station; best trolley facilities 2 boilers, 250 H. P.; plan to use water power; has generator, motors, elevator, artesian well; wired for light and power. Apply to owner, P. O. Box 16, Station A, New York City.

Bargain place, Jersey Shore, cost $11,000, will quick for $7,000; new house, 11 rooms and 3 baths; large corner plot; easy terms; snap. H. A. Rounds, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Fanwood 6-room house, all improvements; near depot; very cheap; terms like rent; trees, &c. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—On account of poor health I wish to dispose of my country home, consisting of twelve acres of improved land, pleasant location, on two public roads, modern built house of eight rooms, with water in house; barn good size, water in barn; outbuildings new; all in good repair; stock and tools; near good city market and State road; rural delivery and telephone. C. L. Squires, owner, Branford, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

CASH AND EQUITY
in 3-story private dwelling in 121st St. to exchange for investment property.
J. H. SKILLIN, 174 FULTON ST.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

133 EAST 104TH ST.,
A three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $600; possession now. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

106 WEST 116TH ST.
5-story private house, 15 rooms; possession. Arco Realty, 30 East 42d.

A.—510 WEST END AV., 4 stories, 2 baths, parquet floors; rent low. Caretaker.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished cottage wanted for Summer months; containing 6 master's and 6 servants' bed rooms; completely furnished, including silver and linen; within three hours of New York; must be high elevation and dry. Hand, 23 West 34th St.

Mortgage Loans.

$3,000	TO LOAN
$4,000	on
$4,500	FIRST MORTGAGE
$5,000	on
$10,000	BRONX PROPERTY,
$12,000	5 per cent. and 5½ per cent.
$20,000	Principals only.
$25,000	E. J. BUSHER,
$50,000	149th St. & Courtlandt Av.

$30,000 and $33,000 to loan on first mortgage on Manhattan property; principals only. E. J. Busher, 149th St. and Courtlandt Avenue.

Abundance estates money for Manhattan mortgage loans; Owners Only. 400 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—First, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Money loaned for interest and taxes; send particulars. Bancker, 768 9th Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

26 JOHN STREET.
3 floors of about 1,200 square feet each. Six-story fireproof building with electric elevator and all improvements. Good light and air. Suitable for offices, showrooms, and manufacturing. Rental $1,400 and $1,600 per floor; subject to offer.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar Street.

Will rent small office, richly furnished, mahogany furniture, &c., 200 feet from Grand Central Terminal entrance, at $35, and will pay back $12.50 for desk room. Call between 11:30 and 1 o'clock, Room 1,001, 331 Madison Av.

DESIRABLE SITES.
WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER.
Vacant Lots Convenient and Well Located;
LARGE LOFTS, FACING EAST RIVER.
Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Desk Room or part of handsomely furnished office, with or without use of desk and stenographer. Telephone connection; Room 507, 384 5th Av., 6620 M. S.

Two light lofts, 50x95, with or without power, non-fireproof; also one loft, 50x90, with power, fireproof building. A. Happell, 408 East 93d St.

STORE, 1,456 BROADWAY.
Adjoining Knickerbocker; about 14x90. Owner, 31 Nassau. Room 713, 1 to 5 P. M.

GRAND ST., 137-139, NEAR BROADWAY.
STORE WITH BASEMENT, 36x90, $2,000.
FIRST 3 LOFTS $1,000 EACH.

BEST SMALL OFFICE on 5th Av.; front, sunny, airy; new oak furniture; rent reasonable. POWELL, 235 5th Av.

17th St., 141 East.—Loft suitable for office or light manufacturing; rent $15-$25. Inquire premises.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St., $15 per month up.

Desk Room to Let.—Room 212, 79 Wall St. References.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
160 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

HOTEL EARLE,
103 Waverly Place.
New three-room apartment for rent, furnished or unfurnished, from Feb. 1st on; will decorate to suit occupant. David H. Knott, Prop.

Riverside Drive, (convenient to 96th St. Subway.)—Seven large, light rooms, two baths; beautifully furnished; player piano; three months or longer; $225 month. 2367—Riverside.

Completely furnished seven-room apartment to sublet, three or six months; facing Riverside Drive. R. M. Werner, 720 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 7270.

Bijou apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; exquisitely furnished; $75 per month; seen 1 to 3 any day. Apartment 45, 512 West 125d.

West 80th St.—Two or three rooms and bath; telephone; piano; maid service; southern exposure. Phone Schuyler 9774.

100th St., 206 West.—Apt. 1; four rooms; high class; complete for housekeeping; exceptionally large closets and kitchen.

Eight rooms and two baths, newly furnished. Apply to Superintendent, 307 West 79th St.

Riverside Drive.—Four large rooms; $35 month; near 116th, 207 West 122d.

East Side.

TO SUBLET, AT ATTRACTIVE RENTAL, SMALL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT OF SIX ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, ALSO HOTEL APARTMENTS, ONE TO FOUR ROOMS, WITH ONE OR MORE BATHS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS. MADISON SQUARE APARTMENTS, 40 EAST 26TH ST.

127 EAST 72D.
Desirable apartments of one to five rooms; elevator, electric; telephone; excellent restaurant; from $7 weekly. Tel 180 Lenox.

APARTMENT to rent, 3 large corner rooms, facing south and west, handsomely furnished, at a bargain; full hotel service. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 23d St.

A.—A.—Attractive apartment, 2, 3, 4 rooms; private bath; phone; service; all light. 19 East 48th St.

57TH, 35 EAST.—To sublet 3 large rooms; private bath; $45; exceptional offer; full hotel service.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted—To Oct. 1, unfurnished upper apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, strictly modern and high-class, near Washington Square. Write "412," 103 Waverley Place.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
$100 REWARD.
FORD, 1913, RUNABOUT, MODEL "T," ENGINE NO. B1979. PROPERTY OF NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. STOLEN JAN. 15, 3:45 P. M., WHILE STANDING ON AMSTERDAM AV., BETWEEN 163D AND 164TH STS. COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TEL. JOHN 3796.

LOST—A pear-shaped emeral cabuchon pendant, surrounded by diamonds, platinum chain, Saturday night, 11 P. M. to 3 A. M., between Sherry's and 140 West 55th, thence to Healy's, 66th St. and return; $100 reward, no questions. Miss Joan Sawyer, 140 West 55th St.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, marked either "M. K. M." or "M. K. McC." between 160 West 74th and 54 West 72d St.; probably on Columbus Av. Reward will be paid for its return to 54 West 72d St.

LOST—In Whitehall, Beaver, or Water Sts., papers referring to patent anti-skidding device for automobile. Finder will be rewarded on returning to J. B. Juvenal, 290 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday, between Witter Garden and Waldorf-Astoria, gold knife, with initials D. A. B.; valuable because of sentimental association. Liberal reward if returned to 815 Longacre Building, 1,476 Broadway.

LOST—Gold locket fob, initials "M. M.," with miniature painting of nurse and child's photo inside. Reward if returned Suite 413, Forty-second Street Building, or phone Murray Hill 5925.

LOST.—Diamond and onyx bowknot, on Madison Av., between 69th and 63d Sts., or between Madison Av. and Park Av., on 63d St.; $50 reward. Curtis, 118 Madison Av.

LOST—On Jan. 13, gold vanity case marked with initials "E. B. R." and gold pomade case attached; liberal reward. Apply H. B. Mason, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Friday, going to Atlantic City on 3 o'clock train, (Penn.,) diamond and pearl earring; suitable reward. 45 East 42d St. 2873 Murray Hill.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, either in Brooklyn or New York, with initials "R. S."; suitable reward. Return to 224 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday morning, between 53d and 75th Sts., blue enamel locket and chain; reward. William Everdell, Jr., 103 East 70th St.

LOST—Uptown, west side, gold mesh bag, containing about $4 in bills; reward, $25. B. R. Brown, 50 Church St., Room 1,452.

LOST—Pearl opera glasses, second balcony, Casino, Wednesday matinee; reward. Room 2,070, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St.

LOST—Black lynx neckpiece, 31st St., near Amsterdam Av., Wednesday evening; reward. 118 West 31st St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and long chain, in Subway, Times Square; liberal reward. Mrs. Fanny Otto, Bristol Hotel.

LOST—Lady's gun metal wrist watch; reward. Murphy, 253 West 95th St.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's purse, in Subway express at 14th St.; owner can recover by calling up East New York 3479-J.

Public Notices

WANTED—A copy of "Chapters in Erie and Other Essays," by Charles Adams, one edition, published about 15 years ago at the State St., Boston, Mass., and another edition printed later by Henry Holt & Co. Address W. H., Box A 152 Times.

Business Opportunities.
Forty cents a line.

An excellent opportunity is opened to manufacturers and live business men to secure a department in a new Chicago department store, located on the west side of State Street within the Loop, the finest location in the world. Arrangements can be made on a percentage basis with the minimum guarantee of yearly sales.
The following departments are open:
Men's Hats.
Men's, Women's, Boys' & Children's Shoes.
Leather Goods & Trunks.
Infants', Children's & Juniors' Wear.
Ladies' Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery & Ladies' Furnishings.
Millinery. Box M 171 Times.

Exceptional opportunity offered gentleman commercially routined; investing $10,000 in company importing tropical products; contracts with plantations on hand netting $45,000; give details former position, age, references, no answer. Address A. P., 165 Times Downtown.

Have $50,000.00 or more to invest in a going business, preferably manufacturing, where I can be active in the management; only answers giving some particulars in confidence considered. R 78 Times.

Partner wanted by old-established patent solicitor; 28 years' experience in American and foreign patents; will train young man in return for capital to extend business; highest references given and required. P 262 Times Downtown.

A reliable company desiring to utilize to its full capacity a well-equipped and going plant would consider manufacture of a specialty (preferable patented) and marketing thereof. P 240 Times Downtown.

EMPLOY the unemployed. Small capital needed. Spare time. 27 mail order plans. Send for particulars. Dept. F, Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted—Honorable investor, moving-picture producing; profitable idea; references exchanged; experience unnecessary; investment safe. McNamee, 58 East 129th St.

Will invest $5,000 and services in a legitimate paying business; must stand strictest investigation. R 70 Times.

Dance hall, fully equipped and running, fivecent dance proposition, to sublet for good reasons. M 170 Times.

Am looking for good business to buy into; have $7,800. W 142 Times.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Expert literary criticism.
Errors corrected.
$1.00 for 2,000 words.
30 cents each successive 1,000.

Evenings, or Write
J. Helm, 154 West 122d St., N. Y. C.

MULTIGRAPHING.
FACSIMILE LETTERS, ADDRESSING, MAILING; SUPERIOR WORK; LOWEST PRICES. CASINO LETTER CO., 2,297 Seventh Av. Phone 8022 Morning.

INCOME TAX REPORTS.
Let us make them for you. We know how. Reasonable, reliable. McLaughlin & Bagan, 32 Broadway. 6611 Broad.

Multigraph letters; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5850. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

BETTER LETTERS.—Multigraphing, 200, $1; 500, $1.35; get our prices on printing. Telephone John 1047. Neil, 50 Pine.

An established sales company will buy patents or will take agency; state particulars. Box No D 108 Times.

All kinds of chairs re-seated. Albert Kreinhop, Summit Av., Westfield, N. J.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

561 West 147th, (The Edwin.)—Modern elevator building; corner apartment of outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; six-room apartment; also a handsome eight-room doctor's apartment; moderate. Owner on premises and 216.

116th, 610 West.—Attractive five-room housekeeping apartment; facing Claremont Av. and Columbia Campus; balcony. Telephone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

146TH ST., 525 WEST.—High-class apartments, three rooms and bath; electric lights, steam heat, hall and telephone; convenient to Subway. Apt. 23.

Brooklyn.

$42 HIGH-CLASS END APARTMENT $42.
6 light rooms; tiled bath; parquet floors; electric lights; walking distance Subway. Golden Realty, St. James's Pl., near Fulton.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 501-503 West 54th. Telephone 2007 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 127-129 West 90th St., or Tel. 3259 or 3059 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

44TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large front room with board; table guests.

63D, 23-29 EAST.—Single and double rooms; good table; reasonable; select.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Comfortable single room; good board optional. 'Phone 6613 Lenox.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

72D AV., 2,065, (123d.)—Opportunity secure rooms, steam heat, hot water; best board.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Mrs. Edwards' desirable first-class boarding house; excellent table; convenient to amusements.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; southern exposure; second floor; good table; excellent service; references; phone 8878 Columbus.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; good French cooking; telephone.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; meals served in rooms; exceptionally well-appointed house; suit particular people desiring exclusiveness.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table guests; parlor dining.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private baths; table guests.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Superior board; double rooms, private baths; steam, electricity; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; home cooking; superior accommodations.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; home table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor; large hall-room; sunny front; board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny, double front room; reasonable; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-heated, attractive room, with dressing room; choice table.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large room; also single room with board.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Noresco, Wadsworth and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 122 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; private bath, electricity; French cuisine excellent.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor, dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Nice, sunny rooms, newly furnished; electricity; generous table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; steam, electricity, unusually good meals; telephone; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Large alcove room; southern exposure; conveniences; board or breakfast only; couple or two gentlemen; private family.

90TH ST., 18 WEST.—Can accommodate few people; refined, homelike; excellent table; reference.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior home cooking; moderate terms; references.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class boarding; table guests accommodated; parlor dining.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; moderate; telephone 3871 Riverside.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; telephone; references.

103D, 250 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; select house; excellent table; references.

103D ST., (Corner West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; moderate; references.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Thirty of our guests have been our guests from one to six years; vacancies because we take adjoining house; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; table guests accommodated; home cooking.

123D, 111 WEST.—Large, light, well heated front rooms; suitable for two; running water; ample closet space; reasonable.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated; closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

Charming Winter Home,
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
THE EVELYN LODGE,
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

EXCELLENT TABLE BOARD.
70 West 87th. Telephone Schuyler 5441.

867 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
near 157th St. Subway; NOT A BOARDING HOUSE, but conducted to make it a comfortable home for A FEW PEOPLE of refinement, at VERY MODERATE rates; steam heated; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE (127th St.)—Beautiful large front room; private bath; dressing room; sunny square room; excellent board. 3753 Morning. Apt. 4B.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (cor. 136th) overlooking Hudson.—Accommodations in select apartment for couple; $100 monthly; comforts of home.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

177TH, 108 EAST.—Elegant, large rooms; private bath; closet; $4 up; other rooms.

297TH, 132 EAST.—Large, sunny rooms; all conveniences; between Subway and "L."

347TH, 64 EAST.—Small, comfortable, attractive, best light, and service included.

367TH, 138 EAST.—Large, small; every convenience; fine location; references. 3038 Murray Hill.

307TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences.

45TH, 25 EAST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS. M. H., 193.

55TH, 68 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; table guests.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

30TH ST., (151 Lexington Av.)—Large light room, suitable for one or two persons; well heated; running water; telephone; private house.

119TH, 60 EAST.—Room to let; large, light, airy; all modern improvements; private entrance; two young men preferred; $10. Elkin.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,372, (90th.)—Large room, 1st floor; connecting bath; physician's residence; near "L"; every convenience; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 596, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 175, Near 34th.—Room suitable two gentlemen or business women.

West Side.

22D ST., 161 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; comfortable home; excellent table; reasonable; refined.

127TH ST., 48 WEST.—For one or two literary men; large, sunny room; private bath.

140TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; references required.

43D ST., 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; comfortable, warm rooms; conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

44TH ST., 236 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ELEVATOR; TELEPHONE.

49TH, 73 WEST.—Desirable large room; other rooms; every convenience.

50TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience. 6230 Columbus.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Beautiful suite, rooms steam, hot water, private baths, telephone.

88TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large room; southern exposure; board optional; references.

58TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small, well heated rooms. 2303 Columbus.

64TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; conveniences; telephone; Subway, "L."

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Furnished rooms; hot running water; location unexcelled; also skylight room; $3 per week.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, sunny rooms; private bath; select. 8626 Columbus.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, with or without private baths; references; telephone.

TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTOMOBILE CO.
DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.
1700 BROADWAY, Cor. 54th St.
NEW YORK

Jan. 14th, 1914.

The New York Times:

We take pleasure in advising you that the advertisement recently running in The New York Times, announcing our special sale of new closed bodies, has shown unusual results. While the very low prices for our high grade bodies no doubt were attractive, nevertheless many of our inquiries were directly traceable to the announcement appearing in The Times.

We have received returns beyond expectations.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." We shall continue our advertisement of special sale of winter bodies next Sunday, doubling the space last used.

With best wishes,

Yours very truly,
O. G. BECHTEL, Manager.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well heated, sunny rooms or floor; moderate; references.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room; private bathroom; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

69TH, 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; select; modern improvements; Subway.

69TH, 143 W.—Attractive room; exclusive apartment (nr. B'way); electricity; telephone; shower; breakfast; Wilde.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; dressing room, bath, toilet; steam heat; hall room.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Elegant, comfortable room, with or without private bath; phone; references.

70TH, 38 WEST.—Newly opened; beautiful furnished rooms; running hot, cold water; homelike.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Newly furnished, warm, quiet room; suitable two; conveniences; refinement.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with running water; references.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Attractive parlor; kitchenette; large rooms; conveniences.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive rooms; steam heat; telephone; handsomely furnished; telephone.

72D ST., 268 WEST.—Large room, private bath; front parlor; medium room; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; references.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; smaller room; gentlemen; telephone.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private house; electricity, hot water heating; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; suitable couple; board optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, sunny, large, second floor front; running water.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated double, single rooms; telephone; references. Dutton.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; suitable one two gentlemen.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large and small rooms; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 111 WEST.—Reasonable gentleman can rent elegantly furnished room; all conveniences.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful sunny front room; small room; Subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Extra large, handsome front room, well heated; private bath, electricity, telephone; near all cars; reasonable.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; running water; all conveniences; reasonable. Tel. 4756—Schuyler.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

82D, 57 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; gentlemen; board optional; references; telephone.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Light, clean, comfortable; electricity, lavatories, elevator. 8706 Schuyler, Haskins.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; also single room; reasonable.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; phone; convenient all transportation.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, with lavatory; also small room; private.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; elevator apartment; fine location; breakfast.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Small room, $2.50; refined home; gentleman; permanent. Bruns.

92D, 204 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; one flight up. Possons.

93D, 63 WEST.—Desirable, warm, sunny rooms; large, small; homelike; lavatories, telephone.

93D, 157 WEST.—Small room; running water; convenient Subway, L; private family; references.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Single, sunny room; strictly private family; gentleman. Apt. 61.

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

99TH, 804 WEST.—Large, attractive, single room; elevator apartment; comfortable, clean. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Beautiful parlor suite; high-class; telephone; electricity; $7-$8; large room, $4; independent kitchen. McNamara.

102D ST., 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two outside rooms; elevator, electric light, bath; gentlemen or business women. Gilbough.

103D ST., 208 WEST.—Desirable double room, $14; single, $8; excellent table; elevator. O'Conner.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, heated apartment; private lavatory; telephone. Gardner.

107TH, 233 WEST.—Furnished; unfurnished rooms, couple or business woman; elevator; phone. Apt. 7.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Amsterdam.)—Large outside room; 4 windows; high class; smaller; moderate; 2D.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Pleasant light room for gentleman; modern elevator apt. Apt. 19.

541 WEST 113TH ST., APT. 3.—Attractive room; suitable one gentleman; private; moderate.

116TH, 419 WEST, Columbia University.—Light outside room; bath, shower; electricity, elevator, telephone. Lyman.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, all conveniences. Apt. 41.

122D, 125 WEST.—Double front rooms; southern exposure; adjoining bath; private; modern; reasonable.

122D ST., 356 WEST.—Convenient "L," Subway; comfortable, well-furnished room; references; reasonable.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

122D ST., 501 WEST.—Front room, bath, in quiet apartment; $4 weekly. Keating.

123D, 122 WEST.—Front parlor; large and small rooms; conveniences; board optional; near Subway and elevated stations.

127TH, 81 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences; moderate rates.

128TH, 64 WEST.—Two exceptionally cosy rooms; kitchen privileges; improvements; ground floor. Birch.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Attractive room, with small family; lady preferred; elevator; references. Apt. 18.

143D ST., 505 WEST.—Attractive, exceptionally cosy, cheerful, clean; real home for lady with desirable young couple; references; elevator.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; running water; near bath; refined surroundings; private house; Subway; references.

168TH ST., 550 WEST.—$5 per week; sunny, furnished room, with breakfast; all conveniences; private family; Subway; references. Eckstein.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th St.)—Party having ten-room apartment, two baths, rent front room to business man or woman. Permanent. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Vosburgh.

COUPLE having handsome apartment would sublet attractive room, southern exposure, near bath, to gentleman with references; seventh floor. South Court, 45 Central Park West.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587 (Corner 136th). Beautiful furnished room, overlooking Hudson; first-class apartment.

Bronx.

BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD, 245.—Large, sunny furnished room, all modern conveniences; desirable neighborhood; private family; opportunity to speak French; reasonable price; second floor.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

2 ROOMS for 3 adults in private family; west side vs. 80th and 100th St.; with board preferred; references. Exchange, A. C. Bang, 52 William St.

RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN COUPLE want best offer warm, clean, outside room; private family; vicinity Columbus Circle; references. X 221 Times.

Small housekeeping; one with kitchenette satisfactory; will consider any quiet, respectable neighborhood; possession at once. D 370 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

AIR BRUSH GIRL; EXPERIENCED.
Walcutt Bros. Co., 141 East 25th St.

COOK.—Permanent place; no washing or ironing; wages, $25 per month; private family; Winter and Summer; must have references. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., 57 East 92d St.

EDUCATED well-appearing woman, over 25, for special outside work; able to take short trips when necessary. Call, 9 to 12, Mercantile Building, 64 East 23d St., Suite 1,017.

NURSE.—Competent nurse, speaking French, for infant and boy 5 years old; references required. Apply Apt. 2, East 315 Central Park West.

NURSE MAID wanted for child; personal city reference required. Apply 318 West 100th St.

OPERATORS, experienced, on ladies' fine straw hats; Wilcox & Gibbs machines. Kearny Hat Works, 181-189 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a stenographer, thoroughly experienced and competent, good education, touch operator, rapid and accurate, able to write shorthand notes and transcribe correctly; a worker, not an idler, one who can in time develop the ability to take entire charge of the office record and stenographic department; moderate salary to start; good future; advances as warranted; hours 9 to 5:30; an opportunity for the right young woman to become invaluable. Answer on machine, stating experience in detail, salaries required, age, nationality, and sufficient information to warrant an interview by a busy man. P 269 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Mother's helper, about 40, experienced; entire care, day and night, child 8 years, baby 20 months; country; $20 monthly. Address D 104 Times.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 29 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only: stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCIAL FILING AND INDEXING. INDEXING BUREAU, 47 WEST 34TH ST.

Help Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—One with experience as railroad auditor or with firm of public accountants; must be immediately available; State age, experience, and references. Address Competent, P 266 Times Downtown.

AN ENERGETIC MAN may earn $100 monthly profits in the mail order business; spare time at first; send for particulars. Dept. E Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; permanent place, stating salary expected. R 72 Times.

BOY for drafting room; state age and salary expected. Machinery, R 65 Times.

COPY WRITERS.—Department store copy writers wanted; two men experienced in compiling catalog copy; knowledge of hardware most desirable, but not essential. Apply between 11 and 1, Thursday. Mr. Little, care R. L. Stillson Co., 209 West 38th St.

HEAD WAITER.—Experienced, white; one who has handled colored waiters; American and European plans. Address Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, expecting to study stenography, taught by reputable court reporter, (day or evening;) specialising law and court reporting; permanent, lucrative position assured when proficient. F. Lusk, 2,326 Broadway.

MORTGAGE BUSINESS.—Wanted, bright, well-educated, energetic, well-appearing young man of good family to learn the mortgage business; college man preferred; salary basis. M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, 96 Liberty St., City.

OFFICE BOY wanted; one who is bright, quick, and has had some experience; answer in own handwriting, giving references, salary. R 68 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in selling carbon paper and typewriter ribbons in Greater New York; liberal commissions; good money for energetic men. Fred'k W. Johnson, Inc., 381 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Remunerative employment for well-dressed men over 40 selling household necessity direct to consumer; all sales based on introduction from one customer to other; commission. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th.

SALESMEN to represent educational institution as side line; commission basis; opportunity for man to make $10 a week working from 7 to 9 o'clock evenings. Write P 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED FOR KIMONOS; STRICT COMMISSION. KASSAR BROS., 30 WEST 21ST ST.

SALESMAN.—CUTTING-UP TRADE; NETS, CHIFFONS, AND COTTON NOVELTIES; COMMISSION. D 106 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman on kimonos, National Negligee, 85 Washington St. Commission.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have had some experience, know English, and be familiar with office routine. Box X 220 Times.

Instruction.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.
Better paying and steadier than other professions anywhere; taught thoroughly in few months; no book study; $25 down, $15 monthly; morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. POSITIONS GUARANTEED.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
489 5th Av., near 42d. Tel. Murray Hill 6490.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write for call for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 29 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Agents Wanted.
*

15,000 DRUG VICTIMS, DR. CAMPBELL SAYS

Many Agencies Offer Support to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt in Crusade.

GREAT DANGER IN HEROIN

Cheaper Than Cocaine, and New Laws Needed to Provide for Its Suppression.

The first steps in a campaign started by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt against the use of cocaine, morphine, heroin, and other drugs were taken yesterday, when Ernest K. Coulter of the firm of Coulter & Bond, Mrs. Vanderbilt's attorneys, had long conferences with Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Dr. O. F. Lewis, Secretary of the Prison Association, in relation to the police court phase of the problem. As a result of the conferences, Mr. Coulter said last night, there would be an attempt to obtain new legislation in this State.

It was learned last night that Mrs. Vanderbilt undertook the campaign as an individual and not in connection with the activities of any association. She has long been interested in social work and has been quietly engaged in it for several years. Yesterday she received assurances of co-operation from many persons and associations.

To the end that new laws may be enacted which will enable the authorities to cope with the situation, Mr. Coulter will confer on Saturday with Edward J. McGoldrick, Assistant Corporation Counsel, about the drafting of bills and their introduction at this session of the Legislature. One law said to be particularly needed is a statute against the sale of heroin, the use of which has only recently come to the attention of the police. Heroin is made by treating cocaine with acetic acid, and as it is much cheaper than cocaine, its use is proportionately greater.

"One defect in the present law," Mr. Coulter said last night, "is that it is hard to obtain convictions, because the drugs must be sent to the Board of Health for analyses. Since the court may hold the suspects only forty-eight hours, and the chemists in the department are swamped with work, it is often impossible to get the necessary evidence in time to convict the prisoners."

Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, for twenty-seven years a physician in the Department of Correction, from which Mr. Coulter got most of his data, said last night to a TIMES reporter that he was in favor of the enactment of Federal laws, whereby the manufacture and sale of cocaine and other habit-forming drugs would be taken over by the Government. The drugs might then be distributed to doctors and chemists, who would be held accountable for every ounce they sold. Dr. Campbell was also in favor of the isolation of drug victims.

"The use of drugs is responsible for a terrible state of affairs in this city," Dr. Campbell said. "To-night there are at least 15,000 cocaine and morphine victims in New York City. One-third of the crimes may be traced to a state of mind and body produced by the use of cocaine and morphine. Forty per cent. of those now confined in the Tombs are habitual users of cocaine. Only one of three of hte persons arrested for drug sales is held and only 50 per cent. of those persons are convicted."

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association, whose membership includes 40,000 New York druggists, will take up at its next convention, soon to be held in Madison Square Garden, resolutions offering to Mrs. Vanderbilt the assistance of the association and its allied organizations. The resolution will be offered by Dr. William C. Anderson of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

"Investigation shows that it is not the retail druggist who distributes the bulk of cocaine and heroin to the drug fiends," said Dr. Anderson last night. "Our association has investigated a few cases of the other sort and aided in sending the guilty druggists to prison. But the great part of the traffic is carried on by special agents dealing from State to State, an evil that only action by the national Government can correct.

"What must be done before the traffic in these deadly, habit-forming drugs is reduced to a minimum is to obtain national legislation affecting the traffic in all States. Our State laws as to cocaine are as stringent as possible, but the drug is freely bought across the river in New Jersey and carried over in the pockets of the men who make it their business to sell it to the unfortunate victims of its usage."

SCHMIDT TRIAL UNDER WAY.

Nine Witnesses Heard — Women Warned Not to Attend.

The examination of witnesses in the second trial of Hans Schmidt, the self-confessed murderer of Anna Aumuller, began yesterday afternoon, after two days and a half had been spent in the selection of a jury. The two men chosen yesterday to complete the jury were George C. Whitworth, a clerk of 138 West 104th Street, and Joseph C. Hogue, a wholesale wine dealer of 121 East Eighty-second Street.

Nine witnesses testified yesterday, all but one of whom appeared at the first trial. The new witness was Irving Broander, who told of the finding of a leg at Keansburg, N. J.

In marked contrast to the first trial, few women were present yesterday. All who were about to enter the courtroom were informed of the nature of the testimony and, although they were not ordered to stay outside, the doorkeeper told them that Justice Davis warned them that the testimony was such that no woman should hear.

MAYOR GIVES A POLICE TIP.

"Van Am" Kept Columbia in Order Once, Why Not the City Now?

Mayor Mitchel dropped in last night on the monthly dinner of the Columbia University Club in the Gramercy Park clubhouse. His presence was entirely unexpected, and he was greeted enthusiastically. Then he gave the members a tip on the police situation.

"I am on my way to a police conference," he said, "and the sight of our dear old Dean, "Van Am," has given me an idea. I recall the terror he inspired in the freshmen, and the good order he always maintained.

"He did so well for Columbia then, why shouldn't he do as well for the city now? If you hear he's the new Police Commissioner, you'll know why."

The alumni cheered uproariously, and as the Mayor hurried away demanded that ex-Dean Van Amringe should appoint them his deputies, one and all.

CARL TRAPPED FOR REWARD?

His Lawyer Says He Will Bring Charges of Conspiracy.

The cash reward offered for the solution of the mystery of the shooting of Monroe E. Ellis, the Basking Ridge lumberman, was the reason for the arrest and alleged confession of Paul Carl, the young man now locked up in the Somerville, N. J., jail, according to Banton Moore of 1 Liberty Street, Carl's lawyer. In making this statement yesterday he told how the boy had been forced to sign his alleged confession. The woman who "broke down the whole conspiracy against Carl," he said, was Mrs. Grace M. Holly, the boy's aunt, who is employed by Ellis.

Mr. Moore said that when Carl was put into a cell he found a detective employed by a private agency already there. This man, who had won Carl's confidence before the former's arrest, confronted the boy in the cell, Mr. Moore said, and told him he had been arrested for his crime. He urged Carl to settle the matter by confessing, Mr. Moore charges, and it was after he had not been allowed even to sit down that he agreed to confess to the District Attorney. Mr. Moore says that Carl had already confessed ten days before his arrest, but nothing was said of that until the authorities acted, and Carl was arrested.

"Shortly after the boy was arrested Prosecutor Pope took him to Bernardsville, where he saw his aunt," said Mr. Moore. "Carl was handcuffed to a chair and left alone with Mrs. Holly. He then told her that immunity had been promised both if they would confess who the persons 'higher up' were. Carl told his aunt that there was evidence to send him to jail, and that he had signed a confession. It was then that Mrs. Holly said Carl was lying, and that she would not perjure herself even to save him from jail.

Mr. Moore said that the case would be carried on and that charges of conspiracy would be made against those responsible for Carl's treatment. He believes that Carl will be exonerated when the case comes up Friday before the Court of Special Sessions, at Somerville, N. J.

THIEF DECEIVED JUDGE.

Berman, Who Won Freedom with Pitiful Story, Gets Five Years.

The story of a trick which fooled a Judge of General Sessions and resulted in a suspended sentence upon a man who is credited by Detective Cassassa with being one of the cleverest pickpockets in the business was disclosed yesterday before Judge Nott. The pickpocket is Jacob Berman, 40 years old, of 164 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested in January, 1912, for stealing a pocketbook from Miss Grace Fleisher of 65 Seventh Avenue, on a Sixth Avenue car.

When the case came to trial before Judge O'Sullivan, Berman pleaded guilty, and, although he had already served a term in prison, begged for clemency. The pickpocket pleaded that he had been obliged to steal to support a wife and four small children. A woman who said she was Mrs. Berman came into court with four children at her heels and oined in Berman's plea. She said she expected to bear another child soon.

So pitiful did the case seem that Judge O'Sullivan not only suspend sentence, but raised about $100 for her from persons in the courtroom. Several weeks later Judge O'Sullivan learned that he had been tricked, and sent Probation Officer Halperin to investigate. Halperin found the woman, but the four small children had vanished.

In the months intervening since Halperin's discovery no trace was found of Berman until two weeks ago, when he was arrested by detectives, who caught him in the act of stealing a purse from a woman on a Smith Street car. He was arraigned yesterday before Judge Nott and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years.

SHANK GOING ON STAGE.

Ex-Mayor of Indianapolis to Tell of Fight to Cut Living Cost.

Ex-Mayor Lewis Shank of Indianapolis, who achieved a national reputation with his municipal market reforms to reduce the cost of living in his home city, is going into vaudeville and yesterday signed a contract with William Hammerstein to appear at the Victoria Theatre the week of March 2. Mr. Shank's act will consist of a lecture on the high cost of living and a monologue on some amusing incidents in his political career.

In 1911 Mayor Shank found that the Indianapolis city market was failing of its original purpose as a meeting place for the producer and the consumer. He also discovered that foodstuffs were manipulated by commission men with the result that the highest prices existed, although the supply outside the city was large enough to reduce prices locally if the commission men would permit a large supply to enter the city.

Shank determined to make a personal test and had shipped to his city sixteen carloads of potatoes, which he retailed in the city market at 75 cents a bushel. Before the sale started the local wholesale price was from $1.05 to $1.10 a bushel, and the retail price as high as $1.40 a bushel. Both the wholesale and retail prices dropped overnight and stayed there. Shank also conducted poultry sales on a similar plan and he outlined a plan to prevent manipulation of foodstuffs, but the plan was defeated by City Council.

P. D. Trafford Gets Harvard Honor.

The Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association have elected Perry Davis Trafford of New York City, marshal for the Harvard Commencement next June. The practice of choosing the commencement marshal from the class which will that year celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary has been established at Harvard for a long time. Mr. Trafford was President of the class of 1889 through the four years and first marshal on Class Day. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and played on the university football eleven and rowed on the crew. He is a lawyer in the firm of Miller, King, Lane & Trafford. Among the New York men in the class of 1889 are J. P. Morgan, Justice Henry T. Kellogg of the Supreme Court, Fourth Judicial District; Judge James T. Malone of the Court of General Sessions, and Dr. Arnold H. Knapp.

E & W RED MAN BRAND
CHECKWOOD
JUST OUT
2 FOR 25 CTS.
THE ONLY COLLAR MADE OF CHECKED SATEEN MADRAS.
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

GIRL, LONG MISSING, TELLS 'SLAVE' STORY

Anna Standroup, Who Disappeared Last April, Found in a Harlem Flat.

WOMAN AND TWO MEN HELD

Kept as a Prisoner in Woman's Apartment, Girl Says—Father Breaks Down in Court.

Anna Standroup, a 17-year-old girl, who disappeared last April from her home at 218 West Ninety-second Street, was found by detectives in a flat in West 124th Street with a woman who gave her name as Ruth Waller. Yesterday the woman was arraigned in the Harlem Court on a charge of abduction. The girl was committed to the Florence Crittenton Home, whence she will be brought to court for the examination to-morrow. Martin Standroup, an engineer on the Morgan Line, cried in court when he saw his daughter.

According to the girl's story, she was walking in Central Park West one day last April when she met a man who beguiled her to an artist's studio in 149th Street, the Bronx, and there compelled her to pose for certain pictures. When this was done, she says, he took her to Ruth Waller's apartment and there she was held in that species of imprisonment which has come to be called "white slavery."

The detectives took her to the studio address she gave and there she pointed out a man as the one who had taken her there last Spring. He gave his name as Andrew J. Arnold and said the studio was his. The girl had spoken also of a young man who had visited him on that day and just as Arnold was arrested, she spied a man who was sneaking down the back stairs. There was a scramble, a rush, and a chase of a block, after which Detective Fitzgibbon came back with a prisoner—one who called himself Leo Kirschner of 78 East Ninety-eighth Street. Both men are held to face serious charges; Arnold in the Morrisania Court to-morrow afternoon, the younger man in Harlem Court this morning.

The detectives report that in Arnold's studio they found a number of improper photographs which they promptly confiscated.

Find Lankford's Death Accidental.

At an inquest before Coroner Wagner in Brooklyn yesterday it was decided that Richard Dixie Lankford, Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, died as a result of "accidental gas asphyxiation" and was not a suicide. Many of his friends were examined as to his financial affairs. Miss Patterson, his fiance, sat in a corner of the court room, but was not called as a witness.

At all Wallach Stores
Semi-Annual Sale of Neckwear at 25c
REGULAR 50c. and 65c. neckties and many $1.00 ones are included.
Wallach Bros.
246-8 W. 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
3d Av. cor. 122d St.
Open Evenings.
Broadway at 29th St.

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Ev., Jan. 26th, 8:15. First Mass Meeting Civic Forum. JOINT DISCUSSION.
What Men Think About Woman Suffrage
IN FAVOR: Sen. C. S. THOMAS, Congressman W. KENT. OPPOSED: Hon. C.S.UNDERHILL, Hon. E. P. WHEELER.
Tickets $1.50 to 25c, on sale at Box Office.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c — BERT WILLIAMS, Rigoletto Bros., Lydia Barry, 3 Types, Mrs. Gene Hughes.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. — Lasky's "Redheads," Ray Cox, Melville & Higgins; 6 American Dancers, others.
Harlem 7th Ave 125th St OPERA HOUSE — Premier Stock Co. in "The Volunteer Organist." Daily Mat. 10-25. Ev. 15-50.
Palace B'way and 47th St. 2000 Mat. Seats, 50c. — SAM BERNARD, Edwin Stevens & Co., Cross & Josephine, "The Fatal Wedding," Schooler & Dickinson, Cecelia Wright, others.
F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5TH AVE B'way 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights, reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony 50c. — Trixie Friganza, Jesse Lasky's "Clownland," Maria Lo'a Dresden China, 9 White Hussars, Barry & Wolford, Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS
23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. — A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET
with JOHN MASON and All Star Cast.
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., Brook Ave. David THE MAN INSIDE
Mat. Sat. Belasco's. Next Week—HENRY MILLER in "The Rainbow."
BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. ADM., 25c. The Real Home of Real Sensations. Perf'nces 9:30, 11, 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8, 9:30.
THE PHOTO DRAMA SENSATION
THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE.
Authorized Version Taken from the Book of Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman.
JARDIN DE DANSE Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30 — 8:30 TO CLOSING
TO-NIGHT—THE GREAT
LOPOUKOWA
DANCING-CUP CONTEST EVERY AFTERNOON.
AEOLIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
EX-PRESIDENT TAFT
Subject, "PROTECTION OF ALIENS IN THEIR TREATY RIGHTS." Seats at Box Office.
CHEMICAL AND DRUG SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—TO-DAY.
CLOSES JAN. 24th. ADMISSION, 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. & 47th To-day.
BELLES OF BEAUTY ROW
MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (Bowery & Spring St.). Mon. Tom Girls. Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.) To-night, Amat. Night
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-night Prof. Bernhardt; Fri., Kaiserschnitt; Sat. Mat., 1730, Kismet; Sat. Ev., Prof. Bernhardt.
REPUBLIC 42d St., W. of B'way ADM. 25c
Daily 2-4-7-9 P. M.
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MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Matinee To-day. STAR & GARTER SHOW.
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EVA TANGUAY
Bargain Matinees Every Day. 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1.
NEXT WEEK ..... THE LURE
MAJESTIC LAST MATINEE SATURDAY
Last Week Within the Law
Next Week ..... 31ST ST.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy. The Strange Woman
CRITERION B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
MABEL AND EDITH
TALIAFERRO
in RACHEL CROTHERS' NEW COMEDY
YOUNG WISDOM
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks
With Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge
In "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
GLOBE—A WELCOME HIT!
BEST SINGING & DANCING SHOW in TOWN.
THE QUEEN of the MOVIES
TUNES, FUN, and PRETTIEST GIRLS.
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
"MISS STARR'S WORK IS WONDERFUL."—Dorothy Dix.
Frances Starr
in BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:30.
9TH MONTH.
BIGGEST and BEST of ALL MUSICAL HITS.
ADELE
COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
COHAN'S BEST PLAY
7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
POTASH AND PERLMUTTER
GRAND Last Time The LURE. Mat. Sat. Nxt Mon. Belasco's The Rose Tattoo.

OUTDOOR TO-DAY
Ice Skating
ROTTEN ROW, PARK AV. & 66TH ST. ADMISSION 25 cents. Skating 10th Season.

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You've no doubt read about these smart Truly Warner Velours, but have you followed the lead of Mr. Goodresser and bought one? This is an invitation to call at the nearest Truly Warner store and try on one of these Velours, just to see how becoming it is. You'll find it's "some hat." The price is only $3, too. Mail order charges prepaid.

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NOW AT THE Longacre THEATRE 48th St. West of B'way
THE ONLY AUTHORIZED DRAMATIC VERSION OF REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN'S CELEBRATED NOVEL.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:30.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. EVERY WED.
Mary Denbeigh says "No girl has a chance unless she's good!" "No girl has a chance unless she knows!!!!!

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S comedy, only for those who have ever had a mother.
THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
By the author of "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.
"Miss Burke has never captured a New York audience more thoroughly."—Sun.
MISS BILLIE BURKE
in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success,
THE LAND OF PROMISE.
SPECIAL ONE PERFORMANCE NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON 2:30 ONLY
(SEAT'S NOW SELLING.)
The Stage Society of New York will present a new American play, first time on any stage.
Heap Game Watch
A problem play from a Montana point of view by Elizabeth Reed, produced by Thomas A. Wise. Cast incl: Gail Kane, Chas. Lane, John Cope, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Thos. A. Wise, Jessie Graham, Carree Clarke, Paul Gordon, H. E. Pritchard, Thomas Reynolds.
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"BIG LAUGHING SUCESS"—EVE. WORLD. WM. COLLIER in a three-hour laugh-a-minute Comedy.
A LITTLE WATER ON THE SIDE
Carrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Next Mon. SEATS TO-DAY
EVA MOORE & H. V. ESMOND
with the London Criterion Co.
H. V. ESMOND'S NEW PLAY. THE DEAR FOOL

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To-day at 2, Extra Mat. Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
To-night, 7:45, Tristan und Isolde, Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Weil, Griswold, Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8, Rosenkavalier, Ober, Hempel, Case; Gorlitz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. Mat. at 2, (Double Bill) Premiere Madeleine, Alda, Sparkes; Althouse, Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Pagliacci, Bori; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, Pop. Prices, Tannhaeuser, Destinn, Fremstad; Urlus, Weil, Griswold, Cond., Hertz.
This Sun. at 8:30, 1 Concert, 50c. to $1.50; Alma Gluck, Lambert Murphy, Dinh Gilly, Entire Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Koenigskinder, Farrar, Ober; Jorn, Gorlitz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8:15, Butterfly. Cast as above.
Thurs. at 8, Rheingold, Fremstad, Ober, Curtis, Alten, Sparkes; Jorn, Weil, Gorlitz, Witherspoon, Braun, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8, Boris Godunow, Ober, Braslau, Mauboury; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Jan. 27, at 8:15 Double Bill. Madeleine, Alda, Sparkes; Althouse, Segurola; foll'd by Pagliacci, Alten; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
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To-night, 8:15, & To-m'w (Fri.) Aft., 2:30.
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Soloist, CARL FLESCH, Violinist.
GRETRY-MOTTL, Ballet Suite; BEETHOVEN, Concerto D major, for Violin and Orchestra; Schubert, Symphony (Unfinished); WEBER, Overture, "Oberon."
Next Saturday Afternoon at 2:30.
A CONCERT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
With Miss KITTY CHEATHAM
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloist, JEAN GERARDY, Violoncellist.
Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.
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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Aft., Jan. 25,
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GEORGE BARRERE, Flute.
BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY NO. 8.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
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TETRAZZINI
TITTA RUFFO
Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Sale opens Mon. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Hardman Piano.)
Waldorf-Astoria Ballroom. GRAND CHARITY CONCERT. Wed. Eve., Jan. 28, 8:30.
Mme. Emma Eames
EMILIO de GOGORZA
ST. CECILIA CLUB. Victor Harris, Conductor. Tickets, $2.00; Boxes $25 and $50 at TYSON'S and Mgr. ANTONIA SAWYER, 1425 Broadway.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 26, 8:15.
FLONZALEY Quartet
Mozart SCHOENBERG Beethoven
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 31, at 2:30.
Violin Recital MISCHA ELMAN
Seats 75c. to $2.00
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Popular Concert Every Sunday Night.
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Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.
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Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39 St. nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. THE DEADLOCK with EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
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Dorothy Donnelly with LOU-TELLEGEN in MARIA ROSA.
"Miss Donnelly was dramatically superb."—Herald.
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MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th & 8th Av. ($1.50 to 25c.)
LAST WEEK OF Forbes-Robertson's Farewell
Positively His Last 4 Appearances on the New York Stage.
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To-night at 8. Last Appearance in America of Othello
FRI. (Last Time). MERCHANT OF VENICE
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LAST NIGHT, SAT., JAN. 24
8 P. M., Passing 3d Floor Back (Act 1) Shaw's Caesar & Cleopatra (Act 1); Light That Failed (Act 3); Hamlet (Entire) Last (Act.) at 25c.
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WINTHROP AMES presents Prunella
The Fantasy with Music with MARGUERITE CLARK.
TUES., JAN. 27 (Seats To-day.) The Welsh Players in CHANGE By J. O. Francis.
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COMEDY Theatre, 41st, n'r B'way. Evs. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Pop. Price Mat. Every Tues., 2:15
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The Laughing Triumph of the Season.
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A THOUSAND YEARS AGO
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Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts—Every Evening Seven to One
Say to Chauffeur: "Shanley's, Forty-Third Street"
Attention Also Called to Our Restaurant in the Shopping Zone: Broadway, 29th-30th St.

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You will have reached the point at which all the good things in restaurant life converge
The RECTOR standard is famous the world over. Cuisine at RECTOR'S reaches the dignity of a fine art. Service at RECTOR'S shows to what degree modern efficiency can add to your pleasure in dining. Our entertainers are the kind you find at the leading theatres.
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Visiting New York without dining at the Café de Paris would be like going to Egypt and not seeing the Pyramids. The one is just as much a part of New York as the other is of Egypt.
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A well chosen luncheon, daintily served and convenient for shoppers and matinee-goers, 60c.
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More for your money here than any hotel in New York.
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$18 Sale still continues. New suit ends added daily. Why not save from $10 to $30, or buy two suits, and save double as much? $18
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